English Translation of

Sahîh Muslim

Compiled by:

Imâm Abul Hussain Muslim Ibn al-Hajjaj

Volume 7

From Hadith No. 6723 to 7563

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صحيح مسلم

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the Name of Allâh,
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

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In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

46. The Book Of *Al-Qadr* (The Divine Decree)

١ - (المعجم ٤٦) - كتاب القدر (التحفة ٣٥)

Chapter 1. How The Human Being Is Created, In His Mother's Womb, And His Provision, Lifespan And Deeds Are Written Down, And His Misery and Happiness

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ كيفية خلق الآدمي، في بطن أمه، وكتابة رزقه وأجله وعمله، وشقاوته وسعادته) (التحفة ١)

[6723] 1 - (2643) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ – and he is the truthful, the one who is believed – told us: 'The creation of any one of you is put together in his mother's womb for forty days, then, he is during that (period) an *'Alaqah*[1] for a similar period. Then he becomes a *Muḍghah*[2] for a similar period. Then Allâh sends to him an angel who breathes the soul into him, and is enjoined to write down four things: His provision, his lifespan, his deeds and his misery or happiness. By the One besides Whom none has the right to be worshiped! One of you may do the deeds of the people of Paradise until there is nothing

[٦٧٢٣] ١-(٢٦٤٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ؛ : وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ الصَّادِقُ الْمَصْدُوقُ: «إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ يُجْمَعُ خَلْقُهُ فِي بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا، ثُمَّ يَكُونُ فِي ذٰلِكَ عَلَقَةً مِثْلَ ذٰلِكَ، ثُمَّ يَكُونُ فِي ذٰلِكَ مُضْغَةً مِثْلَ ذٰلِكَ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُ اللهُ الْمَلَكَ فَيَنْفُخُ فِيهِ الرُّوحَ، وَيُؤْمَرُ بِأَرْبَعِ

[1] A piece that hangs, clings or is suspended.

[2] Like a chewed lump of flesh.

between him and it but a cubit, then the Decree overtakes him and he does the deeds of the people of the Fire and enters it. And one of you may do the deeds of the people of the Fire until there is nothing between him and it but a cubit, then the Decree overtakes him and he does the deeds of the people of Paradise, and enters it."

كَلِمَاتٍ: بِكَتْبِ رِزْقِهِ، وَأَجَلِهِ، وَعَمَلِهِ، وَشَقِيٌّ أَوْ سَعِيدٌ، فَوَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ! إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ لَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ حَتَّىٰ مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهَا إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ، فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابُ، فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَيَدْخُلُهَا، وَإِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ لَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، حَتَّىٰ مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهَا إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ، فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابُ، فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، فَيَدْخُلُهَا».

[6724] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6723). In the *Hadîth* of Wakî' it says: "The creation of any one of you is put together in his mother's womb for forty nights." In the *Hadîth* of Mu'âdh from Shu'bah it says: "Forty nights or forty days." In the *Hadîth* of Jarîr and 'Eîsâ it says: "Forty days."

[٦٧٢٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ فِي حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ: «إِنَّ خَلْقَ أَحَدِكُمْ يُجْمَعُ فِي بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً»، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ: «أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً أَوْ أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا». وَأَمَّا فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ وَعِيسَىٰ: «أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا».

[6725] 2 - (2644) It was narrated from Hudhaifah bin Asîd that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The angel

[٦٧٢٥] ٢-(٢٦٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ -

enters upon the *Nutfah* (sperm drop) after it has settled in the womb for forty or forty-five nights, and he says: 'O Lord, miserable or happy?' And they are written down. Then he says: 'O Lord, male or female?' And they are written down. And he writes down his deeds, what he will leave behind, lifespan and provisions, then the scroll is rolled up, and nothing is added or taken away therefrom.'"

[6726] 3 - (2645) 'Âmir bin Wâthilah narrated that he heard 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd say (explaining the *Hadîth* no. 6725) : "The miserable one is the one who is miserable in his mother's womb, and the happy one is the one who learns lessons from (the end of) others."

He ('Âmir bin Wâthilah) went to a man among the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who was called Hudhaifah bin Asîd Al-Ghifârî, and told him what Ibn Mas'ûd had said and asked: "How can a man (Hudhaifah) be in a state of misery without having done anything?" The man said to him: "Are you surprised by that? I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'When forty-two nights have passed for the *Nutfah* (sperm drop), Allâh sends an angel to it,

وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ أَسِيدٍ، يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَدْخُلُ الْمَلَكُ عَلَى النُّطْفَةِ بَعْدَ مَا تَسْتَقِرُّ فِي الرَّحِمِ بِأَرْبَعِينَ، أَوْ خَمْسَةٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً، فَيَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَشَقِيٌّ أَوْ سَعِيدٌ؟ فَيُكْتَبَانِ، فَيَقُولُ: أَيْ رَبِّ أَذَكَرٌ أَوْ أُنْثَى؟ فَيُكْتَبَانِ، وَيُكْتَبُ عَمَلُهُ وَأَثَرُهُ وَأَجَلُهُ وَرِزْقُهُ، ثُمَّ تُطْوَى الصُّحُفُ، فَلَا يُزَادُ فِيهَا وَلَا يُنْقَصُ».

[٦٧٢٦] ٣-(٢٦٤٥) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَكِّيِّ، أَنَّ عَامِرَ ابْنَ وَاثِلَةَ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: الشَّقِيُّ مَنْ شَقِيَ فِي بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ وَالسَّعِيدُ مَنْ وُعِظَ بِغَيْرِهِ، فَأَتَى رَجُلًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، يُقَالُ لَهُ حُذَيْفَةُ بْنُ أَسِيدٍ الْغِفَارِيُّ، فَحَدَّثَهُ بِذَلِكَ مِنْ قَوْلِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ فَقَالَ: وَكَيْفَ يَشْقَى رَجُلٌ بِغَيْرِ عَمَلٍ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ الرَّجُلُ: أَتَعْجَبُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا مَرَّ بِالنُّطْفَةِ اثْنَتَانِ وَأَرْبَعُونَ لَيْلَةً، بَعَثَ اللهُ إِلَيْهَا مَلَكًا،

and he gives it its shape and creates its hearing, sight, skin, flesh and bones. Then he says: 'O Lord, male or female?' Your Lord decrees whatever He wills, and the angel writes it down. Then he says: 'O Lord, his lifespan?' Your Lord says whatever He wills, and the angel writes it down. Then he says: 'O Lord, his provision?' Your Lord decrees whatever He wills, and the angel writes it down. Then the angel departs with the page in his hand, and he does not add or take away anything. therefrom"

فَصَوَّرَهَا وَخَلَقَ سَمْعَهَا وَبَصَرَهَا وَجِلْدَهَا وَلَحْمَهَا وَعِظَامَهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا رَبِّ! أَذَكَرٌ أَمْ أُنْثَىٰ؟ فَيَقْضِي رَبُّكَ مَا شَاءَ، وَيَكْتُبُ الْمَلَكُ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَجَلُهُ؟، فَيَقُولُ رَبُّكَ مَا شَاءَ، وَيَكْتُبُ الْمَلَكُ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! رِزْقُهُ؟، فَيَقْضِي رَبُّكَ مَا شَاءَ، وَيَكْتُبُ الْمَلَكُ، ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ الْمَلَكُ بِالصَّحِيفَةِ فِي يَدِهِ، فَلَا يَزِيدُ عَلَىٰ أَمْرٍ وَلَا يَنْقُصُ».

[6727] (...) Abû At-Tufail narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said..., and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Al-Hârith (no. 6726).

[٦٧٢٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ.

[6728] 4 - (...) Abû At-Tufail said: I entered upon Abû Sarîhah Hudhaifah bin Asîd Al-Ghifârî, and he said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with these two ears of mine, saying: "The *Nutfah* (sperm drop) stays in the womb for forty nights, then the angel comes down to it." – Zuhair (one of the narrators) said: "I think he said: 'The one who shapes it.'" – "He says: 'O Lord, male or female?' And Allâh makes it male or female. Then he says: 'O Lord, physically sound or unsound?'

[٦٧٢٨] ٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ: حدّثني عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَطَاءٍ، أَنَّ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنَ خَالِدٍ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ حَدَّثَهُ قال: دَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ أَسِيدٍ الْغِفَارِيِّ فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بِأُذُنَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ النُّطْفَةَ تَقَعُ فِي الرَّحِمِ أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً، ثُمَّ يَتَصَوَّرُ عَلَيْهَا الْمَلَكُ». قَالَ

And Allâh makes him physically sound or unsound. Then he says: 'O Lord, what is his provision?' What is his lifespan? 'Then Allâh makes him doomed or blessed.'"

زُهَيْرٌ: حَسِبْتُهُ قَالَ: الَّذِي يَخْلُقُهَا: «فَيَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَذَكَرٌ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ؟ فَيَجْعَلُهُ اللهُ ذَكَرًا أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَسَوِيٌّ أَوْ غَيْرُ سَوِيٍّ؟ فَيَجْعَلُهُ اللهُ سَوِيًّا أَوْ غَيْرَ سَوِيٍّ. ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! مَا رِزْقُهُ؟ مَا أَجَلُهُ؟ مَا خُلُقُهُ؟ ثُمَّ يَجْعَلُهُ اللهُ شَقِيًّا أَوْ سَعِيدًا».

[6729] (...) It was narrated from Hudhaifah bin Asîd Al-Ghifârî, the Companion of the Prophet ﷺ, who attributed the *Hadîth* to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "An angel is appointed over the womb, and when Allâh wants to create anything by His leave, after forty-odd nights..." then he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6728).

[٦٧٢٩] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ كُلْثُومٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي كُلْثُومٌ عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ أَسِيدٍ الْغِفَارِيِّ صَاحِبِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، رَفَعَ الْحَدِيثَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَنَّ مَلَكًا مُوَكَّلًا بِالرَّحِمِ، إِذَا أَرَادَ اللهُ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ شَيْئًا بِإِذْنِ اللهِ، لِبِضْعٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً». ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[6730] 5 - (2646) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, has appointed an angel over the womb, and he says: 'O Lord, a *Nutfah* (sperm drop); O Lord, an *'Alaqah*; O Lord, a *Mudghah*.' Then when Allâh wants to decree the (final stage of) his creation, the angel says: 'O Lord, male or female? Miserable or happy? What is his provision? What is

[٦٧٣٠] ٥-(٢٦٤٦) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، وَرَفَعَ الْحَدِيثَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] قَدْ وَكَّلَ بِالرَّحِمِ مَلَكًا، فَيَقُولُ أَيْ رَبِّ! نُطْفَةٌ، أَيْ رَبِّ! عَلَقَةٌ، أَيْ رَبِّ! مُضْغَةٌ، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ اللهُ أَنْ يَقْضِيَ خَلْقًا قَالَ: قَالَ الْمَلَكُ: أَيْ رَبِّ! ذَكَرٌ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ؟

his lifespan?' And that is written in the womb of his mother."

شَقِيٌّ أَوْ سَعِيدٌ؟ فَمَا الرِّزْقُ؟ فَمَا الْأَجَلُ؟ فَيُكْتَبُ كَذَلِكَ فِي بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ».

[6731] 6 - (2647) It was narrated that 'Alî said: "We were at a funeral in Baqî' Al-Gharqad, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to us. He sat down and we sat down around him. He had a stick, and he looked down at the ground, and started to scratch the ground with the stick, then he said: 'There is no one among you, no living soul, but Allâh has decreed his place in Paradise or the Fire, and it has been decreed whether he is miserable or happy.' A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, shouldn't we rely on our destiny and stop striving?' He said: 'Whoever is one of the happy, he will find himself doing the deeds of the happy, and whoever is one of the miserable, he will find himself doing the deeds of them miserable.' He ﷺ said: 'Do good deeds, for everyone is helped (to do their deeds). The happy are helped to do the deeds of the happy, and the miserable are helped to do the deeds of the miserable.' Then he recited: 'As for him who gives (in charity) and keeps his duty to Allâh and fears Him, and believes in *Al Husnâ*; We will make smooth for him the path of ease (goodness). But he who is greedy miser and thinks himself self sufficient and

[٦٧٣١] ٦ -(٢٦٤٧) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ، قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي جَنَازَةٍ فِي بَقِيعِ الْغَرْقَدِ، فَأَتَانَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَعَدَ وَقَعَدْنَا حَوْلَهُ، وَمَعَهُ مِخْصَرَةٌ، فَنَكَّسَ فَجَعَلَ يَنْكُتُ بِمِخْصَرَتِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ، مَا مِنْ نَفْسٍ مَنْفُوسَةٍ، إِلَّا وَقَدْ كَتَبَ اللهُ مَكَانَهَا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، وَإِلَّا وَقَدْ كُتِبَتْ شَقِيَّةً أَوْ سَعِيدَةً» قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَفَلَا نَمْكُثُ عَلَىٰ كِتَابِنَا، وَنَدَعُ الْعَمَلَ؟ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ السَّعَادَةِ، فَسَيَصِيرُ إِلَىٰ عَمَلِ أَهْلِ السَّعَادَةِ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ، فَسَيَصِيرُ إِلَىٰ عَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ». فَقَالَ: «اعْمَلُوا فَكُلٌّ مُيَسَّرٌ، أَمَّا أَهْلُ السَّعَادَةِ فَيُيَسَّرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ السَّعَادَةِ، وَأَمَّا أَهْلُ الشَّقَاوَةِ فَيُيَسَّرُونَ لِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الشَّقَاوَةِ». ثُمَّ قَرَأَ: ﴿فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَعْطَىٰ وَاتَّقَىٰ ۝ وَصَدَّقَ بِالْحُسْنَىٰ ۝ فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُ لِلْيُسْرَىٰ ۝ وَأَمَّا مَنْ

belies *Al-Husnâ*, We will make smooth for him the path for evil.' "[1]

[6732] (...) A similar report (as Hadîth no. 6731) was narrated from Mansûr with this chain of narrators.

[6733] 7 - (...) It was narrated that 'Alî said: "One day the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was sitting with a stick in his hand, with which he was scratching the ground. He raised his head and said: 'There is no soul among you but his place in Paradise or the Fire is known.' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, (if it is so, then) why should we strive? Should we not rely on that?' He said: 'No, keep striving, for everyone will be helped to do that for which he was created.' Then he (ﷺ) recited: As for him who gives (in charity) and keeps his duty to Allâh and fears Him, and believes in *Al-Husnâ*', up to His saying: We will make smooth for him the path for evil.' "[2]

بَخِلَ وَٱسْتَغْنَىٰ ○ وَكَذَّبَ بِٱلْحُسْنَىٰ ○ فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُۥ لِلْعُسْرَىٰ﴾ [الليل: ٥ - ١٠].

[٦٧٣٢] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَهَنَّادُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ فِي مَعْنَاهُ، وَقَالَ: فَأَخَذَ عُودًا، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: مِخْصَرَةً، وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنْ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ: ثُمَّ قَرَأَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[٦٧٣٣] ٧-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ جَالِسًا، وَفِي يَدِهِ عُودٌ يَنْكُتُ بِهِ، فَرَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَقَالَ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ إِلَّا وَقَدْ عُلِمَ مَنْزِلُهَا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ»، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَلِمَ نَعْمَلُ؟ أَفَلَا نَتَّكِلُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، اعْمَلُوا، فَكُلٌّ مُيَسَّرٌ لِمَا خُلِقَ لَهُ»، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ: ﴿فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَعْطَىٰ وَٱتَّقَىٰ ○ وَصَدَّقَ بِٱلْحُسْنَىٰ﴾ - إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَسَنُيَسِّرُهُۥ لِلْعُسْرَىٰ﴾ [الليل: ٥ - ١٠].

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[1] *Al-Lail* 92:5-10.

[2] *Al-Lail* 92:5-10.

[6734] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6733) was narrated from 'Alî, from the Prophet ﷺ with this chain of narrators.

[٦٧٣٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ وَالْأَعْمَشِ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَيْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُهُ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِهِ.

[6735] 8 - (2648) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "Surâqah bin Mâlik bin Ju'sham said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, explain our religion to us as if we had been created just now. What about the deeds that we do day-to-day? Are they because the pens have dried and they are happening as they have already been decreed, or what we are to do?' He (ﷺ) said: 'No, it is because the pens have dried and they are happening as they have already been decreed.' He said: 'Then why should we strive?'"

Zuhair (a sub narrator) said: "Then Abû Az-Zubair (a narrator) said something that I did not understand, and I asked: 'What did he say?' He said: 'Strive, for everyone is helped.'"

[٦٧٣٥] ٨-(٢٦٤٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ سُرَاقَةُ ابْنُ مَالِكِ بْنِ جُعْشُمٍ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! بَيِّنْ لَنَا دِينَنَا كَأَنَّا خُلِقْنَا الْآنَ، فِيمَا الْعَمَلُ الْيَوْمَ؟ أَفِيمَا جَفَّتْ بِهِ الْأَقْلَامُ وَجَرَتْ بِهِ الْمَقَادِيرُ، أَمْ فِيمَا نَسْتَقْبِلُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ فِيمَا جَفَّتْ بِهِ الْأَقْلَامُ وَجَرَتْ بِهِ الْمَقَادِيرُ» قَالَ: فَفِيمَ الْعَمَلُ؟.

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: ثُمَّ تَكَلَّمَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ أَفْهَمْهُ، فَسَأَلْتُ: مَا قَالَ؟ فَقَالَ: «اعْمَلُوا فَكُلٌّ مُيَسَّرٌ».

[6736] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6735) was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh from the Prophet ﷺ and in it he said: "Everyone who strives will be helped to do his deeds (that were decreed for him)."

[٦٧٣٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهٰذَا الْمَعْنَىٰ، وَفِيهِ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ عَامِلٍ مُيَسَّرٌ لِعَمَلِهِ».

[6737] 9 - (2649) It was narrated that 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain said: "It was said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, is it known who are the people of Paradise and who are the people of the Fire?' He said: 'Yes.' It was said: 'Then why should people strive?' He said: 'Everyone is helped to do that for which he was created.'"

[٦٧٣٧] ٩-(٢٦٤٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ الضُّبَعِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُطَرِّفٌ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ: قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَعُلِمَ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قَالَ: قِيلَ: فَفِيمَ يَعْمَلُ الْعَامِلُونَ؟ قَالَ: «كُلٌّ مُيَسَّرٌ لِمَا خُلِقَ لَهُ».

[6738] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Ḥammâd (no. 6737) was narrated from Yazîd Ar-Rishk with this chain of narrators. In the *Ḥadîth* of 'Abdul-Wârith it says: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh.'"

[٦٧٣٨] (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ يَزِيدَ الرِّشْكِ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادٍ، وفي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!.

[6739] 10 - (2650) It was narrated that Abul-Aswad Ad-Dailî said: "Imrân bin Al-Ḥuṣain said to me: 'What do you think about what people are working and striving for today – is it something that has been previously decreed and decided for them, or, is it connected to that which their Prophet ﷺ brought to them so that proof may be established against them?'

[٦٧٣٩] ١٠-(٢٦٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَعْمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ الدِّيلِيِّ، قَالَ: قَالَ لِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ الْحُصَيْنِ: أَرَأَيْتَ مَا يَعْمَلُ النَّاسُ الْيَوْمَ وَيَكْدَحُونَ فِيهِ، أَشَيْءٌ قُضِيَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَضَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ قَدَرِ مَا سَبَقَ؟ أَوْ فِيمَا

"I said: 'It is something that has been previously decreed and decided for them.' He said: 'Wouldn't that be an injustice?' I was greatly disturbed by that, and I said: 'Everything is created by Allâh and belongs to Him; He is not to be questioned about what He does, but they will be questioned.'

"He said to me: 'May Allâh have mercy on you. I only asked you that in order to test your intelligence. Two men from Muzainah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think about what people are working and striving for today – is it something that has been previously decreed and decided for them or is it connected to that which their Prophet ﷺ brought to them so that proof may be established against them?"

"He (ﷺ) said: 'No, it is something that has been previously decreed and decided for them, and the confirmation of that is in the Book of Allâh (the Mighty and Sublime): "By *Nafs* (Âdam or a person or a soul), and Him Who perfected him in proportion; then He showed him what is wrong for him and what is right for him.' "[1]

يُسْتَقْبَلُونَ بِهِ مِمَّا أَتَاهُمْ بِهِ نَبِيُّهُمْ وَثَبَتَتِ الْحُجَّةُ عَلَيْهِمْ؟ فَقُلْتُ: بَلْ شَيْءٌ قُضِيَ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَمَضَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: أَفَلَا يَكُونُ ظُلْمًا؟ قَالَ: فَفَزِعْتُ مِنْ ذٰلِكَ فَزَعًا شَدِيدًا، وَقُلْتُ: كُلُّ شَيْءٍ خَلْقُ اللهِ وَمِلْكُ يَدِهِ، فَلَا يُسْأَلُ عَمَّا يَفْعَلُ وَهُمْ يُسْأَلُونَ، فَقَالَ لِي: يَرْحَمُكَ اللهُ! إِنِّي لَمْ أُرِدْ بِمَا سَأَلْتُكَ إِلَّا لِأَحْزِرَ عَقْلَكَ، إِنَّ رَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ مُزَيْنَةَ أَتَيَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ مَا يَعْمَلُ النَّاسُ الْيَوْمَ، وَيَكْدَحُونَ فِيهِ، أَشَيْءٌ قُضِيَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَضَىٰ فِيهِمْ مِنْ قَدَرٍ قَدْ سَبَقَ؟، أَوْ فِيمَا يُسْتَقْبَلُونَ بِهِ مِمَّا أَتَاهُمْ بِهِ نَبِيُّهُمْ، وَثَبَتَتِ الْحُجَّةُ عَلَيْهِمْ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ شَيْءٌ قُضِيَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَضَىٰ فِيهِمْ، وَتَصْدِيقُ ذٰلِكَ فِي كِتَابِ اللهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: ﴿وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّىٰهَا فَأَلْهَمَهَا فُجُورَهَا وَتَقْوَىٰهَا﴾» [الشمس: ٧، ٨].

[6740] 11 - (2651) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A man may do the deeds of the people of Paradise for a long

[٦٧٤٠] ١١ -(٢٦٥١) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ

[1] *Ash-Shams* 91:7,8.

time, then his deeds end with one of the deeds of the people of the Fire, and a man may do the deeds of the people of the Fire for a long time, then his deeds end with one of the deeds of the people of Paradise."

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ الزَّمَنَ الطَّوِيلَ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، ثُمَّ يُخْتَمُ لَهُ عَمَلُهُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ الزَّمَنَ الطَّوِيلَ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، ثُمَّ يُخْتَمُ [لَهُ] عَمَلُهُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ».

[6741] 12 - (112) It was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sâ'idî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A man may do the deeds of the people of Paradise, or so it may seem to the people, although he is one of the people of the Fire. And a man may do the deeds of (the people of) the Fire, or so it seems to the people, although he is one of the people of Paradise."

[٦٧٤١] ١٢ -(١١٢) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلَ [أَهْلِ] الْجَنَّةِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ، وَهُوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلَ [أَهْلِ] النَّارِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ، وَهُوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ». [راجع: ٣٠٦]

Chapter 2. The Debate Between Âdam And Mûsâ, Peace And Blessings Of Allâh Be Upon Them Both

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ حجاج آدم وموسى صلى الله عليهما وسلم)

(التحفة ٢)

[6742] 13 - (2652) It was narrated by Ṭâwûs that he heard Abû Hurairah say: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Âdam and Mûsâ debated. Mûsâ said: 'O Âdam, you are our father, but you caused our doom and caused us to be expelled from Paradise.' Âdam said to him: 'You are Mûsâ, Allâh chose you to speak to and wrote (the Tawrah) for

[٦٧٤٢] ١٣ -(٢٦٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ حَاتِمٍ وَابْنِ دِينَارٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «احْتَجَّ آدَمُ وَمُوسَىٰ، فَقَالَ

you with His Own Hand. Are you blaming me for something that Allâh decreed for me forty years before He created me?' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Âdam got the better of Mûsâ, Âdam got the better of Mûsâ.'"

مُوسَىٰ: يَا آدَمُ! أَنْتَ أَبُونَا، أَنْتَ خَيَّبْتَنَا وَأَخْرَجْتَنَا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ آدَمُ: أَنْتَ مُوسَىٰ، اصْطَفَاكَ اللهُ بِكَلَامِهِ، وَخَطَّ لَكَ بِيَدِهِ، أَتَلُومُنِي عَلَىٰ أَمْرٍ قَدَّرَهُ اللهُ عَلَيَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْلُقَنِي بِأَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً؟» فَقَالَ [النَّبِيُّ ﷺ]: «فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ، فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ وَابْنِ عَبْدَةَ، قَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا: خَطَّ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: كَتَبَ لَكَ التَّوْرَاةَ بِيَدِهِ.

[6743] 14 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Âdam and Mûsâ debated, and Âdam got the better of Mûsâ. Mûsâ said to him: 'You are Âdam who caused the people to be misguided and caused them to be expelled from Paradise?' Âdam said: 'You are the one to whom Allâh gave knowledge of all things and chose him above all the people to convey His Message.?' He said: 'Yes.' He (i.e., Âdam) said: 'Are you blaming me for something that Allâh decreed for me before I was created?'"

[٦٧٤٣] ١٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، فِيمَا قُرِىءَ عَلَيْهِ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَحَاجَّ آدَمُ وَمُوسَىٰ، فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مُوسَىٰ: أَنْتَ آدَمُ الَّذِي أَغْوَيْتَ النَّاسَ وَأَخْرَجْتَهُمْ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ؟ فَقَالَ آدَمُ: أَنْتَ الَّذِي أَعْطَاهُ اللهُ عِلْمَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، وَاصْطَفَاهُ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ بِرِسَالَتِهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَتَلُومُنِي عَلَىٰ أَمْرٍ قُدِّرَ عَلَيَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُخْلَقَ؟».

[6744] 15 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Âdam and Mûsâ (عليهما السلام) debated in the presence of their Lord, and Âdam got the better of

[٦٧٤٤] ١٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ مُوسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مُوسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ

Mûsâ. Mûsâ said: "You are Âdam whom Allâh created with His Own Hand and breathed into you of His spirit, and commanded the angels to prostrate to you, and caused you to dwell in Paradise. Then because of your lapse you caused the people to be sent down to the earth." Âdam, ﷺ, said: "You are Mûsâ whom Allâh chose by means of His Message, and by means of speaking to you, and He gave you the Tablets on which was the explanation of all things, and brought you close to speak with you. How long before I was created did Allâh write the Tawrah?" Mûsâ said: "Forty years." Âdam said: "And did you find in it (the words): Thus did Âdam disobey his Lord, so he went astray.?[1] He said: "Yes." He said: "Are you blaming me for doing a deed which Allâh decreed I would do, forty years before He created me?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Thus Âdam got the better of Mûsâ.'"

عِيَاضٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْحَارِثُ بْنُ أَبِي ذُبَابٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ هُرْمُزَ وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَا: سَمِعْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «احْتَجَّ آدَمُ وَمُوسَىٰ عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمَا، فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ، قَالَ مُوسَىٰ: أَنْتَ آدَمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ اللهُ بِيَدِهِ، وَنَفَخَ فِيكَ مِنْ رُوحِهِ، وَأَسْجَدَ لَكَ مَلَائِكَتَهُ، وَأَسْكَنَكَ فِي جَنَّتِهِ، ثُمَّ أَهْبَطْتَ النَّاسَ بِخَطِيئَتِكَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ؟ قَالَ آدَمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: أَنْتَ مُوسَى الَّذِي اصْطَفَاكَ اللهُ بِرِسَالَتِهِ وَبِكَلَامِهِ، وَأَعْطَاكَ الْأَلْوَاحَ فِيهَا تِبْيَانُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، وَقَرَّبَكَ نَجِيًّا، فَبِكَمْ وَجَدْتَ اللهَ كَتَبَ التَّوْرَاةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُخْلَقَ؟ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ: بِأَرْبَعِينَ عَامًا، قَالَ آدَمُ: فَهَلْ وَجَدْتَ فِيهَا: ﴿وَعَصَىٰٓ ءَادَمُ رَبَّهُۥ فَغَوَىٰ﴾؟ [طه: ١٢١]. قَالَ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: أَفَتَلُومُنِي عَلَىٰ أَنْ عَمِلْتُ عَمَلًا كَتَبَهُ اللهُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَعْمَلَهُ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْلُقَنِي بِأَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً؟» قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ».

[6745] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Âdam and Mûsâ debated. Mûsâ said to him: 'You are Âdam, whose lapse caused you to be expelled from Paradise.'

[٦٧٤٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ حَاتِمٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ،

[1] *Ta-Hâ* 20:121.

Âdam said to him: 'You are Mûsâ, whom Allâh chose by means of His Message and by means of speaking to you, but you are blaming me for something that was decreed for me before I was created.' So Âdam got the better of Mûsâ.'"

قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «احْتَجَّ آدَمُ وَمُوسَىٰ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مُوسَىٰ: أَنْتَ آدَمُ الَّذِي أَخْرَجَتْكَ خَطِيئَتُكَ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ آدَمُ: أَنْتَ مُوسَى الَّذِي اصْطَفَاكَ اللهُ بِرِسَالَتِهِ وَبِكَلَامِهِ، ثُمَّ تَلُومُنِي عَلَىٰ أَمْرٍ قَدْ قُدِّرَ عَلَيَّ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُخْلَقَ؟ . فَحَجَّ آدَمُ مُوسَىٰ».

[6746] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6745) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٧٤٦] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بْنُ النَّجَّارِ الْيَمَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[6747] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6745).

[٦٧٤٧] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ الضَّرِيرُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ حَسَّانَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[6748] 16 - (2653) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh decided the decrees of creation fifty thousand years before He created the heavens and the earth.' He said: 'And His Throne is above the water.'"

[٦٧٤٨] ١٦-(٢٦٥٣) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هَانِئٍ الْخَوْلَانِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحُبُلِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ

يَقُولُ: «كَتَبَ اللهُ مَقَادِيرَ الْخَلَائِقِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ بِخَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ، قَالَ: وَعَرْشُهُ عَلَىٰ الْمَاءِ».

[6749] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6748) was narrated from Abû Hâni' with this chain of narrators, except that they did not mention: "And His Throne is above the water."

[٦٧٤٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُقْرِىءُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيْوَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا نَافِعٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ يَزِيدَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي هَانِىءٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمَا لَمْ يَذْكُرَا: وَعَرْشُهُ عَلَىٰ الْمَاءِ.

Chapter 3. Allâh Directs Hearts As He Wills

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ تصريف الله تعالى القلوب كيف شاء) (التحفة ٣)

[6750] 17 - (2654) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âs said that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "The hearts of the sons of Âdam are all between two Fingers of the Most Merciful, like one heart, and He directs them as He wills." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Allâh, controller of the hearts, direct our hearts to obey You."

[٦٧٥٠] ١٧-(٢٦٥٤) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْمُقْرِىءِ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْمُقْرِىءُ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيْوَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هَانِىءٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحُبُلِيَّ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ قُلُوبَ بَنِي آدَمَ كُلَّهَا بَيْنَ إِصْبَعَيْنِ مِنْ أَصَابِعِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، كَقَلْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، يُصَرِّفُهُ حَيْثُ يَشَاءُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! مُصَرِّفَ الْقُلُوبِ صَرِّفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَىٰ طَاعَتِكَ».

Chapter 4. Everything Is Decided And Decreed

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابٌ كل شيء بقدر)
(التحفة ٤)

[6751] 18 - (2655) It was narrated from Ṭâwûs that he said: "I met one of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who said: 'Everything is decided and decreed.'" He said: "And I heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Everything is decided and decreed, even incapability and ability, or ability and incapability.'"

[٦٧٥١] ١٨-(٢٦٥٥) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكِ ابْنِ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَدْرَكْتُ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُونَ: كُلُّ شَيْءٍ بِقَدَرٍ، قَالَ: وَسَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ شَيْءٍ بِقَدَرٍ، حَتَّى الْعَجْزِ وَالْكَيْسِ أَوِ الْكَيْسِ وَالْعَجْزِ».

[6752] 19 - (2656) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The idolaters of the Quraish came to argue with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the Divine Decree, and thus was revealed: 'The Day they will be dragged on their faces into the Fire (it will be said to them): Taste you the touch of Hell!' Verily, We have created all things with *Qadar*.'"[1]

[٦٧٥٢] ١٩-(٢٦٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ الْمَخْزُومِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ مُشْرِكُو قُرَيْشٍ يُخَاصِمُونَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الْقَدَرِ، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿يَوْمَ يُسْحَبُونَ فِي النَّارِ عَلَىٰ وُجُوهِهِمْ ذُوقُوا مَسَّ سَقَرَ ۝ إِنَّا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقْنَاهُ بِقَدَرٍ﴾ [القمر: ٤٨، ٤٩].

[1] *Al-Qamar* 54:48,49.

Chapter 5. The Son Of Âdam's Share Of *Zinâ* Etc. Is Decreed For Him

[6753] 20 - (2657) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: I have never seen anything more relative to *Lamam*[1] than what Abû Hurairah said: That the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh has decreed for the son of Âdam his share of *Zinâ*, which he will inevitably get. The *Zinâ* of the eyes is looking, and the *Zinâ* of the tongue is speaking. The heart wishes and hopes, and the private part confirms that or denies it."

[6754] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The son of Âdam's share of *Zinâ* has been decreed for him, which he will inevitably get. The *Zinâ* of the eyes is looking, the *Zinâ* of the ears is listening, the *Zinâ* of the tongue is speaking, the *Zinâ* of the hands is touching, and the *Zinâ* of the foot is walking. The heart longs and wishes, and the private part confirms that or denies it."

[1] See *An-Najm* 53:32.

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابٌ: قدر على ابن آدم حظه من الزنى وغيره) (التحفة ٥)

[٦٧٥٣] ٢٠-(٢٦٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لإِسْحَاقَ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: مَا رَأَيْتُ شَيْئًا أَشْبَهَ بِاللَّمَمِ مِمَّا قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ كَتَبَ عَلَىٰ ابْنِ آدَمَ حَظَّهُ مِنَ الزِّنَى، أَدْرَكَ ذٰلِكَ لَا مَحَالَةَ، فَزِنَى الْعَيْنَيْنِ النَّظَرُ، وَزِنَى اللِّسَانِ النُّطْقُ وَالنَّفْسُ تَمَنَّىٰ وَتَشْتَهِي، وَالْفَرْجُ يُصَدِّقُ ذٰلِكَ أَوْ يُكَذِّبُهُ».

قَالَ عَبْدٌ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: ابْنِ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ.

[٦٧٥٤] ٢١-(...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو هِشَامٍ الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ ابْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «كُتِبَ عَلَىٰ ابْنِ آدَمَ نَصِيبُهُ مِنَ الزِّنَى، مُدْرِكٌ ذَلِكَ لَا مَحَالَةَ، فَالْعَيْنَانِ زِنَاهُمَا النَّظَرُ، وَالأُذُنَانِ زِنَاهُمَا الِاسْتِمَاعُ، وَاللِّسَانُ زِنَاهُ الْكَلَامُ وَالْيَدُ

زِنَاهَا الْبَطْشُ، وَالرِّجْلُ زِنَاهَا الْخُطَا، وَالْقَلْبُ يَهْوَىٰ وَيَتَمَنَّىٰ، وَيُصَدِّقُ ذَٰلِكَ الْفَرْجُ وَيُكَذِّبُهُ».

Chapter 6. The Meaning Of "Every Child Is Born In A State Of *Fiṭrah*" And The Ruling On The Dead Children Of The Disbelievers And Of The Muslims

[6755] 22 - (2658) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he used to say the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no child who is not born in a state of *Fiṭrah*, then his parents make him a Jew or a Christian or a Magian, just as animals bring forth animals with their limbs intact, do you see any deformed one among them?" Then Abû Hurairah said: "Recite, if you wish: Allâh's *Fiṭrah* with which He has created mankind. No change let there be in *Khalq-illâh*."[1]

[6756] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6755), and he said: "As animals bring forth other animals" and he did not say: "With their limbs intact."

[1] *Ar-Rûm* 30:30.

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ معنى كل مولود يولد على الفطرة، وحكم موتى أطفال الكفار وأطفال المسلمين) (التحفة ٦)

[٦٧٥٥] ٢٢-(٢٦٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا حَاجِبُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ عَنِ الزُّبَيْدِيِّ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ إِلَّا يُولَدُ عَلَى الْفِطْرَةِ فَأَبَوَاهُ يُهَوِّدَانِهِ وَيُنَصِّرَانِهِ وَيُمَجِّسَانِهِ، كَمَا تُنْتَجُ الْبَهِيمَةُ بَهِيمَةً جَمْعَاءَ، هَلْ تُحِسُّونَ فِيهَا مِنْ جَدْعَاءَ؟» ثُمَّ يَقُولُ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: اقْرَءُوا إِنْ شِئْتُمْ: ﴿فِطْرَتَ ٱللَّهِ ٱلَّتِى فَطَرَ ٱلنَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا لَا تَبْدِيلَ لِخَلْقِ ٱللَّهِ﴾ الْآيَة [الروم: ٣٠].

[٦٧٥٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا

الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «كَمَا تُنْتَجُ الْبَهِيمَةُ بَهِيمَةً» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: جَمْعَاءَ.

[6757] (...) Abû Hurairah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is no child who is not born in a state of *Fiṭrah*." Then he said: Recite: "Allâh's *Fiṭrah* with which He has created mankind. No change let there be in *Khalq-illâh*, that is the straight religion."[1]

[٦٧٥٧] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ إِلَّا يُولَدُ عَلَىٰ الْفِطْرَةِ» ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: اقْرَءُوا: ﴿فِطْرَتَ ٱللَّهِ ٱلَّتِى فَطَرَ ٱلنَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا لَا تَبْدِيلَ لِخَلْقِ ٱللَّهِ ذَٰلِكَ ٱلدِّينُ ٱلْقَيِّمُ﴾ [الروم: ٣٠].

[6758] 23 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no child who is not born in a state of *Fiṭrah*, then his parents make him a Jew or a Christian or a idolater.' A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think if he dies before that?' He said: 'Allâh knows best what they would have done.'"

[٦٧٥٨] **٢٣**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ إِلَّا يُلِدَ عَلَىٰ الْفِطْرَةِ، فَأَبَوَاهُ يُهَوِّدَانِهِ وَيُنَصِّرَانِهِ وَيُشَرِّكَانِهِ» فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ مَاتَ قَبْلَ ذَٰلِكَ؟ قَالَ: «اللهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا عَامِلِينَ».

[6759] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 6758).

[٦٧٥٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

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[1] *Ar-Rûm* 30:30.

In the *Hadîth* of Ibn Numair it says: "There is no child who is born but upon this *Millah*."

فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ يُولَدُ إِلَّا وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ الْمِلَّةِ».

In the report of Abû Bakr from Abû Mu'âwiyah: "...upon this *Millah*, until he starts to speak."

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ: «إِلَّا عَلَىٰ هٰذِهِ الْمِلَّةِ، حَتَّىٰ يُبَيِّنَ عَنْهُ لِسَانُهُ».

In the report of Abû Kuraib from Abû Mu'âwiyah: "There is no child who is not born in a state of *Fitrah*, until he begins to speak."

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ: «لَيْسَ مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ يُولَدُ إِلَّا عَلَىٰ هٰذِهِ الْفِطْرَةِ، حَتَّىٰ يُعَبِّرَ عَنْهُ لِسَانُهُ».

[6760] 24 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ," and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Everyone who is born, is born in this state of *Fitrah*, then his parents make him a Jew or a Christian. Just as camels are bred – do you see any deformed one among them? Until you are the one who cuts (their ears, noses, tails etc).' They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think of one who dies in childhood?' He said: 'Allâh knows best what they would have done.'"

[٦٧٦٠] ٢٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يُولَدُ يُولَدُ عَلَىٰ هٰذِهِ الْفِطْرَةِ، فَأَبَوَاهُ يُهَوِّدَانِهِ وَيُنَصِّرَانِهِ، كَمَا تَنْتِجُونَ الْإِبِلَ، فَهَلْ تَجِدُونَ فِيهَا جَدْعَاءَ؟ حَتَّىٰ تَكُونُوا أَنْتُمْ تَجْدَعُونَهَا» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَفَرَأَيْتَ مَنْ يَمُوتُ صَغِيرًا؟ قَالَ: «اللهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا عَامِلِينَ».

[6761] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Every person is borne by his mother in a state of *Fitrah*, after which his parents make him a Jew or a Christian or a Magian, or if

[٦٧٦١] ٢٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ تَلِدُهُ أُمُّهُ عَلَىٰ الْفِطْرَةِ، وَأَبَوَاهُ، بَعْدُ، يُهَوِّدَانِهِ أَوْ

they are Muslims, (they make him) a Muslim. Every person who is borne by his mother is struck on his side by the *Shaitân*, except for Mariam and her son."

يُنَصِّرَانِهِ أَوْ يُمَجِّسَانِهِ، فَإِنْ كَانَا مُسْلِمَيْنِ فَمُسْلِمٌ، كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ تَلِدُهُ أُمُّهُ يَلْكُزُهُ الشَّيْطَانُ فِي حِضْنَيْهِ، إِلَّا مَرْيَمَ وَابْنَهَا».

[6762] 26 - (2659) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about the children of the idolaters. He said: "Allâh knows best what they would have done."

[٦٧٦٢] ٢٦-(٢٦٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي ذِئْبٍ وَيُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ عَنْ أَوْلَادِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ؟، فَقَالَ: «اللهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا عَامِلِينَ».

[6763] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6762) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of narrators of Yûnus and Ibn Abî Dhi'b, except that in the *Hadîth* of Shu'aib and Ma'qil it says: "He was asked about the offspring of the idolaters."

[٦٧٦٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ بَهْرَامَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ وَابْنِ أَبِي ذِئْبٍ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِمَا، غَيْرَ، أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ شُعَيْبٍ وَمَعْقِلٍ: سُئِلَ عَنْ ذَرَارِيِّ الْمُشْرِكِينَ؟.

[6764] 27 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about the children of the idolaters who die in infancy. He said: 'Allâh knows best what they would have done.'"

[٦٧٦٤] ٢٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَطْفَالِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، مَنْ يَمُوتُ مِنْهُمْ صَغِيرًا؟، فَقَالَ: «اللهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا عَامِلِينَ».

[6765] 28 - (2660) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked about the children of the idolaters. He said: 'Allâh knows best what they would have done, as He created them.'"

[٦٧٦٥] **٢٨**-(٢٦٦٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: سُئِلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ أَطْفَالِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ؟ قَالَ: «اللهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا عَامِلِينَ، إِذْ خَلَقَهُمْ».

[6766] 29 - (2661) It was narrated that Ubayy bin Ka'b said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The boy who was killed by Al-Khidr was decreed to be a disbeliever; had he lived he would have oppressed his parents by rebellion and disbelief.'"[1]

[٦٧٦٦] **٢٩**-(٢٦٦١) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ رَقَبَةَ بْنِ مَسْقَلَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْغُلَامَ الَّذِي قَتَلَهُ الْخَضِرُ طُبِعَ كَافِرًا، وَلَوْ عَاشَ لَأَرْهَقَ أَبَوَيْهِ طُغْيَانًا وَكُفْرًا».

[6767] 30 - (2662) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the Mother of the Believers, said: "A boy died and I said: 'Glad tidings for him, one of the little birds of Paradise.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Do you not know that Allâh created Paradise and the Fire, and He created people for one and people for the other?'"

[٦٧٦٧] **٣٠**-(٢٦٦٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ فُضَيْلِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: تُوُفِّيَ صَبِيٌّ، فَقُلْتُ: طُوبَىٰ لَهُ، عُصْفُورٌ مِنْ عَصَافِيرِ الْجَنَّةِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوَ لَا تَدْرِينَ أَنَّ اللهَ خَلَقَ الْجَنَّةَ وَخَلَقَ النَّارَ، فَخَلَقَ لِهَٰذِهِ أَهْلًا، وَلِهَٰذِهِ أَهْلًا؟».

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[1] See *Al-Kahf* 18:80, and *Hadîth* no. 6163.

[6768] 31 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the Mother of the Believers, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was called to the funeral of an *Anṣârî* boy and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, glad tidings for this (boy), one of the little birds of Paradise. He did not do any evil or reach the age of doing evil.' He said: 'It may be otherwise, O 'Âishah, for Allâh created people for Paradise, He created them for it when they were in their fathers' loins. And He created people for the Fire, He created them for it when they were in their fathers' loins.'"

[٦٧٦٨] **٣١**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ عَمَّتِهِ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَتْ: دُعِيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ جَنَازَةِ صَبِيٍّ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! طُوبَىٰ لِهٰذَا، عُصْفُورٌ مِنْ عَصَافِيرِ الْجَنَّةِ! لَمْ يَعْمَلِ السُّوءَ وَلَمْ يُدْرِكْهُ، قَالَ: «أَوَ غَيْرَ ذَٰلِكَ؟، يَا عَائِشَةُ! إِنَّ اللهَ خَلَقَ لِلْجَنَّةِ أَهْلًا، خَلَقَهُمْ لَهَا وَهُمْ فِي أَصْلَابِ آبَائِهِمْ، وَخَلَقَ لِلنَّارِ أَهْلًا، خَلَقَهُمْ لَهَا وَهُمْ فِي أَصْلَابِ آبَائِهِمْ».

[6769] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 6768) was narrated from Ṭalḥah bin Yaḥyâ with the chain of Wakî'.

[٦٧٦٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ مَعْبَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ، بِإِسْنَادِ وَكِيعٍ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ.

Chapter 7. Lifespans, Provisions, Etc. Do Not Increase Or Decrease From What Has Already Been Decreed

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ بيان أن الآجال والأرزاق وغيرها، لا تزيد ولا تنقص عما سبق به القدر) (التحفة ٧)

[6770] 32 - (2663) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "Umm Ḥabîbah, the wife of the

[٦٧٧٠] **٣٢**-(٢٦٦٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ

Prophet ﷺ, said: 'O Allâh, let me have the joy of the company of my husband the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and my father Abû Sufyân, and my brother Mu'âwiyah (all my life).' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'You have asked Allâh about lifespans that have already been determined, days that have already been counted and provisions that have already been allotted. Allâh will never do anything before its due time or delay it beyond its due time. If you had asked Allâh to grant you refuge from punishment in the Fire or punishment in the grave, that would have been better or preferable.'"

لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ مَرْثَدٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْيَشْكُرِيِّ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ أُمُّ حَبِيبَةَ زَوْجُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! أَمْتِعْنِي بِزَوْجِي رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَبِأَبِي أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، وَبِأَخِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «قَدْ سَأَلْتِ اللهَ لِآجَالٍ مَضْرُوبَةٍ، وَأَيَّامٍ مَعْدُودَةٍ، وَأَرْزَاقٍ مَقْسُومَةٍ، لَنْ يُعَجِّلَ شَيْئًا قَبْلَ حِلِّهِ، أَوْ يُؤَخِّرَ شَيْئًا عَنْ حِلِّهِ، وَلَوْ كُنْتِ سَأَلْتِ اللهَ أَنْ يُعِيذَكِ مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ، أَوْ عَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ، كَانَ خَيْرًا أَوْ أَفْضَلَ».

Mention of monkeys was made in his presence. Mis'ar said: "I think he also mentioned pigs, which were transformed." He said: "Allâh never gives those who have been transformed offspring. Monkeys and pigs existed before that."

قَالَ: وَذُكِرَتْ عِنْدَهُ الْقِرَدَةُ، قَالَ مِسْعَرٌ: وَأُرَاهُ قَالَ وَالْخَنَازِيرُ مِنْ مَسْخٍ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ لَمْ يَجْعَلْ لِمَسْخٍ نَسْلًا وَلَا عَقِبًا، وَقَدْ كَانَتِ الْقِرَدَةُ وَالْخَنَازِيرُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ».

[6771] (...) It was narrated from both Ibn Bishr and Wakî' (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6770): "...From punishment in the Fire and from punishment in the grave."

[٦٧٧١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ بِشْرٍ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنِ ابْنِ بِشْرٍ وَوَكِيعٍ جَمِيعًا: «مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ، وَعَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ».

[6772] 33 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "Umm Habîbah said: 'O Allâh, let

[٦٧٧٢] ٣٣-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ

me have the joy of the company of my husband the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and my father Abû Sufyân, and my brother Mu'âwiyah (all my life).' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to her: 'You have asked Allâh about lifespans that have already been determined, steps (every move) it is decreed you will take, and provisions that have already been allotted. Nothing will happen before its due time, and nothing will be delayed beyond its due time. If you had asked Allâh to protect you from punishment in the Fire and punishment in the grave, that would have been better for you.'

"A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, monkeys and pigs, are they among those who were transformed?' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Allâh does not destroy a people or punish a people and grant them offspring. Monkeys and pigs existed before that.'"

- وَاللَّفْظُ لِحَجَّاجٍ - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّوْرِيُّ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ مَرْثَدٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْيَشْكُرِيِّ، عَنْ مَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَتْ أُمُّ حَبِيبَةَ: اللّٰهُمَّ! مَتِّعْنِي بِزَوْجِي رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَبِأَبِي أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، وَبِأَخِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، فَقَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكِ سَأَلْتِ اللهَ لِآجَالٍ مَضْرُوبَةٍ، وَآثَارٍ مَوْطُوءَةٍ، وَأَرْزَاقٍ مَقْسُومَةٍ، لَا يُعَجِّلُ شَيْئًا مِنْهَا قَبْلَ حِلِّهِ، وَلَا يُؤَخِّرُ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا بَعْدَ حِلِّهِ، وَلَوْ سَأَلْتِ اللهَ أَنْ يُعَافِيَكِ مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ، وَعَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ، لَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَكِ».

قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! الْقِرَدَةُ وَالْخَنَازِيرُ، هِيَ مِمَّا مُسِخَ؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لَمْ يُهْلِكْ قَوْمًا، أَوْ يُعَذِّبْ قَوْمًا، فَيَجْعَلَ لَهُمْ نَسْلًا، وَإِنَّ الْقِرَدَةَ وَالْخَنَازِيرَ كَانُوا قَبْلَ ذٰلِكَ».

[6773] **(...)** Sufyân narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 6272) but he did not said: ...Monkeys and pigs existed before that.

[٦٧٧٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنِيهِ** أَبُو دَاوُدَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ مَعْبَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَآثَارٍ مَبْلُوغَةٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ مَعْبَدٍ: وَرَوَىٰ بَعْضُهُمْ: «قَبْلَ حِلِّهِ» أَيْ نُزُولِهِ.

Chapter 8. Belief In The Divine Decree And Submission To It

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ الإيمان بالقدر والإذعان له) (التحفة ٨)

[6774] 34 - (2664) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The strong believer is better and more beloved to Allâh than the weak believer, although both are good. Strive to do that which will benefit you and seek the help of Allâh, and do not feel helpless. If anything befalls you, do not say: "If only I had done (such and such), then such and such would have happened," rather say: "Allâh has decreed and what He wills He does." For; "if only" opens the door to the work of the *Shaiṭân*.'"

[٦٧٧٤] **٣٤-(٢٦٦٤)** حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الْمُؤْمِنُ الْقَوِيُّ خَيْرٌ وَأَحَبُّ إِلَىٰ اللهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِ الضَّعِيفِ، وَفِي كُلٍّ خَيْرٌ، احْرِصْ عَلَىٰ مَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللهِ، وَلَا تَعْجَزْ، وَإِنْ أَصَابَكَ شَيْءٌ فَلَا تَقُلْ: لَوْ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ كَانَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَلٰكِنْ قُلْ: قَدَرُ اللهِ، وَمَا شَاءَ فَعَلَ، فَإِنَّ لَوْ تَفْتَحُ عَمَلَ الشَّيْطَانِ».

47. The Book Of Knowledge

٢ - (المعجم ٤٧) - كتاب العلم (التحفة ٣٦)

Chapter 1. The Prohibition Of, And Warning Against Seeking Out Verses Of The Qur'ân Whose Meanings Are Not Decisive; The Prohibition Of Arguing About The Qur'ân

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ النهي عن اتباع متشابه القرآن، والتحذير من متبعيه، والنهي عن الاختلاف في القرآن) (التحفة ١)

[6775] 1 - (2665) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recited: 'It is He Who has sent down to you the Book (this Qur'ân). In it are Verses that are entirely clear, they are the foundations of the Book; and others not entirely clear. So as for those in whose hearts there is a deviation (from the truth) they follow that which is not entirely clear thereof, seeking *Al-Fitnah*, and seeking for its hidden meanings, but none knows its hidden meanings save Allâh. And those who are firmly grounded in knowledge say: We believe in it; the whole of it (clear and unclear Verses) are from our Lord. And none receive admonition except men of understanding."[1] The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If you see those who follow that which is not entirely clear in it, those are

[٦٧٧٥] ١ -(٢٦٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التُّسْتَرِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: تَلَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: ﴿هُوَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنزَلَ عَلَيْكَ ٱلْكِتَـٰبَ مِنْهُ ءَايَـٰتٌ مُّحْكَمَـٰتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ ٱلْكِتَـٰبِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَـٰبِهَـٰتٌ ۖ فَأَمَّا ٱلَّذِينَ فِى قُلُوبِهِمْ زَيْغٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَـٰبَهَ مِنْهُ ٱبْتِغَآءَ ٱلْفِتْنَةِ وَٱبْتِغَآءَ تَأْوِيلِهِۦ ۗ وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُۥٓ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ ۗ وَٱلرَّٰسِخُونَ فِى ٱلْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ ءَامَنَّا بِهِۦ كُلٌّ مِّنْ عِندِ رَبِّنَا ۗ وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ إِلَّآ أُو۟لُوا۟ ٱلْأَلْبَـٰبِ﴾ [آل عمران:٧] . قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَابَهَ مِنْهُ، فَأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ سَمَّى اللهُ، فَاحْذَرُوهُمْ».

[1] *Âl 'Imrân* 3:7

the ones whom Allâh mentioned, so beware of them.'"

[6776] 2 - (2666) Abû 'Imrân Al-Jawnî said: 'Abdullâh bin Rabâh Al-Anṣârî wrote to me (saying) that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: "I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ one day, and he heard the voices of two men arguing about a Verse (of the Qur'ân). The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to them, and signs of anger could be seen on his face. He said: 'Those who came before you were only doomed because they argued about the Book.'"

[6777] 3 - (2667) It was narrated that Jundab bin 'Abdullâh Al-Bajalî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Read Qur'ân (together) so long as your hearts are united, then when you begin to argue (about the meaning), then stop and disperse.'"

[6778] 4 - (...) It was narrated from Jundab, meaning, bin 'Abdullâh, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Read Qur'ân (together) so long as your hearts are united, then when you begin to argue (about the meaning), then stop and disperse."

[٦٧٧٦] ٢-(٢٦٦٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ قَالَ: كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ رَبَاحٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: هَجَّرْتُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا، قَالَ: فَسَمِعَ أَصْوَاتَ رَجُلَيْنِ اخْتَلَفَا فِي آيَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، يُعْرَفُ فِي وَجْهِهِ الْغَضَبُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا هَلَكَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ بِاخْتِلَافِهِمْ فِي الْكِتَابِ».

[٦٧٧٧] ٣-(٢٦٦٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو قُدَامَةَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ جُنْدَبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْبَجَلِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اقْرَءُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا ائْتَلَفَتْ عَلَيْهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا اخْتَلَفْتُمْ فِيهِ فَقُومُوا».

[٦٧٧٨] ٤-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ عَنْ جُنْدَبٍ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «اقْرَءُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا ائْتَلَفَتْ عَلَيْهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ، فَإِذَا اخْتَلَفْتُمْ فَقُومُوا».

[6779] (...) Abû 'Imrân said: Jundab said to us – while we were young men in Al-Kûfah – "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Read Qur'ân...'" a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6778).

[٦٧٧٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ صَخْرٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ، قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا جُنْدَبٌ، وَنَحْنُ غِلْمَانٌ بِالْكُوفَةِ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اقْرَءُوا الْقُرْآنَ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 2. The One Who Is Harsh In Arguing

(المعجم ٢) - بَابٌ: فِي الأَلَدِّ الْخَصِمِ (التحفة ٢)

[6780] 5 - (2668) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The most hated of men to Allâh is the one who is argumentative and is harsh in arguing.'"

[٦٧٨٠] **٥-(٢٦٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَبْغَضَ الرِّجَالِ إِلَى اللهِ الأَلَدُّ الْخَصِمُ».

Chapter 3. Following The Ways Of The Jews And Christians

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ اتباع سنن اليهود والنصارى) (التحفة ٣)

[6781] 6 - (2669) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You will certainly follow the ways (and halaits) of those who came before you, handspan by handspan, cubit by cubit, until even if they entered a lizard's hole, you would follow them.' We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, the Jews and the Christians?' He said: 'Who else?'"

[٦٧٨١] **٦-(٢٦٦٩) حَدَّثَنِي** سُوَيْدُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَتَتَّبِعُنَّ سَنَنَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ، شِبْرًا بِشِبْرٍ، وَذِرَاعًا بِذِرَاعٍ، حَتَّى لَوْ دَخَلُوا فِي جُحْرِ ضَبٍّ لَاتَّبَعْتُمُوهُمْ» قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! آلْيَهُودُ وَالنَّصَارَى؟ قَالَ: «فَمَنْ؟».

[6782] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6781) was narrated from Zaid bin Aslam with this chain of narrators.

[٦٧٨٢] (...) حَدَّثَنِي عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ وَهُوَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُطَرِّفٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ أَسْلَمَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[6783] (...) Zaid bin Aslam narrated from 'Atâ' bin Yasâr, and he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6781).

[٦٧٨٣] (...) [قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَقَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ:] حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ عَطَاءِ [ابْنِ يَسَارٍ]، وَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 4. The Destruction Of Those Who Go To Extremes

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابٌ هلك المتنطعون) (التحفة ٤)

[6784] 7 - (2670) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Those who go to extremes are doomed.'" He said it three times.

[٦٧٨٤] ٧-(٢٦٧٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ عَتِيقٍ، عَنْ طَلْقِ بْنِ حَبِيبٍ، عَنِ الْأَحْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هَلَكَ الْمُتَنَطِّعُونَ» قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا.

Chapter 5. The Taking Away Of Knowledge And The Spread Of Ignorance At The End Of Time

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ رفع العلم وقبضه، وظهور الجهل والفتن، في آخر الزمان) (التحفة ٥)

[6785] 8 - (2671) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Among the portents of the Hour is that knowledge will be taken away, ignorance will prevail, wine will

[٦٧٨٥] ٨-(٢٦٧١) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التَّيَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ

be drunk, and *Zinâ* will become widespread.'"

أَنْ يُرْفَعَ الْعِلْمُ، وَيَثْبُتَ الْجَهْلُ، وَيُشْرَبَ الْخَمْرُ، وَيَظْهَرَ الزِّنَىٰ».

[6786] 9 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "Shall I not tell you a *Hadîth* that I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ which no one who heard it will narrate to you after me? '(He ﷺ said:) Among the portents of the Hour is that knowledge will be taken away and ignorance will prevail, *Zinâ* will become widespread and wine will be drunk. Men will leave (will be less in numbers) and women will be left, until there will be one man to look after fifty women.'"

[٦٧٨٦] ٩-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَلَا أُحَدِّثُكُمْ حَدِيثًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، لَا يُحَدِّثُكُمْ أَحَدٌ بَعْدِي، سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ: «إِنَّ مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ أَنْ يُرْفَعَ الْعِلْمُ، وَيَظْهَرَ الْجَهْلُ، وَيَفْشُوَ الزِّنَىٰ، وَيُشْرَبَ الْخَمْرُ وَيَذْهَبَ الرِّجَالُ، وَتَبْقَى النِّسَاءُ، حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ لِخَمْسِينَ امْرَأَةً قَيِّمٌ وَاحِدٌ».

[6787] (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6786). In the *Hadîth* of Abû Bishr and 'Abdah it says: No one will narrate to you after me; "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say..." and he mentioned a similar report.

[٦٧٨٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بِشْرٍ وَعَبْدَةَ: لَا يُحَدِّثُكُمُوهُ أَحَدٌ بَعْدِي، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6788] 10 - (2672) It was narrated that Abû Wâ'il said: I was sitting with 'Abdullâh and Abû Mûsâ, and they said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Before the Hour comes there

[٦٧٨٨] ١٠-(٢٦٧٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ وَأَبِي، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

will be days during which knowledge will be taken away, and ignorance will appear, and there will be a lot of *Harj*, and *Harj* means killing."

وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَىٰ فَقَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ أَيَّامًا، يُرْفَعُ فِيهَا الْعِلْمُ، وَيَنْزِلُ فِيهَا الْجَهْلُ، وَيَكْثُرُ فِيهَا الْهَرْجُ، وَالْهَرْجُ الْقَتْلُ».

[6789] (...) It was narrated that Shaqîq said: "I was sitting with 'Abdullâh and Abû Mûsâ, and they were talking to one another. They said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:'" A *Hadîth* like that of Wakî' and Ibn Numair (no. 6788).

[٦٧٨٩] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ الْجُعْفِيُّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَىٰ، وَهُمَا يَتَحَدَّثَانِ، فَقَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ وَابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[6790] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6788) was narrated from Abû Mûsâ, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٧٩٠] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6791] (...) It was narrated that Abû Wâ'il said: "I was sitting with 'Abdullâh and Abû Mûsâ,

[٦٧٩١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ

and they were talking to one another, and Abû Mûsâ said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:'" a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6789).

أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَجَالِسٌ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَىٰ، وَهُمَا يَتَحَدَّثَانِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَىٰ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6792] 11 - (157) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Time will pass quickly, and knowledge will be taken away, and tribulations will appear, and miserliness will be put (in people's hearts), and there will be a lot of *Harj*.' They said: 'What is *Harj*?' He said: 'Killing.'"

[٦٧٩٢] ١١-(١٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَتَقَارَبُ الزَّمَانُ، وَيُقْبَضُ الْعِلْمُ، وَتَظْهَرُ الْفِتَنُ، وَيُلْقَى الشُّحُّ، وَيَكْثُرُ الْهَرْجُ» قَالُوا: وَمَا الْهَرْجُ؟ قَالَ: «الْقَتْلُ». [راجع: ٣٩٦]

[6793] (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Time will pass quickly and knowledge will be taken away.'" Then he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6792).

[٦٧٩٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الزُّهْرِيُّ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قال: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَتَقَارَبُ الزَّمَانُ وَيَنْقُصُ الْعِلْمُ» ثم ذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[6794] 12 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Time will pass quickly and knowledge will be taken away." Then he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6792).

[٦٧٩٤] ١٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَتَقَارَبُ الزَّمَانُ، وَيُقْبَضُ الْعِلْمُ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

[6795] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Az-Zuhrî from Ḥumaid from Abû Hurairah was narrated from the Prophet ﷺ, but they (the sub narrators) did not mention (the words) "miserliness will be put (in people's hearts)".

[٦٧٩٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ أَبِي يُونُسَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ قَالَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمْ لَمْ يَذْكُرُوا: «وَيُلْقَى الشُّحُّ».

[6796] 13 - (2673) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh will not take away knowledge by snatching it away from the people. Rather, He will take away knowledge by taking away the scholars until, when there is no scholar left, people will turn to ignorant leaders who will be asked questions and will issue *Fatâwâ* (rulings) without knowledge. They will go astray and lead others astray.'"

[٦٧٩٦] **١٣ -(٢٦٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللهَ لَا يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ انْتِزَاعًا يَنْتَزِعُهُ مِنَ النَّاسِ، وَلَٰكِنْ يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ بِقَبْضِ الْعُلَمَاءِ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا لَمْ يَتْرُكْ عَالِمًا، اتَّخَذَ النَّاسُ رُؤُوسًا جُهَّالًا، فَسُئِلُوا فَأَفْتَوْا بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ، فَضَلُّوا وَأَضَلُّوا».

[6797] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Jarîr (no. 6796) was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr from the Prophet ﷺ. In the *Ḥadîth* of 'Umar bin 'Alî it adds: "Then I met 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr at the beginning of the year, and I asked him, and he repeated the *Ḥadîth* as he had narrated it. He said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say..."

[٦٧٩٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبَّادُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَعَبْدَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ - وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ: ثُمَّ لَقِيتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو، عَلَىٰ رَأْسِ الْحَوْلِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَرَدَّ عَلَيَّ الْحَدِيثَ كَمَا حَدَّثَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ.

[6798] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Hishâm bin 'Urwah (no. 6797) was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٧٩٨] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ حُمْرَانَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي جَعْفَرٌ عَنْ عُمَرَ ابْنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ.

[6799] 14 - (...) It was narrated that 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair said: "Âishah said to me: 'O son of my sister, I have heard that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr will pass by us en route to *Hajj*. Go to him and ask him, for he acquired a great deal of knowledge from the Prophet ﷺ.'" He said: "I met him, and asked him about things that he remembered about the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

'Urwah said: "Among the things that he mentioned was that the Prophet ﷺ said: 'Allâh will not snatch knowledge away from the people. Rather He will take away the scholars, and knowledge will be taken away with them, and there will be left among the people ignorant leaders who will issue *Fatâwâ* to them without knowledge; they will go astray and lead others astray.'"

'Urwah said: "When I narrated that to 'Âishah, she could not believe it and found it strange. She said: 'Did he tell you that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say that?'"

'Urwah said: "The following year, she said to me: 'Ibn 'Amr has come; go and meet him and talk to him until you ask him about the *Hadîth* that he told you concerning knowledge.'" He said: "So I met him and asked him, and he told it to me as he had told me the first time."

'Urwah said: "When I told her that, she said: 'I do not think but he has told the truth. I think that he has neither added anything nor taken anything away.'"

[٦٧٩٩] ١٤ -(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو شُرَيْحٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا الْأَسْوَدِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ لِي عَائِشَةُ: يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو مَارٌّ بِنَا إِلَىٰ الْحَجِّ، فَالْقَهُ فَاسْأَلْهُ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ حَمَلَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عِلْمًا كَثِيرًا، قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ يَذْكُرُهَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَكَانَ فِيمَا ذَكَرَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ لَا يَنْتَزِعُ الْعِلْمَ مِنَ النَّاسِ انْتِزَاعًا، وَلٰكِنْ يَقْبِضُ الْعُلَمَاءَ فَيَرْفَعُ الْعِلْمَ مَعَهُمْ، وَيُبْقِي فِي النَّاسِ رُؤَسَاءَ جُهَّالًا، يُفْتُونَهُمْ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ، فَيَضِلُّونَ وَيُضِلُّونَ».

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَلَمَّا حَدَّثْتُ عَائِشَةَ بِذٰلِكَ، أَعْظَمَتْ ذٰلِكَ وَأَنْكَرَتْهُ، قَالَتْ: أَحَدَّثَكَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ هٰذَا؟

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ قَابِلٌ، قَالَتْ لَهُ: إِنَّ ابْنَ عَمْرٍو قَدْ قَدِمَ، فَالْقَهُ، ثُمَّ فَاتِحْهُ حَتَّىٰ تَسْأَلَهُ عَنِ الْحَدِيثِ الَّذِي ذَكَرَهُ لَكَ فِي الْعِلْمِ، قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَذَكَرَهُ لِي نَحْوَ مَا حَدَّثَنِي بِهِ، فِي مَرَّتِهِ الْأُولَىٰ.

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَلَمَّا أَخْبَرْتُهَا بِذٰلِكَ، قَالَتْ: مَا أَحْسِبُهُ إِلَّا قَدْ صَدَقَ، أَرَاهُ لَمْ يَزِدْ فِيهِ شَيْئًا وَلَمْ يَنْقُصْ.

Chapter 6. The One Who Starts Something Good Or Something Bad; The One Who Calls Others To Guidance Or Misguidance

[6800] 15 - (1017) It was narrated that Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "Some Bedouins came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wearing woollen garments,[1] and he saw their bad condition and that they were in need, so he urged the people to give in charity, but they were so slow that (his disapproval) could be seen in his face.

"Then an *Anṣârî* man brought a purse of silver, then another came, then they came one after another, until signs of happiness could be seen in his face. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever starts a good practice in Islam that is followed after he is gone, there will be written for him a reward like that of those who do it, without that detracting from their reward in the slightest. Whoever starts a bad practice in Islam that is followed after he is gone, there will be written for him a burden of sin like that of those who do it, without that detracting from their burden in the slightest.'"

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ من سن سنة حسنة أو سيئة، ومن دعا إلى هدى أو ضلالة) (التحفة ٦)

[٦٨٠٠] ١٥-(١٠١٧) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ وَأَبِي الضُّحَىٰ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ الْعَبْسِيِّ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْأَعْرَابِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، عَلَيْهِمُ الصُّوفُ، فَرَأَىٰ سُوءَ حَالِهِمْ قَدْ أَصَابَتْهُمْ حَاجَةٌ، فَحَثَّ النَّاسَ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، فَأَبْطَؤُوا عَنْهُ، حَتَّىٰ رُؤِيَ ذَٰلِكَ فِي وَجْهِهِ.

قَالَ: ثُمَّ إِنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ جَاءَ بِصُرَّةٍ مِنْ وَرِقٍ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ آخَرُ، ثُمَّ تَتَابَعُوا حَتَّىٰ عُرِفَ السُّرُورُ فِي وَجْهِهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً حَسَنَةً، فَعُمِلَ بِهَا بَعْدَهُ، كُتِبَ لَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا، وَلَا يَنْقُصُ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، وَمَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً سَيِّئَةً، فَعُمِلَ بِهَا بَعْدَهُ، كُتِبَ عَلَيْهِ

[1] During the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ woolen garments were considered course clothing and were used by the poor.

مِثْلُ وِزْرِ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا، وَلَا يَنْقُصُ مِنْ أَوْزَارِهِمْ شَيْءٌ». [راجع: ٢٣٥١]

[6801] (...) It was narrated that Jarîr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ delivered a *Khuṭbah* and urged people to give charity" – a *Ḥadîth* like that of Jarîr (no. 6800).

[٦٨٠١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاهُ** يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ: خَطَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَحَثَّ عَلَىٰ الصَّدَقَةِ. بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ.

[6802] (...) Jarîr bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one starts a good practice that is followed after he is gone...'" then he mentioned the *Ḥadîth* in full (as no. 6800).

[٦٨٠٢] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ هِلَالٍ الْعَبْسِيُّ قَالَ: قَالَ جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَسُنُّ عَبْدٌ سُنَّةً صَالِحَةً يُعْمَلُ بِهَا بَعْدَهُ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ تَمَامَ الْحَدِيثِ.

[6803] (...) This *Ḥadîth* was narrated from Al-Mundhir bin Jarîr, from his father, from the Prophet ﷺ (a narration similar to no. 6800).

[٦٨٠٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ [الْأُمَوِيُّ] قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ

مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ، عَنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[6804] 16 - (2674) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever calls others to guidance will have a reward like that of those who follow it, without that detracting from their reward in the slightest. And whoever calls others to misguidance will have a burden of sin like that of those who follow it, without it detracting from their burden in the slightest."

[٦٨٠٤] ١٦-(٢٦٧٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحيى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ دَعَا إِلَىٰ هُدًى، كَانَ لَهُ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ مِثْلُ أُجُورِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ، لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْئًا، وَمَنْ دَعَا إِلَىٰ ضَلَالَةٍ، كَانَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ مِثْلُ آثَامِ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ، لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ آثَامِهِمْ شَيْئًا».

48. The Book Of Remembrance, Supplication, Repentance And Praying For Forgiveness

٣ - (المعجم ٤٨) - كتاب الذكر والدعاء والتوبة والاستغفار (التحفة ٣٧)

Chapter 1. Encouragement To Remember Allâh, Exalted Is He

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ الحث على ذكر الله تعالىٰ) (التحفة ١)

[6805] 2 - (2675) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, says: I am as My slave thinks I am, and I am with him when he remembers Me. If he remembers Me to himself, I remember him to Myself; if he remembers Me in a gathering, I remember him in a gathering better than it; if he draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an arm's length; if he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length; if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed.'"

[٦٨٠٥] ٢-(٢٦٧٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَقُولُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَنَا عِنْدَ ظَنِّ عَبْدِي بِي، وَأَنَا مَعَهُ حِينَ يَذْكُرُنِي، إِنْ ذَكَرَنِي فِي نَفْسِهِ، ذَكَرْتُهُ فِي نَفْسِي، وَإِنْ ذَكَرَنِي فِي مَلإٍ، ذَكَرْتُهُ فِي مَلإٍ هُمْ خَيْرٌ مِنْهُمْ، وَإِنْ تَقَرَّبَ مِنِّي شِبْرًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ ذِرَاعًا، وَإِنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ بَاعًا، وَإِنْ أَتَانِي يَمْشِي، أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً».

[انظر: ٦٨٢٩ و٦٩٥٢]

[6806] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6805), but he did not mention (the words): "If he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length."

[٦٨٠٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «وَإِنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ بَاعًا».

[6807] 3 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh said: If a person draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an arm's length, and if he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length, and if he draws near to Me a fathom's length, I come to him more quickly.'"

[٦٨٠٧] ٣-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وقَالَ: رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ قَالَ: إِذَا تَلَقَّانِي عَبْدٌ بِشِبْرٍ، تَلَقَّيْتُهُ بِذِرَاعٍ، وَإِذَا تَلَقَّانِي بِذِرَاعٍ، تَلَقَّيْتُهُ بِبَاعٍ، وَإِذَا تَلَقَّانِي بِبَاعٍ، جِئْتُهُ أَتَيْتُهُ بِأَسْرَعَ».

[6808] 4 - (2676) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was traveling on the road to Makkah, and he passed by a mountain called Jumdân. He said: 'Proceed, this is Jumdân; the *Mufarridûn* have gone on ahead.' They said: 'Who are the *Mufarridûn*, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'The men and women who remember Allâh a great deal.'"

[٦٨٠٨] ٤-(٢٦٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامَ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَسِيرُ فِي طَرِيقِ مَكَّةَ، فَمَرَّ عَلَىٰ جَبَلٍ يُقَالُ لَهُ جُمْدَانُ، فَقَالَ: «سِيرُوا، هٰذَا جُمْدَانُ، سَبَقَ الْمُفَرِّدُونَ» قَالُوا: وَمَا الْمُفَرِّدُونَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «الذَّاكِرُونَ اللهَ كَثِيرًا، وَالذَّاكِرَاتُ».

Chapter 2. The Names Of Allâh, Exalted Is He, And The Virtue Of The One Who Learns Them By Heart

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابٌ فِي أسماء الله تعالى، وفضل من أحصاها) (التحفة ٢)

[6809] 5 - (2677) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh has ninety-nine names. Whoever memorizes them will enter Paradise. Allâh is

[٦٨٠٩] ٥-(٢٦٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو -:

Witr (One) and He loves that which is odd-numbered."

In the *Hadîth* of Ibn Abî 'Umar he (ﷺ) said: "...whoever enumerates them...."

حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ [بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ] عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ لِلَّهِ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ اسْمًا، مَنْ حَفِظَهَا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَاللهُ وِتْرٌ، يُحِبُّ الْوِتْرَ». وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ: «مَنْ أَحْصَاهَا».

[6810] 6 - It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh has ninety-nine names, one hundred less one. Whoever enumerates them will enter Paradise."

Hammâm added from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ: "He is *Witr* (One) and loves that which is odd-numbered."

[٦٨١٠] ٦-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَعَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ لِلَّهِ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ اسْمًا، مِائَةً إِلَّا وَاحِدًا، مَنْ أَحْصَاهَا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ».

وَزَادَ هَمَّامٌ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّهُ وِتْرٌ، يُحِبُّ الْوِتْرَ».

Chapter 3. Being Firm In Supplication And Not Saying: "If You Will"

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ العزم بالدعاء، ولا يقل: إن شئت) (التحفة ٣)

[6811] 7 - (2678) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When one of you calls upon Allâh, let him be firm in his supplication, and not say, 'O Allâh, if You will then give me,' for no one can compel Allâh."

[٦٨١١] ٧-(٢٦٧٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ - عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا دَعَا أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَعْزِمْ فِي الدُّعَاءِ، وَلَا يَقُلِ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنْ شِئْتَ فَأَعْطِنِي، فَإِنَّ اللهَ لَا مُسْتَكْرِهَ لَهُ».

[6812] 8 - (2679) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When one of you calls upon Allâh, let him not say: 'O Allâh, forgive me if You will,' rather let him be firm in his asking, and let him express his need in full, for nothing is too great for Allâh to give."

[٦٨١٢] ٨-(٢٦٧٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا دَعَا أَحَدُكُمْ فَلَا يَقُلِ: اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي إِنْ شِئْتَ، وَلَكِنْ لِيَعْزِمِ الْمَسْأَلَةَ، وَلِيُعَظِّمِ الرَّغْبَةَ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ لَا يَتَعَاظَمُهُ شَيْءٌ أَعْطَاهُ».

[6813] 9 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "None of you should say: 'O Allâh, forgive me if You will, O Allâh have mercy on me if You will.' Let him be firm in his supplication, for Allâh does whatever He wills and no one can compel Him."

[٦٨١٣] ٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مُوسَى الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَارِثُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي ذُبَابٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ مِينَاءَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَقُولَنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ: اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي إِنْ شِئْتَ، اللَّهُمَّ! ارْحَمْنِي إِنْ شِئْتَ، لِيَعْزِمْ فِي الدُّعَاءِ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ صَانِعٌ مَا شَاءَ، لَا مُكْرِهَ لَهُ».

Chapter 4. It Is Disliked To Wish For Death Because Of Some Harm That Has Befallen One

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ كراهة تمني الموت، لضر نزل به) (التحفة ٤)

[6814] 10 - (2680) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "None of you should wish for death because of some harm that has befallen him. If he must wish for it, then let him say: 'O Allâh, keep me alive so long as living is

[٦٨١٤] ١٠-(٢٦٨٠) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَتَمَنَّيَنَّ أَحَدُكُمُ الْمَوْتَ لِضُرٍّ نَزَلَ بِهِ، فَإِنْ كَانَ لَا بُدَّ

good for me, and cause me to die when death is good for me.'"

مُتَمَنِّيًا فَلْيَقُلِ: اللّٰهُمَّ! أَحْيِنِي مَا كَانَتِ الْحَيَاةُ خَيْرًا لِي، وَتَوَفَّنِي إِذَا كَانَتِ الْوَفَاةُ خَيْرًا لِي».

[6815] (..) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6814) was narrated from Anas from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٨١٥] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** ابْنُ أَبِي خَلَفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَمَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مِنْ ضُرٍّ أَصَابَهُ».

[6816] 11 - (...) Anas said: "Were it not that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'None of you should wish for death,' I would have wished for it."

[٦٨١٦] ١١-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَامِدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ عَنِ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ وَأَنَسٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ حَيٌّ، قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: لَوْلَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَتَمَنَّيَنَّ أَحَدُكُمُ الْمَوْتَ» لَتَمَنَّيْتُهُ.

[6817] 12 - (2681) It was narrated that Qais bin Abî Hâzim said: "We entered upon Khabbâb who had been cauterized seven times on his stomach. He said: 'Were it not that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade us to pray for death, I would have prayed for it.'"

[٦٨١٧] ١٢-(٢٦٨١) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ خَبَّابٍ وَقَدِ اكْتَوَىٰ سَبْعَ كَيَّاتٍ فِي بَطْنِهِ، فَقَالَ: لَوْ مَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ نَهَانَا أَنْ نَدْعُوَ بِالْمَوْتِ، لَدَعَوْتُ بِهِ.

[6818] (...) It was narrated from Ismâ'îl with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6817).

[٦٨١٨] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ وَجَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ وَوَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6819] 13 - (2682) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'None of you should wish for death or pray for it before it comes to him. When one of you dies, his good deeds come to an end. Surely, a longer life of a believer is nothing but good for him.'"

[٦٨١٩] ١٣ -(٢٦٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَتَمَنَّيَنَّ أَحَدُكُمُ الْمَوْتَ، وَلَا يَدْعُ بِهِ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُ، إِنَّهُ إِذَا مَاتَ أَحَدُكُمُ انْقَطَعَ عَمَلُهُ، وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَزِيدُ الْمُؤْمِنَ عُمُرُهُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا».

Chapter 5. Whoever Loves To Meet Allâh, Allâh Loves To Meet Him, And Whoever Hates To Meet Allâh, Allâh Hates To Meet Him

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ من أحب لقاء الله، أحب الله لقاءه. ومن كره لقاء الله، كره الله لقاءه) (التحفة ٥)

[6820] 14 - (2683) It was narrated from 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Ṣâmit that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him."

[٦٨٢٠] ١٤ -(٢٦٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ».

[6821] (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6820) from 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Ṣâmit, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٨٢١] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عُبَادَةَ ابْنِ الصَّامِتِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6822] 15 - (2684) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him.' I said: 'O Prophet of Allâh, (do you mean) hating death? For we all hate death.' He said: 'It is not like that. But when the believer is given glad tidings of the mercy of Allâh and His good pleasure and Paradise, he loves to meet Allâh and Allâh loves to meet him. But when the disbeliever is given the news of the punishment and wrath of Allâh, he hates to meet Allâh and Allâh hates to meet him.'"

[٦٨٢٢] ١٥ -(٢٦٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الرُّزِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْهُجَيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ زُرَارَةَ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ» فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! أَكَرَاهِيَةُ الْمَوْتِ؟ فَكُلُّنَا نَكْرَهُ الْمَوْتَ، فَقَالَ: «لَيْسَ كَذَلِكِ، وَلٰكِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ إِذَا بُشِّرَ بِرَحْمَةِ اللهِ وَرِضْوَانِهِ وَجَنَّتِهِ، أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، فَأَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَإِنَّ الْكَافِرَ إِذَا بُشِّرَ بِعَذَابِ اللهِ وَسَخَطِهِ، كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، وَكَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ».

[6823] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6822).

[٦٨٢٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6824] 16 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him, and death comes before meeting Allâh."

[٦٨٢٤] ١٦ -(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ شُرَيْحِ بْنِ هَانِئٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ

لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَالْمَوْتُ قَبْلَ لِقَاءِ اللهِ».

[٦٨٢٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَاه إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ عَنْ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي شُرَيْحُ بْنُ هَانِيءٍ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6825] (...) 'Âishah narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:..., a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 6824).

[٦٨٢٦] ١٧-(٢٦٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْثَرٌ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنْ شُرَيْحِ بْنِ هَانِيءٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ» قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ فَقُلْتُ: يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَذْكُرُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَدِيثًا، إِنْ كَانَ كَذٰلِكَ فَقَدْ هَلَكْنَا، فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّ الْهَالِكَ مَنْ هَلَكَ بِقَوْلِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَمَا ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ» وَلَيْسَ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ إِلَّا وَهُوَ يَكْرَهُ الْمَوْتَ، فَقَالَتْ: قَدْ قَالَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَلَيْسَ بِالَّذِي تَذْهَبُ إِلَيْهِ، وَلٰكِنْ إِذَا شَخَصَ الْبَصَرُ، وَحَشْرَجَ الصَّدْرُ، وَاقْشَعَرَّ

[6826] 17 - (2685) It was narrated from Shuraih bin Hâni', that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him.'" He (the sub narrator) said: "I went to 'Âishah and said: 'O Mother of the Believers, I heard Abû Hurairah narrate a *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and if that is the case then we are doomed.' She said: 'The one who is doomed is the one who is doomed according to the words of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Why do you say that?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him," but there is no one among us who does not hate death.' She said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did say that, but it is not what you

think. Rather, when the eyes grow dim, the chest rattles, the skin shrinks and the fingers convulse, it is at that point whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him.'"

الْجِلْدُ، وَتَشَنَّجَتِ الْأَصَابِعُ، فَعِنْدَ ذٰلِكَ، مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ.

[6827] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of 'Abthar (no. 6826) was narrated from Mutarrif with this chain of narrators.

[٦٨٢٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** إِسْحَٰقُ [بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ] الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَبْثَرٍ.

[6828] 18 - (2686) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever loves to meet Allâh, Allâh loves to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allâh, Allâh hates to meet him."

[٦٨٢٨] **١٨**-(٢٦٨٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو عَامِرٍ الْأَشْعَرِيُّ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، أَحَبَّ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَمَنْ كَرِهَ لِقَاءَ اللهِ، كَرِهَ اللهُ لِقَاءَهُ».

Chapter 6. The Virtue Of Remembrance, Supplication, Drawing Close To Allâh And Thinking Positively Of Him

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ فضل الذكر والدعاء، والتقرب إلى الله تعالىٰ وحسن الظن به) (التحفة ٦)

[6829] 19 - (2675) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh says: I am as My slave thinks I am, and I am with him when he calls upon Me.'"

[٦٨٢٩] **١٩**-(٢٦٧٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ بُرْقَانَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْأَصَمِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ يَقُولُ: أَنَا عِنْدَ ظَنِّ عَبْدِي بِي، وَأَنَا مَعَهُ إِذَا دَعَانِي». [راجع: ٦٨٠٥]

[6830] 20 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh says: 'If My slave draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an arm's length, and if he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length, and if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed.'"

[٦٨٣٠] ٢٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ، وَابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَهُوَ التَّيْمِيُّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: إِذَا تَقَرَّبَ عَبْدِي مِنِّي شِبْرًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ ذِرَاعًا، وَإِذَا تَقَرَّبَ مِنِّي ذِرَاعًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ بَاعًا - أَوْ بُوعًا - وَإِذَا أَتَانِي يَمْشِي، أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً».

[6831] (...) Mu'tamir narrated it from his father with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6830), but he did not mention (the words): "If he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed."

[٦٨٣١] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ الْقَيْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «إِذَا أَتَانِي يَمْشِي، [أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً]».

[6832] 21 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh says: 'I am as My slave thinks I am, and I am with him when he remembers Me. If he remembers Me to himself, I remember him to Myself; if he remembers Me in a gathering, I remember him in a gathering better than it; if he draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an arm's length; if he draws near to me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length; if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed."

[٦٨٣٢] ٢١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَقُولُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَنَا عِنْدَ ظَنِّ عَبْدِي بِي، وَأَنَا مَعَهُ حِينَ يَذْكُرُنِي، فَإِنْ ذَكَرَنِي فِي نَفْسِهِ، ذَكَرْتُهُ فِي نَفْسِي، وَإِنْ ذَكَرَنِي فِي مَلإٍ، ذَكَرْتُهُ فِي مَلإٍ خَيْرٍ مِنْهُمْ، وَإِنِ اقْتَرَبَ إِلَيَّ شِبْرًا، اقْتَرَبْتُ إِلَيْهِ ذِرَاعًا، وَإِنِ اقْتَرَبَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعًا، اقْتَرَبْتُ إِلَيْهِ بَاعًا، وَإِنْ أَتَانِي يَمْشِي، أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً».

[6833] 22 - (2687) It was narrated from Abû Dharr that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: 'Whoever does a good deed will have a ten fold reward and more, and whoever does a bad deed its recompense is one like it, or I will forgive him. Whoever draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an arm's length; and whoever draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length; and whoever comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed. Whoever meets me with an earthful of sins (but) not associating anything with Me, I will meet him with a similar amount of forgiveness."

[٦٨٣٣] ٢٢-(٢٦٨٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَقُولُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا وَأَزِيدُ، وَمَنْ جَاءَ بِالسَّيِّئَةِ، فَجَزَاءُ سَيِّئَةٍ مِثْلُهَا، أَوْ أَغْفِرُ، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ مِنِّي شِبْرًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ ذِرَاعًا، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ مِنِّي ذِرَاعًا، تَقَرَّبْتُ مِنْهُ بَاعًا، وَمَنْ أَتَانِي يَمْشِي، أَتَيْتُهُ هَرْوَلَةً، وَمَنْ لَقِيَنِي بِقُرَابِ الْأَرْضِ خَطِيئَةً لَا يُشْرِكُ بِي شَيْئًا، لَقِيتُهُ بِمِثْلِهَا مَغْفِرَةً».

[قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ].

[6834] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6833) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators, except that he did not said: "He will have a ten fold reward or more."

[٦٨٣٤] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَلَهُ عَشْرُ أَمْثَالِهَا أَوْ أَزِيدُ».

Chapter 7. It Is Disliked To Pray For Punishment To Be Brought Forward In This World

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ كراهة الدعاء بتعجيل العقوبة في الدنيا) (التحفة ٧)

[6835] 23 - (2688) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ visited a Muslim man who was sick and had grown feeble like a chicken. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said

[٦٨٣٥] ٢٣-(٢٦٨٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الْخَطَّابِ زِيَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى الْحَسَّانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَادَ

to him: "Did you pray (Allâh) for anything or ask for it?" He said: "Yes, I used to say: 'O Allâh, whatever punishment You would give me in the Hereafter, bring it forward in this world.'" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "*Subhân-Allâh*! You cannot bear it. Why didn't you say, O Allâh, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Fire." Then he prayed to Allâh for him, and He healed him.

رَجُلًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ قَدْ خَفَتَ فَصَارَ مِثْلَ الْفَرْخِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هَلْ كُنْتَ تَدْعُو بِشَيْءٍ أَوْ تَسْأَلُهُ إِيَّاهُ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ. كُنْتُ أَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ! مَا كُنْتَ مُعَاقِبِي بِهِ فِي الْآخِرَةِ، فَعَجِّلْهُ لِي فِي الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! لَا تُطِيقُهُ - أَوْ لَا تَسْتَطِيعُهُ - أَفَلَا قُلْتَ: اللَّهُمَّ! آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ» قَالَ: فَدَعَا اللهَ لَهُ، فَشَفَاهُ.

[6836] (...) Humaid narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6835), up to the words, "...and save us from the torment of the Fire," and he did not mention the words that came after that.

[٦٨٣٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** عَاصِمُ بْنُ النَّضْرِ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: «وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الزِّيَادَةَ.

[6837] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon one of his Companions to visit him as he was sick, and he had become like a chicken – a *Hadîth* like that of Humaid (no. 6836), except that he (ﷺ) said: "You cannot bear the punishment of Allâh." And he (the narrator) did not mention (the words), "Then he prayed to Allâh for him, and He healed him."

[٦٨٣٧] **٢٤**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَىٰ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ يَعُودُهُ، وَقَدْ صَارَ كَالْفَرْخِ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ حُمَيْدٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا طَاقَةَ لَكَ بِعَذَابِ اللّٰهِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: فَدَعَا اللهَ لَهُ: فَشَفَاهُ.

[6838] (...) It was narrated from Anas from the Prophet ﷺ with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6835).

[٦٨٣٨] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ

نوحٍ الْعَطَّارُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

Chapter 8. The Virtues Of Gathering To Remember Allâh (*Adh-Dhikr*)

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ فضل مجالس الذكر) (التحفة ٨)

[6839] 25 - (2689) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, has angels who travel about, with no other task but to seek out gatherings of *Adh-Dhikr* (remembrance of Allâh). When they find a gathering in which Allâh is remembered, they sit with them, and encircle them with their wings, until they fill the space between earth and the first heaven. When they part, they (the angels) ascend to the heaven, and Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, asks them, although He knows best: 'From where have you come?' They say: 'We have come from some of Your slaves on earth, who were Glorifying You, proclaiming Your Greatness, proclaiming Your Oneness, Praising You and asking of You.' He says: 'What are they asking of Me?' They say: 'They are asking You for Your Paradise.' He says: 'Have they seen My Paradise?' They say: No, O Our Lord. He says: 'And what if they saw My Paradise?' They say: 'And they are seeking Your protection.' He says:

[٦٨٣٩] ٢٥-(٢٦٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ لِلّٰهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ مَلَائِكَةً سَيَّارَةً، فُضُلًا يَبْتَغُونَ مَجَالِسَ الذِّكْرِ، فَإِذَا وَجَدُوا مَجْلِسًا فِيهِ ذِكْرٌ قَعَدُوا مَعَهُمْ، وَحَفَّ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا بِأَجْنِحَتِهِمْ، حَتَّىٰ يَمْلَؤُوا مَا بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا، فَإِذَا تَفَرَّقُوا عَرَجُوا وَصَعِدُوا إِلَىٰ السَّمَاءِ، قَالَ: فَيَسْأَلُهُمُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِمْ: مِنْ أَيْنَ جِئْتُمْ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: جِئْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِ عِبَادٍ لَكَ فِي الْأَرْضِ، يُسَبِّحُونَكَ وَيُكَبِّرُونَكَ وَيُهَلِّلُونَكَ وَيَحْمَدُونَكَ وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ، قَالَ: وَمَاذَا يَسْأَلُونِي؟ قَالُوا: يَسْأَلُونَكَ جَنَّتَكَ، قَالَ: وَهَلْ رَأَوْا جَنَّتِي؟ قَالُوا: لَا، أَيْ رَبِّ! قَالَ: فَكَيْفَ لَوْ رَأَوْا جَنَّتِي؟، قَالُوا: وَيَسْتَجِيرُونَكَ، قَالَ: وَمِمَّ يَسْتَجِيرُونَنِي؟ قَالُوا: مِنْ نَارِكَ يَا رَبِّ!

'From what are they seeking My protection?' They say: 'From Your Fire, O Lord.' He says: 'And what if they saw My Fire?' They say: 'And they are asking You for forgiveness.' He says: 'I have forgiven them, and given them what they asked for, and granted them protection from that which they sought My protection.' They say: 'Lord, among them is so-and-so, a sinner who was merely passing by, then he sat with them.' He says: 'Him too I have forgiven. They are people whose companion will not be miserable.'"

قَالَ: وَهَلْ رَأَوْا نَارِي؟ قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: فَكَيْفَ لَوْ رَأَوْا نَارِي؟، قَالُوا: وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَكَ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: قَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَهُمْ، وَأَعْطَيْتُهُمْ مَا سَأَلُوا وَأَجَرْتُهُمْ مِمَّا اسْتَجَارُوا، قَالَ: يَقُولُونَ: رَبِّ! فِيهِمْ فُلَانٌ، عَبْدٌ خَطَّاءٌ، إِنَّمَا مَرَّ فَجَلَسَ مَعَهُمْ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: وَلَهُ غَفَرْتُ، هُمُ الْقَوْمُ لَا يَشْقَىٰ بِهِمْ جَلِيسُهُمْ».

Chapter 9. The Virtue Of The Supplication: "O Allâh, Give Us Good In This World And Good In The Hereafter, And Save Us From The Torment Of The Fire"

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ فضل الدعاء باللّٰهُمَّ آتنا في الدنيا حسنةً، وفي الْآخرة حسنة، وقنا عذاب النار)

(التحفة ٩)

[6840] 26 - (2690) It was narrated that 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Suhaib said: Qatâdah asked Anas: Which supplication did the Prophet ﷺ say the most?' He said: The supplication that he said the most was: "*Allâhumma âtinâ fid-dunyâ' ḥasanah wa fil-âkhirati ḥasanah, wa qinâ 'adhâban-nâr.* (O Allâh, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Fire.)"

When Anas wanted to say a supplication, he would say these words, and when he had a specific need he would include these words in his supplication.

[٦٨٤٠] ٢٦-(٢٦٩٠) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: سَأَلَ قَتَادَةُ أَنَسًا: أَيُّ دَعْوَةٍ كَانَ يَدْعُو بِهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَكْثَرَ؟ قَالَ: كَانَ أَكْثَرُ دَعْوَةٍ يَدْعُو بِهَا يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ».

قَالَ: وَكَانَ أَنَسٌ، إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْعُوَ بِدَعْوَةٍ، دَعَا بِهَا، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْعُوَ بِدُعَاءٍ، دَعَا بِهَا فِيهِ.

[6841] 27 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: '*Rabbanâ âtinâ fid-dunyâ' ḥasanah wa fil-â<u>kh</u>irati ḥasanah, wa qinâ 'a<u>dh</u>âban-nâr.* (O Allâh, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the Fire.)'"

[٦٨٤١] ٢٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ».

Chapter 10. The Virtue Of *Tahlîl* (Saying *Lâ Ilâha Illallâh*), *Tasbîḥ* (Saying *Subḥân Allâh*) And *Du'â'* (Supplication)

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ فضل التهليل والتسبيح والدعاء) (التحفة ١٠)

[6842] 28 - (2691) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever says: '*Lâ ilâha illâllâhu waḥdahu lâ <u>sh</u>arîka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu, wa huwa 'alâ kulli <u>sh</u>ay'in qadîr* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate, His is the dominion, to Him is praise and He has power over all things)' one hundred times in a day, it will be the equivalent of his freeing one hundred slaves, and one hundred good deeds will be recorded for him, and one hundred bad deeds will be erased for him, and it will be a protection for him against the *<u>Sh</u>aiṭân* all day until evening comes, and no one will do anything better than what he has done except one who does more than that. And whoever says: '*Subḥân Allahi wa biḥamdihi* (Glory and praise is to Allâh)'

[٦٨٤٢] ٢٨-(٢٦٩١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ سُمَيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، فِي يَوْمٍ، مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ، كَانَتْ لَهُ عِدْلَ عَشْرِ رِقَابٍ، وَكُتِبَتْ لَهُ مِائَةُ حَسَنَةٍ، وَمُحِيَتْ عَنْهُ مِائَةُ سَيِّئَةٍ، وَكَانَتْ لَهُ حِرْزًا مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، يَوْمَهُ ذٰلِكَ، حَتَّىٰ يُمْسِيَ، وَلَمْ يَأْتِ أَحَدٌ بِأَفْضَلَ مِمَّا جَاءَ بِهِ إِلَّا أَحَدٌ عَمِلَ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذٰلِكَ، وَمَنْ قَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، فِي يَوْمٍ، مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ، حُطَّتْ خَطَايَاهُ، وَلَوْ كَانَتْ مِثْلَ زَبَدِ الْبَحْرِ».

one hundred times in a day, his sins will be erased, even if they are like the foam of the sea."

[٦٨٤٣] ٢٩-(٢٦٩٢) حَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سُمَيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ قَالَ، حِينَ يُصْبِحُ وَحِينَ يُمْسِي: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ، لَمْ يَأْتِ أَحَدٌ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، بِأَفْضَلَ مِمَّا جَاءَ بِهِ، إِلَّا أَحَدٌ قَالَ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ أَوْ زَادَ عَلَيْهِ».

[6843] 29 - (2692) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever says in the morning and in the evening: '*Subḥân Allahi wa biḥamdihi* (Glory and praise his to Allâh)' one hundred times, no one will come on the Day of Resurrection with anything better than what he has done, except one who said something like what he said, or more than that."

[٦٨٤٤] ٣٠-(٢٦٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ أَبُو أَيُّوبَ الْغَيْلَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ يَعْنِي الْعَقَدِيَّ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ وَ هُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ قَالَ: مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، عَشْرَ مِرَارٍ، كَانَ كَمَنْ أَعْتَقَ أَرْبَعَةَ أَنْفُسٍ مِنْ وَلَدِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ.

[6844] 30 - (2693) It was narrated that 'Amr bin Maimûn said: "Whoever says: '*Lâ ilâha illâllâhu waḥdahu lâ sharîka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu, wa huwa 'alâ kulli shay'in qadîr* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate, His is the dominion, to Him be praise and He has power over all things)' tens times, he will be like one who freed four slaves among the sons of Ismâ'îl.

[٦٨٤٥] وَقَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي السَّفَرِ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ [خُثَيْمٍ]، بِمِثْلِ ذَٰلِكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ

[6845] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 6844) was narrated from Ash-Sha'bî from Rabî' bin Khuthaim. (Ash-Sha'bî) said: "I said to Rabî': 'From whom did you hear it?' He said: 'From 'Amr bin Maimûn.'"

He said: "I went to 'Amr bin Maimûn and said: 'From whom did you hear it?' He said: 'From Ibn Abî Laila.'" He said: "I went to Ibn Abî Laila and said: 'From whom did you hear it?' He said: 'From Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârî, who narrated it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'"

لِلرَّبِيعِ: مِمَّنْ سَمِعْتَهُ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ عَمْرَو بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ فَقُلْتُ: مِمَّنْ سَمِعْتَهُ؟ قَالَ: مِنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، قَالَ فَأَتَيْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ فَقُلْتُ: مِمَّنْ سَمِعْتَهُ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، يُحَدِّثُهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[6846] 31 - (2694) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Two words that are light on the tongue and heavy in the Scale, and beloved to the Most Merciful: *Subḥân Allâhi wa biḥamdihi, Subḥân Allâhil-'aẓîm* (Glory and praise be to Allâh, and Glory to be Allâh the Almighty).'"

[٦٨٤٦] ٣١-(٢٦٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَرِيفٍ الْبَجَلِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كَلِمَتَانِ خَفِيفَتَانِ عَلَىٰ اللِّسَانِ، ثَقِيلَتَانِ فِي الْمِيزَانِ، حَبِيبَتَانِ إِلَىٰ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ الْعَظِيمِ».

[6847] 32 - (2695) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Saying '*Subḥân Allâhi wal-ḥamdu-lillâhi, wa lâ ilâha illallâhu wallâhu Akbar* (Saying 'Glory is to Allâh, praise is to Allâh, none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and Allâh is most great)' is dearer to me than everything upon which the sun rises.'"

[٦٨٤٧] ٣٢-(٢٦٩٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَأَنْ أَقُولَ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ الشَّمْسُ».

[6848] 33 - (2696) It was narrated from Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd that his father said: "A Bedouin

[٦٨٤٨] ٣٣-(٢٦٩٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ

came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'Teach me a word that I may say.' He said: 'Say: "*Lâ ilâha illâllâhu waḥdahu lâ sharîka lahu, Allâhu akbar kabîra, wal-ḥamdulillâhi khâthîra, wa subḥân Allâhi rabbil-'âlamîn, lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâhil-'Azîzil-Ḥakîm* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone, with no partner or associate, Allâh is most great, much praise be to Allâh, glory is to Allâh the Lord of the worlds, and there is no power and no strength except with Allâh, the Almighty, the Most Wise).'"

"He said: 'These are for my Lord; what is there for me?' He said: 'Say: '*Allâhum-maghfirlî, warḥamnî wahdinî, warzuqnî* (O Allâh, forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me and grant me provision).'"

Mûsâ (a narrator) said: "As for (the words) 'keep me safe and sound,' I think he said it, but I do not know." Ibn Abî Shaibah did not mention the words of Mûsâ in his *Ḥadîth*.

[6849] 34 - (2697) Abû Mâlik Al-Ashja'î narrated that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to teach those who became Muslim to say: '*Allâhum-maghfirlî, warḥamnî wahdinî, warzuqnî* (O Allâh, forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me and grant me provision).'"

[6850] 35 - (...) Abû Mâlik Al-Ashja'î narrated that his father said: "If a man became Muslim,

وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ مُوسَى الْجُهَنِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَىٰ الْجُهَنِيُّ عَنْ مُصْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ أَعْرَابِيٌّ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: عَلِّمْنِي كَلَامًا أَقُولُهُ، قَالَ: «قُلْ: لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَثِيرًا وسُبْحَانَ اللهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ الْعَزِيزِ الْحَكِيمِ». قَالَ: فَهَٰؤُلَاءِ لِرَبِّي، فَمَا لِي؟ قَالَ: «قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي».

قَالَ مُوسَى: أَمَّا عَافِنِي، فَأَنَا أَتَوَهَّمُ وَمَا أَدْرِي، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ قَوْلَ مُوسَىٰ.

[٦٨٤٩] ٣٤-(٢٦٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زِيَادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُعَلِّمُ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي».

[٦٨٥٠] ٣٥-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَزْهَرَ الْوَاسِطِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

the Prophet ﷺ would teach him the prayer, then he would tell him to say these words: *'Allâhum-maghfirlî, warḥamnî wahdinî, wa 'âfinî, warzuqnî* (O Allâh, forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me, keep me safe and sound, and grant me provision).'"

مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أَسْلَمَ عَلَّمَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الصَّلَاةَ، ثُمَّ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَدْعُوَ بِهٰؤُلَاءِ الْكَلِمَاتِ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي».

[6851] 36 - (...) Abû Mâlik narrated that his father heard the Prophet ﷺ say, when a man came to him and said: "O Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, what should I say when I ask of my Lord?" He ﷺ said: "Say: *'Allâhummaghfirlî, warḥamnî wahdinî, wa 'âfinî, warzuqnî* (O Allâh, forgive me, have mercy on me, keep me safe and sound, and grant me provision),'" and he held his fingers together except the thumb and said: "These words sum up (good) for you in this world and in the Hereafter."

[٦٨٥١] ٣٦-(...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ أَقُولُ حِينَ أَسْأَلُ رَبِّي؟ قَالَ: «قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَعَافِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي» وَيَجْمَعُ أَصَابِعَهُ إِلَّا الْإِبْهَامَ «فَإِنَّ هٰؤُلَاءِ تَجْمَعُ لَكَ دُنْيَاكَ وَآخِرَتَكَ».

[6852] 37 - (2698) It was narrated from Muṣ'ab bin Sa'd: My father told me: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Is it too difficult for any one of you to earn one thousand *Ḥasanah* (good deeds) every day?' One of those who were sitting with him asked him: 'How can one of us earn one thousand *Ḥasanah*?' He said: 'If he says one hundred *Tasbîḥ*, (saying *'Subḥân Allâh*) then one thousand *Ḥasanah* will be recorded for him, and one thousand bad deeds will be erased for him.'"

[٦٨٥٢] ٣٧-(٢٦٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ مُوسَى الْجُهَنِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَىٰ الْجُهَنِيُّ عَنْ مُصْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «أَيَعْجِزُ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يَكْسِبَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ أَلْفَ حَسَنَةٍ؟» فَسَأَلَهُ سَائِلٌ مِنْ جُلَسَائِهِ: كَيْفَ يَكْسِبُ أَحَدُنَا أَلْفَ حَسَنَةٍ؟ قَالَ: «يُسَبِّحُ مِائَةَ تَسْبِيحَةٍ فَيُكْتَبُ لَهُ أَلْفُ حَسَنَةٍ، وَيُحَطُّ عَنْهُ أَلْفُ خَطِيئَةٍ».

Chapter 11. The Virtue Of Gathering To Read Qur'ân And To Remember Allâh

[6853] 38 - (2699) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever removes a worldly hardship from a believer, Allâh will remove one of the hardships of the Day of Resurrection from him. Whoever grants respite to (a debtor) who is in difficulty, Allâh will grant him relief in this world and in the Hereafter. Whoever conceals (the fault of) a Muslim in this world, Allâh will conceal him (his faults) in this world and in the Hereafter. Allâh will help a person so long as he is helping his brother. Whoever follows a path seeking knowledge, Allâh will make a path to Paradise easy for him. No people gather in one of the houses of Allâh, reciting the Book of Allâh and studying it together, but tranquility will descend upon them, mercy will overshadow them, the angels will surround them and Allâh will mention them to those who are with Him. Whoever is slowed down by his deeds, his lineage will not help him to get ahead.'"

[6854] (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Mu'âwiyah (no. 6853),

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ فضل الاجتماع على تلاوة القرآن، وعلى الذكر) (التحفة ١١)

[٦٨٥٣] ٣٨-(٢٦٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ الْهَمْدَانِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ نَفَّسَ عَنْ مُؤْمِنٍ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرَبِ الدُّنْيَا نَفَّسَ اللهُ عَنْهُ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرَبِ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَمَنْ يَسَّرَ عَلَىٰ مُعْسِرٍ يَسَّرَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، وَمَنْ سَتَرَ مُسْلِمًا سَتَرَهُ اللهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، وَاللهُ فِي عَوْنِ الْعَبْدِ مَا كَانَ الْعَبْدُ فِي عَوْنِ أَخِيهِ، وَمَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَىٰ الْجَنَّةِ، وَمَا اجْتَمَعَ قَوْمٌ فِي بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِ اللهِ، يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللهِ، وَيَتَدَارَسُونَهُ بَيْنَهُمْ، إِلَّا نَزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّكِينَةُ، وَغَشِيَتْهُمُ الرَّحْمَةُ وَحَفَّتْهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ، وَذَكَرَهُمُ اللهُ فِيمَنْ عِنْدَهُ، وَمَنْ بَطَّأَ بِهِ عَمَلُهُ لَمْ يُسْرِعْ بِهِ نَسَبُهُ».

[٦٨٥٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

except that in the *Hadîth* of Abû Usâmah there is no mention of granting respite to (a debtor) who is in difficulty.

أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي - وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ حَدِيثَ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ لَيْسَ فِيهِ ذِكْرُ التَّيْسِيرِ عَلَى الْمُعْسِرِ.

[6855] 39 - (2700) It was narrated that Al-Agharr Abû Muslim said: "I bear witness that Abû Hurairah and Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî bore witness, that the Prophet ﷺ said: 'No people sit and remember Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, but the angels surround them, mercy overshadows them, tranquility descends upon them and Allâh mentions them to those who are with Him.'"

[٦٨٥٥] **٣٩**-(٢٧٠٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا إِسْحَٰقَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْأَغَرِّ أَبِي مُسْلِمٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُمَا شَهِدَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا يَقْعُدُ قَوْمٌ يَذْكُرُونَ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِلَّا حَفَّتْهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ، وَغَشِيَتْهُمُ الرَّحْمَةُ، وَنَزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّكِينَةُ، وَذَكَرَهُمُ اللهُ فِيمَنْ عِنْدَهُ».

[6856] (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6855) with this chain of narrators.

[٦٨٥٦] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[6857] 40 - (2701) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: Mu'âwiyah came out to a circle (gathering) in the *Masjid* and said: Why are you sitting here? They said: We are sitting to remember Allâh. He said: By Allâh, are you only

[٦٨٥٧] **٤٠**-(٢٧٠١) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْحُومُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ أَبِي نَعَامَةَ السَّعْدِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: خَرَجَ مُعَاوِيَةُ عَلَى حَلْقَةٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَقَالَ: مَا

sitting for that purpose? They said: By Allâh, we are only sitting for that purpose. He said: I did not ask you to swear because I am accusing you. There is no one of my status in relation to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who has narrated fewer *Ahadîth* from him than me. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out to a circle of his Companions and said: "Why are you sitting here?" They said: "We are sitting to remember Allâh, and praise Him for having guided us to Islam and blessed us with it." He said: "By Allâh, are you only sitting for that purpose?" They said: "By Allâh, we are only sitting for that purpose." He said: "I did not ask you to swear because I am accusing you, but Jibrîl came to me and told me that Allâh was boasting of you to the angels."

Chapter 12. It Is Recommend To Pray For Forgiveness A Great Deal

[6858] 41 - (2702) It was narrated from Al-Agharr Al-Muzanî, who was a Companion of the Prophet ﷺ, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There is some kind of shadow upon my heart, so I ask Allâh for forgiveness one hundred times a day."

أَجْلَسَكُمْ؟ قَالُوا: جَلَسْنَا نَذْكُرُ اللهَ، قَالَ: آللّهِ! مَا أَجْلَسَكُمْ إِلَّا ذَاكَ؟ قَالُوا: وَاللهِ! مَا أَجْلَسَنَا إِلَّا ذَاكَ، قَالَ: أَمَا إِنِّي لَمْ أَسْتَحْلِفْكُمْ تُهْمَةً لَكُمْ، وَمَا كَانَ أَحَدٌ بِمَنْزِلَتِي مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَقَلَّ عَنْهُ حَدِيثًا مِنِّي، وَإِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ عَلَىٰ حَلْقَةٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا أَجْلَسَكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: جَلَسْنَا نَذْكُرُ اللهَ وَنَحْمَدُهُ عَلَىٰ مَا هَدَانَا لِلْإِسْلَامِ، وَمَنَّ بِهِ عَلَيْنَا، قَالَ: «آللهِ! مَا أَجْلَسَكُمْ إِلَّا ذَاكَ؟» [قَالُوا: وَاللهِ! مَا أَجْلَسَنَا إِلَّا ذَاكَ]، قَالَ: «أَمَا إِنِّي لَمْ أَسْتَحْلِفْكُمْ تُهْمَةً لَكُمْ، وَلٰكِنَّهُ أَتَانِي جِبْرِيلُ فَأَخْبَرَنِي؛ أَنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يُبَاهِي بِكُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ».

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ استحباب الاستغفار والاستكثار منه) (التحفة ١٢)

[٦٨٥٨] ٤١-(٢٧٠٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَمَّادٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنِ الْأَغَرِّ الْمُزَنِيِّ وَكَانَتْ لَهُ صُحْبَةٌ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَيُغَانُ عَلَىٰ قَلْبِي، وَإِنِّي لَأَسْتَغْفِرُ اللهَ فِي الْيَوْمِ مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ».

[6859] 42 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Burdah said: "I heard Al-Agharr, who was one of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ, telling Ibn 'Umar: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: O people, repent to Allâh, for I repent to Allâh one hundred times a day.' "

[٦٨٥٩] ٤٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَغَرَّ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - يُحَدِّثُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! تُوبُوا إِلَى اللهِ، فَإِنِّي أَتُوبُ إِلَى اللهِ - فِي الْيَوْمِ - مِائَةَ مَرَّةٍ».

[6860] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6859).

[٦٨٦٠] (...) حَدَّثَنَاه عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6861] 43 - (2703) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever repents before the sun rises from its place of setting, Allâh will accept his repentance.'"

[٦٨٦١] ٤٣-(٢٧٠٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ يَعْنِي سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ حَيَّانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ غِيَاثٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ هِشَامٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ حَسَّانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ تَابَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، تَابَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ».

Chapter 13. It Is Recommend To Lower One's Voice When Saying Remembrance, Except In The Cases Where It Is Commanded To Raise The Voice Such As The *Talbiyah* Etc. It Is Recommend To Say A Great Deal, "There Is No Power And No Strength Except With Allâh"

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ استحباب خفض الصوت بالذكر إلَّا في المواضع التي ورد الشرع برفعه فيها كالتلبية وغيرها واستحباب الإكثار من قول لَا حول ولَا قوّة إلَّا باللهِ) (التحفة ١٣)

[6862] 44 - (2704) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "We were with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey, and the people started to recite *Takbîr* (saying: *Allâhu-Akbar*) in loud voices. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'O people, be kind to yourselves, for you are not calling upon one who is deaf or absent; you are calling upon One Who is All-Hearing, Ever Near, and He is with you.' I was behind him, and I was saying: '*Lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh* (There is no power and no strength except with Allâh).' He said: 'O 'Abdullâh bin Qais, shall I tell you of one of the treasures of Paradise?' I said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Say: "*Lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh* (There is no power and no strength except with Allâh)."'

[٦٨٦٢] ٤٤-(٢٧٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ يَجْهَرُونَ بِالتَّكْبِيرِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! ارْبَعُوا عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ لَيْسَ تَدْعُونَ أَصَمَّ وَلَا غَائِبًا، إِنَّكُمْ تَدْعُونَهُ سَمِيعًا قَرِيبًا وَ هُوَ مَعَكُمْ» قَالَ: وَأَنَا خَلْفَهُ، وَأَنَا أَقُولُ: لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ، فَقَالَ: «يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ! أَلَا أَدُلُّكَ عَلَىٰ كَنْزٍ مِنْ كُنُوزِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «قُلْ: لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ».

[6863] (...) A similar report (as Hadîth no. 6862) was narrated from 'Âṣim with this chain of narrators.

[٦٨٦٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[6864] 45 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that they were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, climbing up a hill, and one man, every time he climbed a hill, called out: "*Lâ ilâha illâllâhu, wallâhu akbar* (None has the right to be worshiped but Allâh, and Allâh is most great)." The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "You are not calling upon one who is deaf or absent." And he said: "O Abû Mûsâ," or "O 'Abdullâh bin Qais, shall I not tell you of a word that is one of the treasures of Paradise?" I said: "What is it, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "*Lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh* (There is no power and no strength except with Allâh)."

[٦٨٦٤] ٤٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُمْ يَصْعَدُونَ فِي ثَنِيَّةٍ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ رَجُلٌ، كُلَّمَا عَلَا ثَنِيَّةً، نَادَىٰ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكُمْ لَا تُنَادُونَ أَصَمَّ وَلَا غَائِبًا» قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا مُوسَىٰ! أَوْ يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ! أَلَا أَدُلُّكَ عَلَىٰ كَلِمَةٍ مِنْ كَنْزِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» قُلْتُ: مَا هِيَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ».

[6865] (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "While the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ" and he narrated a similar report (as Ḥadîth no. 6864).

[٦٨٦٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ.

[6866] (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "While we were with the Prophet ﷺ on a journey..." and he mentioned a Ḥadîth like that of 'Âṣim (no. 6862).

[٦٨٦٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا خَلَفُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ وَأَبُو الرَّبِيعِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَاصِمٍ.

[6867] 46 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a campaign..." and he mentioned the Ḥadîth and said in it: "...The

[٦٨٦٧] ٤٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّقَفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ الْحَذَّاءُ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ

One Whom you are calling is closer to one of you than the neck of his mount." And there is no mention in his (the sub narrator's) *Ḥadîth* of (the phrase): "*Lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh* (There is no power and no strength except with Allâh)."

[6868] 47 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ Al-Ash'arî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Shall I not tell you of a word that is one of the treasures of Paradise' – or 'of one of the treasures of Paradise?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: "*Lâ ḥawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh* (There is no power and no strength except with Allâh).'"

Chapter 14. Supplications And Seeking Refuge With Allâh

[6869] 48 - (2705) It was narrated from Abû Bakr that he said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "Teach me a supplication that I may say during my prayer." He said: "Say: '*Allâhumma, innî ẓalamtu nafsî ẓulman kabîra, wa lâ yaghfirudh-dhunûba illâ anta, faghfirlî maghfiratan min 'indika wârḥamnî, innaka antal-ghafûrur-raḥîm* (O Allâh, I have wronged myself greatly and no one forgives sins but You, so grant me forgiveness from You and have

أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزَاةٍ، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: «وَالَّذِي تَدْعُونَهُ أَقْرَبُ إِلَىٰ أَحَدِكُمْ مِنْ عُنُقِ رَاحِلَةِ أَحَدِكُم»، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ ذِكْرُ: لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ.

[٦٨٦٨] ٤٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أَدُلُّكَ عَلَىٰ كَلِمَةٍ مِنْ كُنُوزِ الْجَنَّةِ - أَوْ قَالَ - عَلَىٰ كَنْزٍ مِنْ كُنُوزِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، فَقَالَ: «لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ».

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ الدعوات والتعوذ) (التحفة ١٤)

[٦٨٦٩] ٤٨-(٢٧٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَن يَزِيْدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: عَلِّمْنِي دُعَاءً أَدْعُو بِهِ فِي صَلَاتِي، قَالَ: «قُلِ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَبِيرًا - وَقَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: كَثِيرًا - وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، فَاغْفِرْ لِي

mercy on me, for You are the Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful).'"

مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ».

[6870] (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ said: "Abû Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddîq said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: 'O Messenger of Allâh, teach me a supplication which I may say in my prayer and in my house...'" then he mentioned a Ḥadîth like that of Al-Laith (no. 6869).

[٦٨٧٠] (...) **وَحدَّثَنِيهِ** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَجُلٌ سَمَّاهُ وَعَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقَ قَالَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: عَلِّمْنِي، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! دُعَاءً أَدْعُو بِهِ فِي صَلَاتِي وَفِي بَيْتِي، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ اللَّيْثِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا»

[6871] 49 - (589) (sic) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say these supplications: "*Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min fitnatin-nâri wa 'adhâbin-nâr, wa fitnatil-qabri wa 'adhâbil-qabr, wa min sharri fitnatil-ghinâ wa min sharri fitnatil-faqr, wa a'ûdhu bika min sharri fitnatil-masîḥid-dajjâl. Allâhumma aghsil khaṭâyâya bima'ith-thalji wal-bard, wa naqqi qalbî minal-khaṭâya kamâ naqqaita ath-thawb al-abyaḍa minad-danas. Wa bâ'id bainî wa baina khaṭâyâya kamâ bâ'adta bainal-mashriqi wal-maghrib. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min al-kasali wal-harami wal-ma'thami wal-maghram* (O Allâh, I seek

[٦٨٧١] ٤٩-(٥٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَدْعُو بِهٰؤُلَاءِ الدَّعَوَاتِ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! فَإِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ النَّارِ، وَعَذَابِ النَّارِ، وَفِتْنَةِ الْقَبْرِ، وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْغِنَىٰ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْفَقْرِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَّالِ، اللّٰهُمَّ! اغْسِلْ خَطَايَايَ بِمَاءِ الثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ، وَنَقِّ قَلْبِي مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا نَقَّيْتَ الثَّوْبَ الْأَبْيَضَ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ، وَبَاعِدْ

refuge with You from the trial of the Fire, and the torment of the Fire, and the trial of the grave, and the torment of the grave, from the evils of the trial of wealth and from the evils of the trial of poverty, and I seek refuge with You from the evil of the trial of the *Dajjâl*. O Allâh, wash away my sins with the water of snow and hail, and cleanse my heart of sin as a white garment is cleansed of dirt. Put a great distance between me and my sins, as great as the distance You have made between the East and the West. O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from laziness, old age, sin and heavy debt)."

بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ، اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكَسَلِ وَالْهَرَمِ وَالْمَأْثَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ».

[راجع: ١٣٢٥]

[6872] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain of narrators a similar *Hadîth* as no. 6871.

[٦٨٧٢] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 15. Seeking Refuge With Allâh From Helplessness, Laziness Etc.

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ التعوذ من العجز والكسل وغيره) (التحفة ١٥)

[6873] 50 - (2706) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: '*Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika minal- 'ajzi wal-kasali, al-jubni wal-harhmi, wal-bukhli, wa a'ûdhu bika min 'adhâbil-qabri, wa min fitnatil-mahyâ wal-mamât* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from helplessness, laziness, cowardice, old age and miserliness. I seek refuge with You from the torment of the grave and from the trials of life and death).'"

[٦٨٧٣] ٥٠-(٢٧٠٦) وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ - قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ، وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْهَرَمِ، وَالْبُخْلِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ».

[6874] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6873) was narrated from Anas from the Prophet ﷺ, except that in the *Hadîth* of Yazîd it does not say: "...and from the trials of life and death."

[٦٨٧٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ قَوْلُهُ: «وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ».

[6875] 51- (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ sought refuge with Allâh from things that he mentioned, and from miserliness (a *Hadîth* smilar to no. 6873).

[٦٨٧٥] **٥١**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ مُبَارَكٍ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ تَعَوَّذَ مِنْ أَشْيَاءَ ذَكَرَهَا، وَالْبُخْلِ.

[6876] 52 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Prophet ﷺ used to say this supplication: '*Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika minal-bukhli, wal-kasli wa ardhalil-'umuri, wa 'adhâbil-qabri, wa fitnatil-mahyâ wal-mamât* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from miserliness, laziness, utter senility, the torment of the grave and the trials of life and death).'"

[٦٨٧٦] **٥٢**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزُ بْنُ أَسَدٍ الْعَمِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ الْأَعْوَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ الْحَبْحَابِ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَدْعُو بِهَٰؤُلَاءِ الدَّعَوَاتِ: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْبُخْلِ وَالْكَسَلِ وَأَرْذَلِ الْعُمُرِ، وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَفِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ».

Chapter 16. Seeking Refuge From A Bad End, And Misery Etc.

(المعجم ١٦) - **(بَابٌ: في التعوذ من سوء القضاء ودرك الشقاء وغيره)**

(التحفة ١٦)

[6877] 53 - (2707) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that

[٦٨٧٧] **٥٣**-(٢٧٠٧) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا

the Prophet ﷺ used to seek refuge with Allâh from a bad end, from misery, from the malicious joy of enemies and from severe calamity.

'Amr said in his *Hadîth*: "Sufyân said: 'I think that I added one of them.'"

سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي سُمَيٌّ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَتَعَوَّذُ مِنْ سُوءِ الْقَضَاءِ، وَمِنْ دَرْكِ الشَّقَاءِ، وَمِنْ شَمَاتَةِ الأَعْدَاءِ، وَمِنْ جُهْدِ الْبَلَاءِ.

قَالَ عَمْرٌو فِي حَدِيثِهِ: قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: أَشُكُّ أَنِّي زِدْتُ وَاحِدَةً مِنْهَا.

[6878] 54 - (2708) Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ said: I heard Khawlah bint Ḥakîm As-Sulamiyyah say: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Whoever stops at a place and says: '*A'ûdhu bikalimâtillâhit-tâmmâti min sharri mâ khalaq* (I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allâh from the evil of that which He has created),' nothing will harm him until he moves on from that place."

[٦٨٧٨] ٥٤-(٢٧٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ يَعْقُوبَ، أَنَّ يَعْقُوبَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ بُسْرَ بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ خَوْلَةَ بِنْتَ حَكِيمٍ السُّلَمِيَّةَ تَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ نَزَلَ مَنْزِلًا ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ، لَمْ يَضُرُّهُ شَيْءٌ، حَتَّى يَرْتَحِلَ مِنْ مَنْزِلِهِ ذٰلِكَ».

[6879] 55 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ, from Khawlah bint Ḥakîm As-Sulamiyyah, that she heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "When one of you stops at a place, let him say: '*A'ûdhu bikalimâtillâhit-tâmmâti min sharri mâ khalaq* (I seek

[٦٨٧٩] ٥٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ وَأَبُو الطَّاهِرِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِهَارُونَ -: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ - قَالَ -: وأَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرٌو وَ هُوَ ابْنُ

refuge in the Perfect Words of Allâh from the evil of that which He has created).' Then nothing will harm him until he moves on from there."

الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ بْنَ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ وَالْحَارِثَ بْنَ يَعْقُوبَ حَدَّثَاهُ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، عَنْ خَوْلَةَ بِنْتِ حَكِيمٍ السُّلَمِيَّةِ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا نَزَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ مَنْزِلًا فَلْيَقُلْ: أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَضُرُّهُ شَيْءٌ حَتَّىٰ يَرْتَحِلَ مِنْهُ».

[6880] (2709) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I was stung by a scorpion last night.' He said: 'If you had said, when evening came, "*A'ûdhu bikalimâtillâhit-tâmmâti min sharri mâ khalaq* (I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allâh from the evil of that which He has created)" it would not have harmed you.'"

[٦٨٨٠] (٢٧٠٩) **قَالَ يَعْقُوبُ**: وَقَالَ الْقَعْقَاعُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا لَقِيتُ مِنْ عَقْرَبٍ لَدَغَتْنِي الْبَارِحَةَ! قَالَ: «أَمَا لَوْ قُلْتَ حِينَ أَمْسَيْتَ: أَعُوذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللهِ التَّامَّاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ، لَمْ تَضُرَّكَ».

[6881] (...) Abû Hurairah said: "A man said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, A scorpion stung me last night...'" A *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Wahb (no. 6880).

[٦٨٨١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** عِيسَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ الْمِصْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ ابْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ؛ أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ لَهُ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا صَالِحٍ مَوْلَىٰ غَطَفَانَ أَخْبَرَهُ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! لَدَغَتْنِي عَقْرَبٌ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ.

Chapter 17. Supplication When Going To Sleep

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ الدعاء عند النوم) (التحفة ١٧)

[6882] 56 - (2710) Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When you go to bed, perform *Wuḍû'* as for prayer, then lie down on your right side, then say: '*Allâhumma, aslamtu wajhî ilaika, wa fawwaḍtu amrî ilaika, wa alja'tu ẓahrî ilaika, raghbatan wa rahbatan ilaika, lâ malja' wa lâ manjâ minka illâ ilaika, âmantu bikitâbikalladhî anzalta wa binabiyykalladhî arsalt* (O Allâh, I have turned my face towards You and entrusted my affairs to You and relied completely upon You, out of hope and fear of You. There is no refuge or safe haven from You except with You. I believe in Your Book which You have revealed, and in Your Prophet whom You have sent).' Make these your last words. Then if you die that night, you will have died in a state of *Fiṭrah*."

He said: "I repeated them in order to memorize them, and I said: 'I believe in Your Messenger whom You have sent,' and he said: 'Say: "I believe in Your Prophet whom You have sent."'

[٦٨٨٢] ٥٦-(٢٧١٠) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَخَذْتَ مَضْجَعَكَ فَتَوَضَّأْ وُضُوءَكَ لِلصَّلَاةِ، ثُمَّ اضْطَجِعْ عَلَىٰ شِقِّكَ الْأَيْمَنِ، ثُمَّ قُلِ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَسْلَمْتُ وَجْهِي إِلَيْكَ، وَفَوَّضْتُ أَمْرِي إِلَيْكَ، وَأَلْجَأْتُ ظَهْرِي إِلَيْكَ، رَغْبَةً وَرَهْبَةً إِلَيْكَ، لَا مَلْجَأَ وَلَا مَنْجَا مِنْكَ إِلَّا إِلَيْكَ، آمَنْتُ بِكِتَابِكَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلْتَ، وَبِنَبِيِّكَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلْتَ، وَاجْعَلْهُنَّ مِنْ آخِرِ كَلَامِكَ، فَإِنْ مُتَّ مِنْ لَيْلَتِكَ، مُتَّ وَأَنْتَ عَلَىٰ الْفِطْرَةِ».

قَالَ: فَرَدَّدْتُهُنَّ لِأَسْتَذْكِرَهُنَّ فَقُلْتُ: آمَنْتُ بِرَسُولِكَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلْتَ، قَالَ: «قُلْ آمَنْتُ بِنَبِيِّكَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلْتَ».

[6883] (...) This *Ḥadîth* was narrated from Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib from the Prophet ﷺ, but the *Ḥadîth* of Manṣûr (no. 6882) is

[٦٨٨٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِدْرِيسَ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حُصَيْنًا عَنْ

سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ مَنْصُورًا أَتَمُّ حَدِيثًا، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ حُصَيْنٍ: «وَإِنْ أَصْبَحَ أَصَابَ خَيْرًا».

more complete. In the *Hadîth* of Husain it adds (in the end): "...And when morning comes he will attain good."

[٦٨٨٤] ٥٧-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَيْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ رَجُلًا إِذَا أَخَذَ مَضْجَعَهُ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ، أَنْ يَقُولَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! أَسْلَمْتُ نَفْسِي إِلَيْكَ، وَوَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِي إِلَيْكَ، وَأَلْجَأْتُ ظَهْرِي إِلَيْكَ، وَفَوَّضْتُ أَمْرِي إِلَيْكَ، رَغْبَةً وَرَهْبَةً إِلَيْكَ، لَا مَلْجَأَ وَلَا مَنْجَا مِنْكَ إِلَّا إِلَيْكَ، آمَنْتُ بِكِتَابِكَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلْتَ، وَبِرَسُولِكَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلْتَ، فَإِنْ مَاتَ مَاتَ عَلَى الْفِطْرَةِ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: مِنَ اللَّيْلِ.

[6884] 57 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib that the Prophet ﷺ told a man, when he went to bed at night, to say: "*Allâhumma aslamtu nafsî ilaika, wa wajjahtu wajhî ilaik, wa alja'tu zahrî ilaika, wa fawwadtu amrî ilaika, raghbatan wa rahbatan ilaika, la malja' wa lâ manjâ minka illâ ilaika, âmantu bikitâbikalladhî anzalta wa birasûlikalladhî arsalt* (O Allâh, I have submitted myself to You, and turned my face to You, and relied completely upon You, and delegated my affairs to You, out of hope and fear of You. There is no refuge or safe haven from You except with You. I believe in Your Book which You have revealed, and in Your Messenger whom You have sent). Then if he dies, he will have died in a state of *Fitrah*."

[٦٨٨٥] ٥٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِرَجُلٍ: «يَا فُلَانُ! إِذَا أَوَيْتَ إِلَىٰ فِرَاشِكَ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَمْرِو

[6885] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to a man: 'O so-and-so, when you go to your bed...'" – a *Hadîth* like that of 'Amr bin Murrah (no. 6889), except that he said: "...and Your Prophet whom You have

sent. Then if you die that night, you will have died in a state of *Fiṭrah*, and if you live till morning you will attain good."

ابْنِ مُرَّةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَبِنَبِيِّكَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلْتَ، فَإِنْ مُتَّ مِنْ لَيْلَتِكَ مُتَّ عَلَىٰ الْفِطْرَةِ، وَإِنْ أَصْبَحْتَ أَصَبْتَ خَيْرًا».

[6886] (...) Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told a man..." a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 6885), but he did not mention: "...and if you live till morning you will attain good."

[٦٨٨٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ يَقُولُ: أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا، بِمِثْلِهِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «وَإِنْ أَصْبَحْتَ أَصَبْتَ خَيْرًا».

[6887] 59 - (2711) It was narrated from Al-Barâ' that when the Prophet ﷺ went to bed, he said: "*Allâhumma, biskmika aḥyâ wa bismika amût* (O Allâh, in Your Name I live and in Your Name I die)." And when he woke up he said: "*Al-ḥamdulillâhilladhî aḥyânâ ba'da mâ amâtanâ, wa ilaihin-nushûr* (Praise be to Allâh Who has given us life after He caused us to die, and to Him is the Resurrection)."

[٦٨٨٧] **٥٩-(٢٧١١) حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي السَّفَرِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا أَخَذَ مَضْجَعَهُ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! بِاسْمِكَ أَحْيَا وَبِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ»، وَإِذَا اسْتَيْقَظَ قَالَ: «الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا، وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ».

[6888] 60 - (2712) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar, that he ordered a man when he went to lie down, to say:

"*Allâhumma khalaqta nafsî, wa anta tawaffâhâ, laka mamâtuhâ wa maḥyâhâ, in aḥyaitahâ fâḥfaẓhâ, wa in amattahâ faghfir laha. Allâhumma, (innî) as-alukal-'âfiyah* (O Allâh, You have created my soul and it is for You

[٦٨٨٨] **٦٠-(٢٧١٢) حَدَّثَنَا** عُقْبَةُ ابْنُ مُكْرَمٍ الْعَمِّيُّ وأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ خَالِدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّهُ أَمَرَ رَجُلًا إِذَا أَخَذَ مَضْجَعَهُ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ! خَلَقْتَ نَفْسِي وَأَنْتَ تَوَفَّاهَا، لَكَ مَمَاتُهَا وَمَحْيَاهَا، إِنْ

to take it in death. Its death and its life are in Your Hand. If You cause it to live then protect it and if You cause it to die then forgive it. O Allâh, I ask You to keep me safe and sound)."

A man said to him: "Did you hear that from 'Umar?" He said: "From one who is better than 'Umar, from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

Ibn Nâfi' said in his report: "It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Al-Ḥârith," and he did not say: "I heard."

[6889] 61 - (2713) It was narrated that Suhail said: "Abû Ṣâliḥ used to tell us, if one of us wanted to sleep, to lie down on his right side and say: *'Allâhumma, rabbas-samâwâti wa rabbal-arḍi, wa rabbal-'arshil-'aẓîm, rabbanâ wa rabba kulli shay'in fâliqal-ḥabbi wan-nawâ, wa munzilat-tawrâti wal-injîli wal-furqân, a'ûdhu bika min sharri kulli shay'in anta âkhidhun bi nâṣiyatihi, Allâhumma, antal-awwalu fa laisa qablaka shay'un, wa antal-âkhiru fa laisa ba'daka shai'un, wa antaẓ-ẓâhiru fa laisa fawqaka shay'un, wa antal-bâṭinu fa laisa dûnaka shay'un, iqḍi 'annâd-daina wa aghninâ min al-faqr* (O Allâh, Lord of the heavens and the earth, and Lord of the Mighty Throne, our Lord and Lord of all things, Splitter of the seed and the date stone, Revealer of the *Tawrâh*, the *Injîl* and the *Furqân* (Qur'ân), I seek refuge in You from the evil of all things that You seize by the

أَحْيَيْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا، وَإِنْ أَمَتَّهَا فَاغْفِرْ لَهَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! [إِنِّي] أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَافِيَةَ» فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: أَسَمِعْتَ هٰذَا مِنْ عُمَرَ؟ فَقَالَ: مِنْ خَيْرٍ مِنْ عُمَرَ، مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

قَالَ ابْنُ نَافِعٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ الْحَارِثِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: سَمِعْتُ.

[٦٨٨٩] ٦١-(٢٧١٣) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو صَالِحٍ يَأْمُرُنَا، إِذَا أَرَادَ أَحَدُنَا أَنْ يَنَامَ، أَنْ يَضْطَجِعَ عَلَىٰ شِقِّهِ الْأَيْمَنِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! رَبَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَرَبَّ الْأَرْضِ وَرَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ، رَبَّنَا وَرَبَّ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، فَالِقَ الْحَبِّ وَالنَّوَىٰ، وَمُنْزِلَ التَّوْرَاةِ وَالْإِنْجِيلِ وَالْفُرْقَانِ، أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ أَنْتَ آخِذٌ بِنَاصِيَتِهِ، اللّٰهُمَّ! أَنْتَ الْأَوَّلُ فَلَيْسَ قَبْلَكَ شَيْءٌ، وَأَنْتَ الْآخِرُ فَلَيْسَ بَعْدَكَ شَيْءٌ، وَأَنْتَ الظَّاهِرُ فَلَيْسَ فَوْقَكَ شَيْءٌ، وَأَنْتَ الْبَاطِنُ فَلَيْسَ دُونَكَ شَيْءٌ، اقْضِ عَنَّا الدَّيْنَ وَأَغْنِنَا مِنَ الْفَقْرِ» وَكَانَ يَرْوِي ذٰلِكَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

forelock [i.e., have full control over them]. O Allâh, You are the First and there is nothing before You; You are the Last and there is nothing after You. You are the Manifest (*Az-Zâhir*) and there is nothing above You; You are the Hidden (*Al-Bâtin*) and there is nothing beyond You. Settle our debt and spare us from poverty).' "

"He narrated that from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ."

[6890] 62 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to tell us, if one of us went to his bed, to say..." a *Hadîth* like that of Jarîr (no. 6889), and he said: "And from the evil of every beast that You seize by the forelock."

[٦٨٩٠] ٦٢-(...) وحَدَّثَني عَبْدُ الْحميدِ بْنُ بَيَانٍ الْوَاسِطِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي الطَّحَّانَ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُنَا، إِذَا أَخَذْنَا مَضَاجِعَنَا أَنْ نَقُولَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ وَقَالَ: «مِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ أَنْتَ آخِذٌ بِنَاصِيَتِهَا».

[6891] 63 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: Fâtimah came to the Prophet ﷺ to ask him for a servant, and he said to her: "Say: O Allâh, Lord of the seven heavens..." a *Hadîth* like that of Suhail from his father (no. 6889).

[٦٨٩١] ٦٣-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَتَتْ فَاطِمَةُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَسْأَلُهُ خَادِمًا فَقَالَ لَهَا «قُولِي: اللَّهُمَّ! رَبَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ السَّبْعِ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ سُهَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ.

[6892] 64 - (2714) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When one of you goes to his bed, let him take the edge of his *Izâr* (lower garment) and dust off his bed with it, and let him say the Name of Allâh, for he does not know what came onto it after he left it. Then when he wants to lie down, let him lie down on his right side and say: '*Subḥanaka rabbî, bika waḍa'tu janbî, wa bika arfa'uhu, in amskta nafsî faghfirlî wa in arsaltahâ fâḥfaẓhâ bimâ taḥfaẓu bihi 'ibâdakaṣ-ṣâliḥîn* (Glory is to You my Lord, by Your Grace I lay myself down and by Your Grace I get up again. If You keep my soul, then forgive it and if You send it back, then protect it with that with which You protect Your believing slaves).'"

[٦٨٩٢] ٦٤-(٢٧١٤) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ مُوسَى الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ ابْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَوَىٰ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَىٰ فِرَاشِهِ فَلْيَأْخُذْ دَاخِلَةَ إِزَارِهِ، فَلْيَنْفُضْ بِهَا فِرَاشَهُ، وَلْيُسَمِّ اللهَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَا خَلَفَهُ بَعْدَهُ عَلَىٰ فِرَاشِهِ، فَإِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَضْطَجِعَ، فَلْيَضْطَجِعْ عَلَىٰ شِقِّهِ الْأَيْمَنِ، وَلْيَقُلْ: سُبْحَانَكَ رَبِّي، بِكَ وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي، وَبِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ، إِنْ أَمْسَكْتَ نَفْسِي فَاغْفِرْ لَهَا، وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِينَ».

[6893] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaid bin 'Umar with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 6892), and he (ﷺ) said: "Then let him say: 'In Your Name my Lord I lay myself down, and if you bring my soul back to life then have mercy on it.'"

[٦٨٩٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «ثُمَّ لْيَقُلْ: بِاسْمِكَ رَبِّي وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي، فَإِنْ أَحْيَيْتَ نَفْسِي فَارْحَمْهَا».

[6894] 64 - (2715) It was narrated from Anas that when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to his bed he would say: "*Al-Ḥamdulillâhilladhi aṭ'amnâ wa saqânâ wa kafânâ wa âwânâ, fakam mimman lâ kâfiya lahu wa lâmu'wiya* (Praise is to Allâh

[٦٨٩٤] ٦٤-(٢٧١٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَٰرُونَ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا أَوَىٰ إِلَىٰ فِرَاشِهِ قَالَ: «الْحَمْدُ للهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا

Who has fed us and given us to drink, and has sufficed us and provided us with shelter; how many are there for whom there is no one to suffice and no one to provide shelter)."

وَسَقَانَا، وَكَفَانَا وَآوَانَا، فَكَمْ مِمَّنْ لَا كَافِيَ لَهُ وَلَا مُؤْوِيَ».

Chapter 18. Supplications (Of The Prophet ﷺ)

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابٌ: فِي الأَدْعِيَةِ) (التحفة ١٨)

[6895] 65 - (2716) It was narrated that Farwah bin Nawfal Al-Ashja'î said: "I asked 'Âishah about how the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to call upon Allâh in supplication, and she said: 'He used to say: *Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika min sharri mâ 'amiltu wa min sharri mâ lam a'mal* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the evil of that which I have done, and from the evil of that which I have not done).'"

[٦٨٩٥] ٦٥-(٢٧١٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ -: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ فَرْوَةَ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ عَمَّا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدْعُو بِهِ اللهَ، قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْتُ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ».

[6896] (...) It was narrated that Farwah bin Nawfal said: "I asked 'Âishah about the supplication with which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to call upon Allâh, and she said: 'He used to say: *Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika min sharri mâ 'amiltu wa sharri mâ lam a'mal* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the evil of that which I have done, and the evil of that which I have not done).'"

[٦٨٩٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ فَرْوَةَ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ دُعَاءٍ كَانَ يَدْعُو بِهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ: كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْتُ، وَشَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ».

[6897] (...) A similar report (as no. 6896) was narrated from Ḥuṣain with this chain of narrators, but in the *Ḥadîth* of Muḥammad

[٦٨٩٧] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ؛ وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ

bin Ja'far it says: "*...wa min sharri mâ lam a'mal* (and from the evil of that which I have not done)."

[6898] 66 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Prophet ﷺ used to say in his supplication: "*Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika min sharri mâ 'amiltu wa sharri mâ lam a'mal* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the evil of that which I have done, and the evil of that which I have not done)."

[6899] 67 - (2717) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: "*Allâhumma laka aslamtu wa bika âmantu wa 'alaika tawakkaltu, wa ilaika anabtu, wa bika khâṣamtu. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bi'izzatika – lâ ilâha illa anta – an tuḍillanî, antal-ḥayyulladhî lâ yamûtu, wal-jinnu wal-insu yamûtûn* (O Allâh, to You have I submitted, in You have I believed, upon You I have relied, to You have I turned in repentance, with Your help have I fought my adversaries. O Allâh, I seek refuge in Your glory – none has the right to be worshipped but You – from Your sending me astray, for You are the Ever-Living Who does not die, but jinn and men die)."

جَبَلَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ «وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ».

[٦٨٩٨] ٦٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدَةَ بْنِ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ، عَنْ فَرْوَةَ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ فِي دُعَائِهِ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْتُ، وَشَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ».

[٦٨٩٩] ٦٧-(٢٧١٧) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحُسَيْنُ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ بُرَيْدَةَ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ يَعْمُرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! لَكَ أَسْلَمْتُ، وَبِكَ آمَنْتُ، وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ، وَإِلَيْكَ أَنَبْتُ، وَبِكَ خَاصَمْتُ، اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِعِزَّتِكَ - لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ - أَنْ تُضِلَّنِي، أَنْتَ الْحَيُّ الَّذِي لَا يَمُوتُ، وَالْجِنُّ وَالْإِنْسُ يَمُوتُونَ».

[6900] 68 - (2718) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that when the Prophet ﷺ was on a journey and the time just before dawn came he would say: "*Samma' sâmi'un bi-ḥamdillâhi wa ḥusni balâ'ihi 'alainâ, rabbanâ ṣâḥibnâ wa afḍil 'alainâ, 'â'idhabillâhi min an-nâr* (Let one who hears us convey our praise of Allâh for His blessing upon us. Our Lord, accompany us and bestow Your Grace upon us. I seek refuge with Allâh from the Fire)."

[٦٩٠٠] ٦٨-(٢٧١٨) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ، إِذَا كَانَ فِي سَفَرٍ وَأَسْحَرَ، يَقُولُ: «سَمَّعَ سَامِعٌ بِحَمْدِ اللهِ وَحُسْنِ بَلَائِهِ عَلَيْنَا، رَبَّنَا صَاحِبْنَا وَأَفْضِلْ عَلَيْنَا، عَائِذًا بِاللهِ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[6901] 70 - (2719) It was narrated from Abû Burdah bin Abî Mûsâ Al-Ash'arî from his father that the Prophet ﷺ used to say this supplication: "*Allâhummaghfirlî khaṭîy'atî wa jahlî, wa isrâfî fî amrî, wa mâ anta a'lamu bihi minnî, Allâhummaghfirlî jiddî wa hazlî, wa khaṭa'î wa 'amdî, wa kullu dhâlika 'indî. Allâhummaghfirlî mâ qaddamtu wa mâ akh-khartu, wa mâ asrartu, wa mâ a'lantu, wa mâ anta a'lamu bihi minnî, antal-muqaddimu wa antal-mu'akh-khiru, wa anta 'ala kulli shay'in qadîr* (O Allâh, forgive me for my sins and ignorance, for my extravagance in my affairs and for what You know better than me. O Allâh, forgive me (for what I have done) seriously and in jest, inadvertently and deliberately; all of that is from me. O Allâh, forgive me my past and future sins, what I have done hidden and what I have done openly, and what You know better

[٦٩٠١] ٧٠-(٢٧١٩) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؛ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَدْعُو بِهَٰذَا الدُّعَاءِ «اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي خَطِيئَتِي وَجَهْلِي، وَإِسْرَافِي فِي أَمْرِي، وَمَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنِّي، اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي جِدِّي وَهَزْلِي، وَخَطَئِي وعَمْدِي، وَكُلُّ ذٰلِكَ عِنْدِي، اللَّهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا أَخَّرْتُ، وَمَا أَسْرَرْتُ وَمَا أَعْلَنْتُ، وَمَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنِّي، أَنْتَ الْمُقَدِّمُ وَأَنْتَ الْمُؤَخِّرُ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ»

than me. You are the One Who brings forward and puts back and You have power over all things)."

[6902] (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6901).

[٦٩٠٢] (...) وحَدَّثَناه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ المَلِكِ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6903] 71 - (2720) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: '*Allâhumma aslih lî dînîlladhî huwa 'ismatu amrî, wa aslih lî dunyâyallatî fîhâ ma'âshî, wa aslih lî âkhiratîllatî fîhâ ma'âdî, waj'alil-hayâta ziyâdatallî fî kulli khairin, waj'alil-mawta râhatallî min kulli sharr* (O Allâh, set right for me my religious commitment, which is the safeguard of my affairs. Set right for me my worldly affairs in which is my living. Set right for me my Hereafter in which will be my final abode. Make this life a means of increase in all that is good, and make death a relief for me from all evil)."

[٦٩٠٣] ٧١-(٢٧٢٠) حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو قَطَنٍ عَمْرُو ابْنُ الْهَيْثَمِ الْقُطَعِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ الْمَاجِشُونِ، عَنْ قُدَامَةَ بْنِ مُوسَىٰ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ السَّمَّانِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! أَصْلِحْ لِي دِينِيَ الَّذِي هُوَ عِصْمَةُ أَمْرِي، وَأَصْلِحْ لِي دُنْيَايَ الَّتِي فِيهَا مَعَاشِي، وَأَصْلِحْ لِي آخِرَتِي الَّتِي فِيهَا مَعَادِي، وَاجْعَلِ الْحَيَاةَ زِيَادَةً لِي فِي كُلِّ خَيْرٍ، وَاجْعَلِ الْمَوْتَ رَاحَةً لِي مِنْ كُلِّ شَرٍّ».

[6904] 72 - (2721) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ used to say: "*Allâhumma innî as'alukal-hudâ wat-tuqâ, wal-'afâfa wal-ghinâ* (O Allâh I ask You for guidance, piety, abstinence and independence of means)."

[٦٩٠٤] ٧٢-(٢٧٢١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ ومُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَىٰ وَالتُّقَىٰ، وَالْعَفَافَ وَالْغِنَىٰ».

[6905] (...) A similar report (as Hadîth no. 6904) was narrated from Abû Ishâq with this chain of narrators.

[٦٩٠٥] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحٰقَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ ابْنَ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: «وَالْعِفَّةَ».

[6906] 73 - (2722) It was narrated that Zaid bin Arqam said: "I do not tell you anything but that which the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said. He used to say: '*Allâhumma, innî a'ûdhu bika minal-'ajzi wal-kasali, wal-jubni wal-bukhli, wal-harami wa 'adhâbil-qabr. Allâhumma, âti nafsî taqwâhâ, wa zakkihâ anta khairu man zakkâhâ, anta waliyyuhâ wa mawlâhâ. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min 'ilmi lâ yanfa'u wa min qalbillâ yakhsha'u, wa min nafsillâ yashba'u, wa min da'watillâ yustajâbu lahâ* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from helplessness, laziness, cowardice, miserliness, old age and the torment of the grave. O Allâh, grant my soul piety and purify it, for You are the best to purify it, You are its Guardian and its Lord. O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from knowledge that is not beneficial, a heart that is not humble (before You), a soul that is not satisfied and a prayer that is not answered).'"

[٦٩٠٦] ٧٣-(٢٧٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، وَعَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَرْقَمَ قَالَ: لَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ إِلَّا كَمَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ، قَالَ: كَانَ يَقُولُ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ، وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ، وَالْهَرَمِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، اللّٰهُمَّ! آتِ نَفْسِي تَقْوَاهَا، وَزَكِّهَا أَنْتَ خَيْرُ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا، أَنْتَ وَلِيُّهَا وَمَوْلَاهَا، اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ لَا يَنْفَعُ، وَمِنْ قَلْبٍ لَا يَخْشَعُ، وَمِنْ نَفْسٍ لَا تَشْبَعُ، وَمِنْ دَعْوَةٍ لَا يُسْتَجَابُ لَهَا».

[6907] 74 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "When evening came the Messenger

[٦٩٠٧] ٧٤-(٢٧٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ زِيَادٍ

of Allâh ﷺ would say: '*Amsainâ wa amsal-mulkulillâhi, wal-ḥamdulillâhi lâ ilâha illâllâhu waḥdahu lâ sharîka lah* (We have reached the evening and the dominion belongs to Allâh, and praise be to Allâh, none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate).'"

Al-Ḥasan (one of the narrators) said: "Az-Zubaid told me that he memorized it from Ibrâhîm as follows: '*Lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'alâ kulli shay'in qadîr. Allâhumma as'aluka khaira hâdhihil-lailati, wa a'ûdhu bika min sharri hâdhihil-lailati, wa sharri mâ ba'dahâ. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika minal-kasali wa sû'il-kibar. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min 'adhâbin fîn-nâri wa 'adhâbin fil-qabr* (His is the dominion, to Him is praise and He has power over all things. O Allâh, I ask You for the good of this night and the good of what follows it, and I seek refuge in You from the evil of this night and the evil of what follows it. O Allâh, I seek refuge in You from laziness and the evil of arrogance. O Allâh, I seek refuge in You from torment in the Fire and torment in the Grave).'"

[6908] 75 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "When evening came, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: '*Amsainâ wa amsalmulku-lillâhi, wal-ḥamdulillâhi, lâ ilâha illallâhu waḥdahu lâ sharîka lah* (We

عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ سُوَيْدٍ النَّخَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَمْسَىٰ قَالَ: «أَمْسَيْنَا وَأَمْسَى الْمُلْكُ للهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ [للهِ]، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ».

قَالَ الْحَسَنُ: فَحَدَّثَنِي الزُّبَيْدُ أَنَّهُ حَفِظَ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي هَٰذَا: «لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، اللَّهُمَّ! أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ، وَشَرِّ مَا بَعْدَهَا، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكَسَلِ وَسُوءِ الْكِبَرِ، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ وَعَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ».

[٦٩٠٨] ٧٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كَانَ

have reached the evening and the Dominion belongs to Allâh, and praise be to Allâh, none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate).'"

He said:[1] "I think he also said: '*Lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'alâ kulli shay'in qadîr. Rabbi as'aluka khaira mâ fî hâdhihil-lailati wa khaira mâ ba'dahâ, wa a'ûdhu bika min sharri mâ fî hâdhihil-lailati wa sharri mâ ba'dahâ. Rabbi a'ûdhu bika min 'adhâbin fîn-nâri wa 'adhâbin fîl-qabr* (His is the dominion, to Him is praise and He has power over all things. O Allâh, I ask You for the good of this night and the good of what follows it, and I seek refuge in You from the evil of this night and the evil of what follows it. O Lord, I seek refuge with You from laziness and the evil of arrogance. O Lord, I seek refuge with You from torment in the Fire and torment in the grave).'"

And when morning came he would say that too: '*Aṣbaḥnâ wa aṣbaḥal-mulkulillâh* (We have reached the morning and the Dominion belongs to Allâh..).'"

نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَمْسَىٰ قَالَ: «أَمْسَيْنَا وَأَمْسَى الْمُلْكُ للهِ، والْحَمْدُ للهِ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ»، قَالَ: أُرَاهُ قَالَ فِيهِنَّ: «لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، رَبِّ! أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ مَا فِي هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ وَخَيْرَ مَا بَعْدَهَا، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا فِي هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ وَشَرِّ مَا بَعْدَهَا، رَبِّ! أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكَسَلِ وَسُوءِ الْكِبَرِ، رَبِّ! أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ وَعَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ»، وَإِذَا أَصْبَحَ قَالَ ذَلِكَ أَيْضًا: «أَصْبَحْنَا وَأَصْبَحَ الْمُلْكُ لِلَّهِ».

[6909] 76 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "When evening came the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would say: '*Amsainâ wa amsal-mulkulillâhi, wal-ḥamdulillâhi lâ ilâha illallâhu waḥdahu lâ sharîka*

[٦٩٠٩] ٧٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ زَائِدَةَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ

[1] This is a statement from one of the narrators.

lah. Allâhumma innî as'aluka min khaira hâdhihil-lailati, wa khairi mâ fîhâ, wa a'ûdhu bika min sharrihâ wa sharri mâ fîhâ. Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika minal-kasali wal-harmi wa sû'il-kibar, wa fitnatid-dunyâ wa 'adhâbil-qabr (We have reached the evening and the dominion belongs to Allâh, and praise is to Allâh, none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate. O Allâh, I ask You for the good of this night and the good of what is in it, and I seek refuge with You from the evil of this night and the evil of what is in it. O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from laziness, old age and the evil of arrogance, and the trials of this world and the torment of the grave).'"

Al-Hasan bin 'Ubaidullâh said: "Zubaid bin Ibrâhîm bin Suwaid added, from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd, from 'Abdullâh who attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ: '*Lâ ilâha illallâh, waḥdahu lâ sharîka lahu lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'alâ kulli shay'in qadîr* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone with no partner or associate. His is the dominion, to Him is praise and He has power over all things).'"

[6910] 77 - (2724) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to say: "*Lâ ilâha illallâhu waḥdahu,*

يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَمْسَىٰ قَالَ: «أَمْسَيْنَا وَأَمْسَىٰ الْمُلْكُ لِلَّهِ، والْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِ هٰذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ وَخَيْرِ مَا فِيهَا، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهَا وَشَرِّ مَا فِيهَا، اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكَسَلِ وَالْهَرَمِ وَسُوءِ الْكِبَرِ، وَفِتْنَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ»

قَالَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: وَزَادَنِي فِيهِ زُبَيْدٌ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ رَفَعَهُ - أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ».

[٦٩١٠] ٧٧-(٢٧٢٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ

a'azza jundahu wa naṣara 'abdahu, wa ghalabal-aḥzâba waḥdahu fa lâ shay'a ba'dah (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh alone, He granted victory to His troops, supported His slave and defeated the confederates alone, and there is nothing after Him)."

[6911] 78 - (2725) It was narrated that 'Alî said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: Say: *"Allâhumma ihdinî wa saddidnî* (O Allâh, guide me and make me steadfast),' and when you mention guidance remember those who guide people along the road, and when you mention steadfastness remember those who shoot arrows."

[6912] (...) 'Âṣim bin Kulaib narrated it with this chain of narrators. He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to me: 'Say: *Allâhumma innî as'alukal-hudâ was-sadâd* (O Allâh I ask You for guidance and steadfastness).'" Then he mentioned something similar (to *Ḥadîth* no. 6911).

Chapter 19. The *Tasbîḥ* At The Beginning Of The Day And When Going To Sleep

[6913] 79 - (2726) It was narrated from Juwayriyah that the Prophet ﷺ left her one morning when he prayed *Subḥ*, (i.e., *Fajr* prayer) and she was in her prayer-place, then he came back after the forenoon had

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ، أَعَزَّ جُنْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ، وَغَلَبَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ، فَلَا شَيْءَ بَعْدَهُ».

[٦٩١١] ٧٨-(٢٧٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَاصِمَ بْنَ كُلَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ! اهْدِنِي وَسَدِّدْنِي، وَاذْكُرْ بِالْهُدَىٰ هِدَايَتَكَ الطَّرِيقَ، وَالسَّدَادِ سَدَادَ السَّهْمِ».

[٦٩١٢] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِدْرِيسَ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ كُلَيْبٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَىٰ وَالسَّدَادَ»، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ التسبيح أول النهار وعند النوم) (التحفة ١٩)

[٦٩١٣] ٧٩-(٢٧٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، مَوْلَىٰ آلِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ،

come, and she was still sitting there. He said: "Are you still as you were when I left you?" She said: "Yes." The Prophet ﷺ said: "After I left you I said four words three times, which if they were weighed against what you have said today, they would outweigh it: *Subḥân-Allâhi wa bi-ḥamdihi 'adada khalqihi, wa riḍâ nafsihi, wa zinata 'arshihi, wa midâda kalimâtih* (Glory and praise is to Allâh, as much as the number of His creation, as much as pleases Him, as much as the weight of His Throne and as much as the ink of His words)."

عَنْ جُوَيْرِيَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ مِنْ عِنْدِهَا بُكْرَةً حِينَ صَلَّى الصُّبْحَ، وَهِيَ فِي مَسْجِدِهَا، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ بَعْدَ أَنْ أَضْحَىٰ، وَ هِيَ جَالِسَةٌ، فَقَالَ: «مَا زِلْتِ عَلَىٰ الْحَالِ الَّتِي فَارَقْتُكِ عَلَيْهَا؟» قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَقَدْ قُلْتُ بَعْدَكِ أَرْبَعَ كَلِمَاتٍ، ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، لَوْ وُزِنَتْ بِمَا قُلْتِ مُنْذُ الْيَوْمِ لَوَزَنَتْهُنَّ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَرِضَا نَفْسِهِ، وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ، وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ».

[6914] (...) It was narrated by Juwairiyyah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by her when she was praying *Al-Ghadâh* (*Fajr*), or after he had prayed *Al-Ghadâh...*" – and he (the sub narrator) mentioned a similar report (as no. 6913), except that he said: "*Subḥân-Allâhi 'adada khalqihi, Subḥân-Allâhi riḍâ nafsihi, Subḥân -Allâhi zinata 'arshihi, Subḥân-Allâhi midâda kalimâtih* (Glory is to Allâh as much as the number of His creation, glory is to Allâh as much as pleases Him, glory is to Allâh as much as the weight of His Throne and glory is to Allâh as much as the ink of His Words)."

[٦٩١٤] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وإِسْحَٰقُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ بِشْرٍ، عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِي رِشْدِينَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ جُوَيْرِيَةَ قَالَتْ: مَرَّ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ صَلَّى الْغَدَاةَ، أَوْ بَعْدَ مَا صَلَّى الْغَدَاةَ - فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ - غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «سُبْحَانَ اللهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ رِضَا نَفْسِهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ زِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ مِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ».

[6915] 80 - (2727) 'Alî narrated that Fâṭimah complained about the pain caused to her hand by the mill, and some prisoners (of

[٦٩١٥] ٨٠-(٢٧٢٧) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيٌّ: أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ اشْتَكَتْ مَا تَلْقَىٰ مِنَ الرَّحَىٰ فِي يَدِهَا، وَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سَبْيٌ، فَانْطَلَقَتْ فَلَمْ تَجِدْهُ، وَلَقِيَتْ عَائِشَةَ فَأَخْبَرَتْهَا، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَخْبَرَتْهُ عَائِشَةُ بِمَجِيءِ فَاطِمَةَ إِلَيْهَا، فَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَيْنَا - وَقَدْ أَخَذْنَا مَضَاجِعَنَا - فَذَهَبْنَا نَقُومُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «عَلَىٰ مَكَانِكُمَا» فَقَعَدَ بَيْنَنَا حَتَّىٰ وَجَدْتُ بَرْدَ قَدَمِهِ عَلَىٰ صَدْرِي، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا أُعَلِّمُكُمَا خَيْرًا مِمَّا سَأَلْتُمَا؟ إِذَا أَخَذْتُمَا مَضَاجِعَكُمَا، أَنْ تُكَبِّرَا اللهَ أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَتُسَبِّحَاهُ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَتَحْمَدَاهُ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمَا مِنْ خَادِمٍ».

war) had been brought to the Prophet ﷺ, so she went but did not find him, but she met 'Âishah and told her. When the Prophet ﷺ came, 'Âishah told him about Fâṭimah coming to her. The Prophet ﷺ came to us, and we had gone to bed. We started to get up, but the Prophet ﷺ said: "Stay where you are." Then he sat between us, until I could feel the coolness of his foot on my chest. Then he said: "Shall I not teach you something better than what you asked for? When you go to your bed, proclaim the greatness of Allâh thirty-four times, glorify Him thirty-three times and praise Him thirty-three times. That is better for you than a servant."[1]

[٦٩١٦] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ: «إِذَا أَخَذْتُمَا مَضْجَعَكُمَا مِنَ اللَّيْلِ».

[6916] (...) It was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 6915). In the *Ḥadîth* of Mu'âdh it says: "When you go to your bed at night."

[٦٩١٧] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ

[6917] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Al-Ḥakam from Ibn Abî Laila (no. 6915) was narrated from 'Alî

[1] Meaning, by saying: *Allâhu Akbar, Subḥân Allâh* and *Al-Ḥamdulillâh*.

from the Prophet ﷺ. In the *Hadîth* he added: "Alî said: 'I have not abandoned it since I heard it from the Prophet ﷺ.' It was said to him: 'Not even on the night of Siffîn?' He said: 'Not even on the night of Siffîn.'"

In the *Hadîth* of 'Atâ' from Mujâhid it is narrated that Ibn Abî Laila said: "He said: 'I said to him: "Not even on the night of Siffîn?"

اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَعُبَيْدُ بْنُ يَعِيشَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ الْحَكَمِ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، وَزَادَ فِي الْحَدِيثِ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ: مَا تَرَكْتُهُ مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قِيلَ لَهُ: وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صِفِّينَ؟ قَالَ: وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صِفِّينَ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ عَطَاءٍ عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صِفِّينَ؟

[6918] 81 - (2728) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that Fâtimah came to the Prophet ﷺ to ask him for a servant, and she complained about her work. He said: "We do not have anything to give you." He said: "Shall I not tell you about something that is better for you than a servant? Say: '*Subhân Allâh*' thirty-three times, '*Al-hamdu Lillâh*' thirty-three times, and '*Allâhu Akbar*' thirty-four times, when you go to bed."

[٦٩١٨] ٨١-(٢٧٢٨) **حَدَّثَنِي** أُمَيَّةُ ابْنُ بِسْطَامَ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ [يَعْنِي] ابْنَ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ أَتَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ تَسْأَلُهُ خَادِمًا، وَشَكَتِ الْعَمَلَ، فَقَالَ: «مَا أَلْفَيْتِيهِ عِنْدَنَا» قَالَ: «أَلَا أَدُلُّكِ عَلَىٰ مَا هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكِ مِنْ خَادِمٍ؟ تُسَبِّحِينَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَتَحْمَدِينَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَتُكَبِّرِينَ أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، حِينَ تَأْخُذِينَ مَضْجَعَكِ».

[6919] **(...)** Suhail narrated it with this chain of narrators.

[٦٩١٩] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 20. It Is Recommend To Say Supplication When A Rooster Crows

(المعجم ٢٠) - **(بَابُ استحباب الدعاء عند صياح الديك)** (التحفة ٢٠)

[6920] **82 - (2729)** It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "When you hear the crowing of a rooster, ask Allâh of His Bounty, for it has seen an angel. But when you hear the braying of a donkey, then seek refuge with Allâh from the *Shaiṭân*, for it has seen a devil."

[٦٩٢٠] **٨٢-(٢٧٢٩) حَدَّثَنِي** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا سَمِعْتُمْ صِيَاحَ الدِّيَكَةِ فَاسْأَلُوا اللهَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ فَإِنَّهَا رَأَتْ مَلَكًا، وَإِذَا سَمِعْتُمْ نَهِيقَ الْحِمَارِ فَتَعَوَّذُوا بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، فَإِنَّهَا رَأَتْ شَيْطَانًا».

Chapter 21. Supplication At Times Of Distress

(المعجم ٢١) - **(بَابُ دعاء الكرب)** (التحفة ٢١)

[6921] **83 - (2730)** It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ used to say at times of distress: "*Lâ ilâha illal-lâhul-'aẓîmul-ḥalîm, lâ ilâha illallâhu rabbul-'arshil-'aẓîm, lâ ilâha illallâhu rabbus-samâwâti wa rabbul-arḍi rabbul-'arshil-karîm* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, the Almighty, the Forebearing; none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, Lord of the Mighty Throne; none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, Lord of the heavens and Lord of the earth, Lord of the Mighty Throne."

[٦٩٢١] **٨٣-(٢٧٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ سَعِيدٍ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ عِنْدَ الْكَرْبِ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمُ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَرَبُّ الْأَرْضِ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمُ».

[6922] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm with this chain of narrators, but the *Hadîth* of Mu'âdh bin Hishâm (no. 6921) is more complete.

[٦٩٢٢] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَحَدِيثُ مُعَاذِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ أَتَمُّ.

[6923] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to recite these words and say them in supplication at times of distress – and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Mu'âdh bin Hishâm from his father from Qatâdah (no. 6921), except that he said: "*Rabbus-samâwâti wal-ard* (Lord of the heavens and the earth)."

[٦٩٢٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاهُ عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَا الْعَالِيَةِ الرِّيَاحِيَّ حَدَّثَهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَدْعُو بِهِنَّ وَيَقُولُهُنَّ عِنْدَ الْكَرْبِ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ - غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ».

[6924] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that when the Prophet ﷺ was concerned about some matter he said – and he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Mu'âdh from his father (no. 6921), and he added: "*Lâ ilâha illallâhu rabbul-'arshil-karîm* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, Lord of the Mighty Throne)."

[٦٩٢٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا حَزَبَهُ أَمْرٌ قَالَ - فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، وَزَادَ مَعَهُنَّ: «لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمُ».

Chapter 22. The Virtue Of (Saying): "Glory To Allâh And With His Praise"

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابُ فضل سبحان الله وبحمده) (التحفة ٢٢)

[6925] 84 - (2731) It was narrated from Abû Dharr that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was asked which words are best? He

[٦٩٢٥] ٨٤-(٢٧٣١) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ

أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْجَسْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الصَّامِتِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ: أَيُّ الْكَلَامِ أَفْضَلُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا اصْطَفَاهُ اللهُ لِمَلَائِكَتِهِ أَوْ لِعِبَادِهِ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ».

said: "That which Allâh has chosen for His angels, or, for His slaves: '*Subhân Allâhi wa bi-hamdih* (Glory to Allâh and with His praise).'"

[٦٩٢٦] ٨٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ الْجَسْرِيِّ مِنْ عَنَزَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِأَحَبِّ الْكَلَامِ إِلَى اللهِ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَخْبِرْنِي بِأَحَبِّ الْكَلَامِ إِلَى اللهِ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ أَحَبَّ الْكَلَامِ إِلَى اللهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ».

[6926] 85 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Dharr said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Shall I not tell you of the dearest of words to Allâh?' I said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh, tell me which words are dearest to Allâh.' He said: 'The dearest of words to Allâh are: *Subhân Allâhi wa bi-hamdih* (Glory to Allâh and with His praise).'"

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابُ فضل الدعاء للمسلمين بظهر الغيب) (التحفة ٢٣)

Chapter 23. The Virtue Of Praying For The Muslims In Their Absence

[٦٩٢٧] ٨٦-(٢٧٣٢) حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ حَفْصٍ الْوَكِيعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ طَلْحَةَ ابْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَرِيزٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ الدَّرْدَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ عَبْدٍ مُسْلِمٍ يَدْعُو لِأَخِيهِ بِظَهْرِ الْغَيْبِ، إِلَّا قَالَ الْمَلَكُ: وَلَكَ بِمِثْلٍ». [انظر: ٦٩٣٠]

[6927] 86 - (2732) It was narrated that Abû Ad-Dardâ' said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no Muslim who prays for his brother in his absence, but the angel says: And you will have something similar.'"

[6928] 87 - (...) Umm Ad-Dardâ' said: "My husband told me that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever prays for his brother in his absence, the angel who is appointed over him says: *Âmîn*, and you will have something similar.'"

[٦٩٢٨] ٨٧-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَاهُ إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ سَرْوَانَ الْمُعَلِّمُ: حَدَّثَنِي طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَرِيزٍ: حَدَّثَتْنِي أُمُّ الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَتْ: حَدَّثَنِي سَيِّدِي أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ دَعَا لِأَخِيهِ بِظَهْرِ الْغَيْبِ، قَالَ الْمَلَكُ الْمُوَكَّلُ بِهِ: آمِينَ، وَلَكَ بِمِثْلٍ».

[6929] 88 - (2733) It was narrated that Ṣafwân – who was the son of 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân, and Umm Ad-Dardâ' was married to him[1] – said: I came to Ash-Shâm, and I went to the house of Abû Ad-Dardâ' but I did not find him there, but I found Umm Ad-Dardâ' there. She said: Do you intend to go for *Ḥajj* this year? I said: Yes. She said: Pray to Allâh for good for us, for the Prophet ﷺ used to say: "A Muslim's prayer for his brother in his absence will be answered. At his head there is an angel who is appointed, and when he prays for good for his brother, the angel who is appointed says: '*Âmîn*, and you will have something similar.'"

[٦٩٢٩] ٨٨-(٢٧٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ صَفْوَانَ - وَكَانَتْ تَحْتَهُ أُمُّ الدَّرْدَاءِ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ الشَّامَ، فَأَتَيْتُ أَبَا الدَّرْدَاءِ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ فَلَمْ أَجِدْهُ، وَوَجَدْتُ أُمَّ الدَّرْدَاءِ فَقَالَتْ: أَتُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ، الْعَامَ؟ فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَتْ: فَادْعُ اللهَ لَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، فَإِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: «دَعْوَةُ الْمَرْءِ الْمُسْلِمِ لِأَخِيهِ - بِظَهْرِ الْغَيْبِ - مُسْتَجَابَةٌ، عِنْدَ رَأْسِهِ مَلَكٌ مُوَكَّلٌ، كُلَّمَا دَعَا لِأَخِيهِ بِخَيْرٍ، قَالَ الْمَلَكُ الْمُوَكَّلُ بِهِ: آمِينَ، وَلَكَ بِمِثْلٍ».

[6930] (2732) (Safwân said:) "Then I went out to the market and I met Abû Ad-Dardâ', and he said something similar to me, narrating it from the Prophet ﷺ."

[٦٩٣٠] (٢٧٣٢) قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ إِلَى السُّوقِ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا الدَّرْدَاءِ، فَقَالَ لِي مِثْلَ ذٰلِكَ، يَرْوِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٦٩٢٧]

[1] Shaikh Ḥusain bin Muḥsin Al-Anṣârî states that the correct manuscript of *Muslim* says that Ṣafwân was married to the daughter of Umm Ad-Dardâ', not to Umm Ad-Dardâ'.

[6931] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadīth* no. 6929) was narrated from 'Abdul-Mâlik bin Abî Sulaimân with this chain of narrators, and he said: "From Ṣafwân bin 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân."

[٦٩٣١] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَرُونَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ أَبِي سُلَيْمَانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ صَفْوَانَ.

Chapter 24. It Is Recommend To Praise Allâh After Eating And Drinking

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ استحباب حمد الله تعالى بعد الأكل والشرب) (التحفة ٢٤)

[6932] 89 - (2734) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh is pleased with a person who eats some food and then praises Him for it, or who drinks some drink and then praises Him for it.'"

[٦٩٣٢] **٨٩-(٢٧٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - واللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ لَيَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْعَبْدِ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ الْأَكْلَةَ فَيَحْمَدُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ يَشْرَبَ الشَّرْبَةَ فَيَحْمَدُهُ عَلَيْهَا».

[6933] (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." a similar report (a *Ḥadīth* no. 6932).

[٦٩٣٣] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْرَقُ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِنَحْوِهِ.

Chapter 25. It Is Recommend For The One Who Supplicated Not To Be Impatient, And Not To Say: "I Supplicated And Received No Response"

(المعجم ٢٥) - (بَابُ بيان أنه يستجاب للداعي ما لم يعجل فيقول: دعوت فلم يستجب لي) (التحفة ٢٥)

[6934] 90 - (2735) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the

[٦٩٣٤] **٩٠-(٢٧٣٥) حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى

ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ أَزْهَرَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُسْتَجَابُ لِأَحَدِكُمْ مَا لَمْ يَعْجَلْ فَيَقُولُ: قَدْ دَعَوْتُ فَلَا - أَوْ فَلَمْ - يُسْتَجَبْ لِي».

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "One of you will receive a response so long as he does not become impatient and say: 'I supplicated and received no response.'"

[٦٩٣٥] **٩١**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ شُعَيْبِ [بْنِ لَيْثٍ]: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عُبَيْدٍ مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ عَوْفٍ - وَكَانَ مِنَ الْقُرَّاءِ وَأَهْلِ الْفِقْهِ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُسْتَجَابُ لِأَحَدِكُمْ مَا لَمْ يَعْجَلْ، فَيَقُولُ: قَدْ دَعَوْتُ رَبِّي فَلَمْ يَسْتَجِبْ لِي».

[6935] 91 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "One of you will receive a response so long as he does not become impatient and say: 'I called upon my Lord and received no response.'"

[٦٩٣٦] **٩٢**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُعَاوِيَةُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا يَزَالُ يُسْتَجَابُ لِلْعَبْدِ مَا لَمْ يَدْعُ بِإِثْمٍ أَوْ قَطِيعَةِ رَحِمٍ، مَا لَمْ يَسْتَعْجِلْ» قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا الْاسْتِعْجَالُ؟ قَالَ «يَقُولُ: قَدْ دَعَوْتُ، وَقَدْ دَعَوْتُ، فَلَمْ أَرَ يَسْتَجِيبُ لِي، فَيَسْتَحْسِرُ عِنْدَ ذَٰلِكَ، وَيَدَعُ الدُّعَاءَ».

[6936] 92- (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A person will still be answered so long as his supplication does not involve sin or severing ties of kinship, and so long as he does not become impatient." It was said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what does being impatient mean?" He said: "Saying: 'I supplicated, and I supplicated, and I did not receive any response,' then he becomes disappointed and stops supplicating."

THe Book Of *Ar-Raqâq* (The Softening Of Hearts)

٤ - (المعجم ...) كتاب الرقاق (التحفة ...)

Chapter 26 - (The Saying Of The Messenger Of Allâh ﷺ) "Most Of The People Of Paradise Are Poor, And Most Of The Inhabitants Of The Fire Are Women, And About *Al-Fitnah* Of Women"

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ أكثر أهل الجنة الفقراء، وأكثر أهل النار النساء، وبيان الفتنة بالنساء) (التحفة ٢٦)

[6937] 93 - (2736) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I stood at the gate of Paradise, and I saw that most of those who entered it were poor, and the wealthy were detained, except the people of the Fire who were ordered to be taken there, and I stood by the gate of the Fire, and I saw that most of those who entered it were women.'"

[٦٩٣٧] ٩٣-(٢٧٣٦) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ ابْنُ حُسَيْنٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قُمْتُ عَلَىٰ بَابِ الْجَنَّةِ، فَإِذَا عَامَّةُ مَنْ دَخَلَهَا الْمَسَاكِينُ، وَإِذَا أَصْحَابُ الْجَدِّ مَحْبُوسُونَ، إِلَّا أَصْحَابَ النَّارِ، فَقَدْ أُمِرَ بِهِمْ إِلَىٰ النَّارِ، وَقُمْتُ عَلَىٰ بَابِ النَّارِ، فَإِذَا عَامَّةُ مَنْ دَخَلَهَا النِّسَاءُ».

[6938] 94 - (2737) Ibn 'Abbâs said: Muḥammad ﷺ said: "I looked into Paradise and saw that

[٦٩٣٨] ٩٤-(٢٧٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ الْعُطَارِدِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ: «اطَّلَعْتُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ فَرَأَيْتُ أَكْثَرَ أَهْلِهَا الْفُقَرَاءَ، وَاطَّلَعْتُ فِي النَّارِ فَرَأَيْتُ أَكْثَرَ أَهْلِهَا النِّسَاءَ».

most of its people are the poor, and I looked into the Fire and saw that most of its people are women."

[٦٩٣٩] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ** إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الثَّقَفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6939] (...) Ayyûb narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6938).

[٦٩٤٠] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَشْهَبِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الرَّجَاءِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اطَّلَعَ فِي النَّارِ، فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ.

[6940] (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Prophet ﷺ looked into the Fire... and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Ayyûb (no. 6938).

[٦٩٤١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، سَمِعَ أَبَا رَجَاءٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[6941] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said..." and he narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6938).

[٦٩٤٢] ٩٥-(٢٧٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: كَانَ لِمُطَرِّفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ امْرَأَتَانِ، فَجَاءَ مِنْ عِنْدِ إِحْدَاهُمَا، فَقَالَتِ الْأُخْرَىٰ: جِئْتَ مِنْ عِنْدِ فُلَانَةَ؟ فَقَالَ: جِئْتُ مِنْ عِنْدِ عِمْرَانَ ابْنِ حُصَيْنٍ، فَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَقَلَّ سَاكِنِي الْجَنَّةِ النِّسَاءُ».

[6942] 95 - (2738) It was narrated that Abû At-Tayyâh said: "Mutarrif bin 'Abdullâh had two wives, and he came from the house of one of them, and the other one said: 'Have you come from the house of so-and-so?' He said: 'I have come from the house of 'Imrân bin Husain, and he told us that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The fewest of the people of Paradise are women."

[6943] (...) It was narrated that Abû At-Tayyâḥ said: "I heard Muṭarrif narrating that he had two wives..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Mu'âdh.[1]

[٦٩٤٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّهُ كَانَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَتَانِ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ.

[6944] 96 - (2739) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "Among the supplication of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was: *'Allâhumma innî a'ûdhu bika min zawâli ni'matika, wa taḥawwuli 'âfiyatika, wa fujâ'ati niqmatika, wa jamî'i sakhaṭik* (O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the withdrawing of Your blessing, and the loss of health, and the sudden onset of Your wrath, and anything that may lead to Your displeasure).'"

[٦٩٤٤] ٩٦-(٢٧٣٩) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ أَبُو زُرْعَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ مِنْ دُعَاءِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ زَوَالِ نِعْمَتِكَ، وَتَحَوُّلِ عَافِيَتِكَ، وَفُجَاءَةِ نِقْمَتِكَ، وَجَمِيعِ سَخَطِكَ».

[6945] 97 - (2740) It was narrated that Usâmah bin Zaid said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I have not left behind me any *Fitnah* (trial) that is more harmful to men than women.'"

[٦٩٤٥] ٩٧-(٢٧٤٠) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ وَمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا تَرَكْتُ بَعْدِي فِتْنَةً، هِيَ أَضَرُّ، عَلَى الرِّجَالِ، مِنَ النِّسَاءِ».

[1] Meaning *Ḥadîth* no. 6942.

[6946] 98 - (2741) It was narrated from Usâmah bin Zaid bin Hârithah and Sa'eed bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I have not left behind among the people any *Fitnah* (trial) that is more harmful to men than women."

[6947] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6945) was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain of narrators.

[6948] 99 - (2742) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "This world is sweet and green, and Allâh has given you authority over it, so look at what you do. Beware of this world and beware of women, for the first *Fitnah* (trial) among the Children of Israel had to do with women."

[٦٩٤٦] **٩٨**-(٢٧٤١) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ وَسُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الْمُعْتَمِرِ - قَالَ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَسَعِيدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ نُفَيْلٍ، أَنَّهُمَا حَدَّثَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَا تَرَكْتُ بَعْدِي فِي النَّاسِ، فِتْنَةً أَضَرَّ عَلَىٰ الرِّجَالِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ».

[٦٩٤٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا هُشَيْمٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[٦٩٤٨] **٩٩**-(٢٧٤٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الدُّنْيَا حُلْوَةٌ خَضِرَةٌ، وَإِنَّ اللهَ مُسْتَخْلِفُكُمْ فِيهَا، فَيَنْظُرُ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ، فَاتَّقُوا الدُّنْيَا وَاتَّقُوا النِّسَاءَ، فَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ فِتْنَةِ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ كَانَتْ فِي النِّسَاءِ».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَشَّارٍ: «لِيَنْظُرَ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ».

Chapter 27. The Story Of Three Men In The Cave And Their *Tawassul* (Seeking To Draw Close To Allâh) By Means Of Righteous Deeds

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ قصة أصحاب الغار الثلاثة، والتوسل بصالح الأعمال) (التحفة التوبة ١)

[6949] 100 - (2743) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "While three men were walking, it began to rain, and they found shelter in a cave in a mountain. Then a rock from the mountain fell over the mouth of the cave, and they were trapped. They said to one another: 'See if you have done any righteous deeds for the sake of Allâh, and pray to Allâh by virtue thereof, so that He might remove the rock for you.' One of them said: 'O Allâh, I had my parents who were old, and my wife, and I had young children. I used to graze the sheep for them and when I come back, I used to milk (the sheep) and I would start with my parents, and give them to drink before my children. One day I was delayed and I did not come back until evening, and I found that they had gone to sleep. I milked (the sheep) as usual, then I brought the milk and stood by their heads, but I did not like to wake them from their sleep, and I did not like to

[٦٩٤٩] ١٠٠-(٢٧٤٣) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ أَبَا ضَمْرَةَ، عَنْ مُوسَى ابْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «بَيْنَمَا ثَلَاثَةُ نَفَرٍ يَتَمَشَّوْنَ أَخَذَهُمُ الْمَطَرُ، فَأَوَوْا إِلَىٰ غَارٍ فِي جَبَلٍ، فَانْحَطَّتْ عَلَىٰ فَمِ غَارِهِمْ صَخْرَةٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ، فَانْطَبَقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ: انْظُرُوا أَعْمَالًا عَمِلْتُمُوهَا صَالِحَةً للهِ، فَادْعُوا اللهَ تَعَالَىٰ بِهَا، لَعَلَّهُ يُفَرِّجُهَا عَنْكُمْ، فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمْ: اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنَّهُ كَانَ لِي وَالِدَانِ شَيْخَانِ كَبِيرَانِ، وَامْرَأَتِي، وَلِي صِبْيَةٌ صِغَارٌ أَرْعَىٰ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَإِذَا أَرَحْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ، حَلَبْتُ، فَبَدَأْتُ بِوَالِدَيَّ فَسَقَيْتُهُمَا قَبْلَ بَنِيَّ، وَإِنِّي نَأَىٰ بِي ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ الشَّجَرُ، فَلَمْ آتِ حَتَّىٰ أَمْسَيْتُ فَوَجَدْتُهُمَا قَدْ نَامَا، فَحَلَبْتُ كَمَا كُنْتُ أَحْلُبُ، فَجِئْتُ بِالْحِلَابِ فَقُمْتُ عِنْدَ رُءُوسِهِمَا، أَكْرَهُ أَنْ

give milk to the children before them. The children were crying at my feet, and I remained like that, and they remained like that until dawn came. If You know that I did that seeking thereby Your Face, then open it a little for us, so that we may see the sky.' So Allâh opened it a little for them, and they could see the sky.

"The next one said: 'O Allâh, I had a female cousin whom I loved as deeply as any man loves a woman, and I wanted to have my way with her, but she refused unless I brought her one hundred Dînâr. I worked hard and collected one hundred Dînâr, and brought that to her. But when I was between her legs, she said: "O slave of Allâh, fear Allâh and do not break the seal except in a lawful manner." So I got up and left her. If You know that I did that seeking thereby Your Face, then open it some more for us.' And He opened it some more for them.

"The last one said: 'O Allâh, I hired a man in return for a measure (*Faraq*) of rice, and when he had finished his work he said: "Give me my wages." I offered the measure of rice to him but he refused it. So I sowed the rice many times until I had acquired cows and a herdsman thereby. Then he came to me and said: "Fear Allâh and do not wrong me with regard to my

أُوقِظَهُمَا مِنْ نَوْمِهِمَا، وَأَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَسْقِيَ الصِّبْيَةَ قَبْلَهُمَا، وَالصِّبْيَةُ يَتَضَاغَوْنَ عِنْدَ قَدَمَيَّ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَٰلِكَ دَأْبِي وَدَأْبَهُمْ حَتَّىٰ طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ، فَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَٰلِكَ ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِكَ، فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً، نَرَىٰ مِنْهَا السَّمَاءَ، فَفَرَجَ اللهُ مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً، فَرَأَوْا مِنْهَا السَّمَاءَ.

وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنَّهُ كَانَتْ لِي ابْنَةُ عَمٍّ أَحْبَبْتُهَا كَأَشَدِّ مَا يُحِبُّ الرِّجَالُ النِّسَاءَ، وَطَلَبْتُ إِلَيْهَا نَفْسَهَا، فَأَبَتْ حَتَّىٰ آتِيَهَا بِمِائَةِ دِينَارٍ، فَبَغَيْتُ حَتَّىٰ جَمَعْتُ مِائَةَ دِينَارٍ، فَجِئْتُهَا بِهَا، فَلَمَّا وَقَعْتُ بَيْنَ رِجْلَيْهَا قَالَتْ: يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! اتَّقِ اللهَ، وَلَا تَفْتَحِ الْخَاتَمَ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا، فَقُمْتُ عَنْهَا، فَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَٰلِكَ ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِكَ فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً، فَفَرَجَ لَهُمْ.

وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنِّي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْجَرْتُ أَجِيرًا بِفَرَقِ أَرُزٍّ، فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ عَمَلَهُ قَالَ: أَعْطِنِي حَقِّي، فَعَرَضْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَرَقَهُ فَرَغِبَ عَنْهُ، فَلَمْ أَزَلْ أَزْرَعُهُ حَتَّىٰ جَمَعْتُ مِنْهُ بَقَرًا وَرِعَاءَهَا، فَجَاءَنِي فَقَالَ: اتَّقِ اللهَ وَلَا تَظْلِمْنِي حَقِّي، قُلْتُ: اذْهَبْ إِلَىٰ تِلْكَ الْبَقَرِ وَرِعَائِهَا فَخُذْهَا،

wages." I said: "Go to these cows and their herdsman and take them." He said: "Fear Allâh and do not make fun of me." I said: "I am not making fun of you. Take the cows and herdsman." So he took them and went away. If You know that I did that seeking thereby Your Face, then open the rest of it for us.' So Allâh opened the rest of it."

فَقَالَ: اتَّقِ اللهَ وَلَا تَسْتَهْزِئْ بِي، فَقُلْتُ: إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَهْزِئُ بِكَ، خُذْ ذَلِكَ الْبَقَرَ وَرِعَاءَهَا، فَأَخَذَهُ فَذَهَبَ بِهِ، فَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِكَ، فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مَا بَقِيَ، فَفَرَجَ اللهُ مَا بَقِيَ.

[6950] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Abû Ḍamrah from Mûsâ bin 'Uqbah (no. 6949) was narrated from Nâfi' from Ibn 'Umar from the Prophet ﷺ, and they added in their *Ḥadîth*: "They went out walking," except 'Ubaidullâh, in whose *Ḥadîth* it says: "And they went out" and he did not mention anything after that.

[٦٩٥٠] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى ابْنُ عُقْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَرِيفٍ الْبَجَلِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَرَقَبَةُ بْنُ مَسْقَلَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَحَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَى حَدِيثِ أَبِي ضَمْرَةَ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، وَزَادُوا فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ: «وَخَرَجُوا يَمْشُونَ»، وفِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ «يَتَمَاشَوْنَ» إِلَّا عُبَيْدَ اللهِ، فَإِنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِ «وَخَرَجُوا» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ بَعْدَهَا شَيْئًا.

[6951] **(...)** ‘Abdullâh bin ‘Umar said: “I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: ‘Three people of those who came before you went out, and they spent the night in a cave’”...and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Nâfi‘ from Ibn ‘Umar (no. 6950), except that he said: “One of them said: ‘O Allâh, I had elderly parents and I did not offer milk to anyone else in the evening before them.’” And he said: “She refused to let me have my way with her until she was hard pressed because of famine, then she came to me and I gave her one hundred and twenty Dînâr.” And he said: “He invested his wages until they generated a great deal of wealth.” And he said: “And they came walking out of the cave.”

[٦٩٥١] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ بَهْرَامَ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ - قَالَ ابْنُ سَهْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ ابْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «انْطَلَقَ ثَلَاثَةُ رَهْطٍ مِمَّنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، حَتَّىٰ آوَاهُمُ الْمَبِيتُ إِلَىٰ غَارٍ» - وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْهُمْ: «اللَّهُمَّ! كَانَ لِي أَبَوَانِ شَيْخَانِ كَبِيرَانِ، فَكُنْتُ لَا أَغْبُقُ قَبْلَهُمَا أَهْلًا وَلَا مَالًا»، وَقَالَ: «فَامْتَنَعَتْ مِنِّي حَتَّىٰ أَلَمَّتْ بِهَا سَنَةٌ مِنَ السِّنِينَ، فَجَاءَتْنِي فَأَعْطَيْتُهَا عِشْرِينَ وَمِائَةَ دِينَارٍ»، وَقَالَ: «فَثَمَّرْتُ أَجْرَهُ حَتَّىٰ كَثُرَتْ مِنْهُ الْأَمْوَالُ، فَارْتَعَجَتْ». وَقَالَ: «فَخَرَجُوا مِنَ الْغَارِ يَمْشُونَ».

49. The Book Of Repentance

٥ - (المعجم ٤٩) - كتاب التوبة (التحفة ...)

Chapter 1. Exhortation To Repent And Rejoicing Therein

(المعجم ١) - (بَابٌ: في الحض على التوبة والفرح بها) (التحفة ٢)

[6952] 1 - (2675) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: 'I am as My slave thinks I am, and I am with Him when he remembers Me.' By Allâh, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than one of you when he finds his stray camel in the wilderness. 'If he draws near to Me a handspan, I draw near to him an forearm's length, and if he draws near to Me an forearm's length, I draw near to him a an arm's length, and if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed.'"

[٦٩٥٢] ١ -(٢٦٧٥) وَحَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَنَا عِنْدَ ظَنِّ عَبْدِي بِي، وَأَنَا مَعَهُ حَيْثُ يَذْكُرُنِي، وَاللهِ! لَلَّهُ أَفْرَحُ بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ يَجِدُ ضَالَّتَهُ بِالْفَلَاةِ، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ شِبْرًا تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ ذِرَاعًا، وَمَنْ تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ ذِرَاعًا تَقَرَّبْتُ إِلَيْهِ بَاعًا، وَإِذَا أَقْبَلَ إِلَيَّ يَمْشِي أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ أُهَرْوِلُ». [راجع: ٦٨٠٥]

[6953] 2 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of one of you, than one of you (rejoices) over his stray camel when he finds it.'"

[٦٩٥٣] ٢ -(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ الْقَعْنَبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي [ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ] الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَلَّهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ أَحَدِكُمْ، مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ بِضَالَّتِهِ، إِذَا وَجَدَهَا».

[6954] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6953) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٩٥٤] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَاهُ.

[6955] 3 - (2744) It was narrated that Al-Hârith bin Suwaid said: "I entered upon 'Abdullâh to visit him when he was sick, and he told us two *Ahadîth*: A *Hadîth* from himself and a *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. "He said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Verily, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave than a man in a desolate land who has his mount with him, on which is his food and drink, and he goes to sleep and awakens to find that it has disappeared. He looks for it until thirst overtakes him, then he says: 'I will go back to the place where I was, and sleep until I die.' He lays his head on his forearm, waiting for death, then he wakes up and there is his mount, with his provisions, and food and drink on it. Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave than this man rejoices over his mount and his provisions.'"

[٦٩٥٥] ٣-(٢٧٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَعُودُهُ وَهُوَ مَرِيضٌ، فَحَدَّثَنَا بِحَدِيثَيْنِ: حَدِيثًا عَنْ نَفْسِهِ وَحَدِيثًا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ رَجُلٍ فِي أَرْضٍ دَوِّيَّةٍ مَهْلِكَةٍ، مَعَهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، عَلَيْهَا طَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَنَامَ فَاسْتَيْقَظَ وَقَدْ ذَهَبَتْ، فَطَلَبَهَا حَتَّىٰ أَدْرَكَهُ الْعَطَشُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَرْجِعُ إِلَىٰ مَكَانِيَ الَّذِي كُنْتُ فِيهِ، فَأَنَامُ حَتَّىٰ أَمُوتَ، فَوَضَعَ رَأْسَهُ عَلَىٰ سَاعِدِهِ لِيَمُوتَ، فَاسْتَيْقَظَ وَعِنْدَهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، عَلَيْهَا زَادُهُ وَطَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَاللهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ الْعَبْدِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ هَٰذَا بِرَاحِلَتِهِ وَزَادِهِ».

[6956] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6955). And he said: "...than a man in a desolate land."

[٦٩٥٦] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ عَنْ قُطْبَةَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «مِنْ رَجُلٍ بِدَاوِيَّةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ».

[6957] 4 - (...) Al-Hârith bin Suwaid said: "Abdullâh told me two *Ahâdîth*: One from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the other from himself." He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His believing slave...'" a *Hadîth* like that of Jarîr (no. 6955).

[٦٩٥٧] ٤-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ سُوَيْدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ حَدِيثَيْنِ: أَحَدُهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَالْآخَرُ عَنْ نَفْسِهِ، فَقَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ.

[6958] 5 - (2745) It was narrated that Simâk said: "An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr delivered a *Khutbah* and said: 'Verily, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than a man who loads his provisions on his camel then travels until he is in the wilderness, then the time for a nap comes, so he dismounts and takes a nap beneath a tree, but sleep overwhelms him, and his camel runs away. Then he wakes up and climbs a hill but he does not see anything. Then he climbs a second hill but he does not see anything. Then he climbs a third hill but he does not see anything, so he goes back to the place where he

[٦٩٥٨] ٥-(٢٧٤٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو يُونُسَ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ قَالَ: خَطَبَ النُّعْمَانُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ فَقَالَ: «للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ رَجُلٍ حَمَلَ زَادَهُ وَمَزَادَهُ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، ثُمَّ سَارَ حَتَّىٰ كَانَ بِفَلَاةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ فَأَدْرَكَتْهُ الْقَائِلَةُ، فَنَزَلَ فَقَالَ تحتَ شَجَرَةٍ، فَغَلَبَتْهُ عَيْنُهُ، وَانْسَلَّ بَعِيرُهُ، فَاسْتَيْقَظَ فَسَعَىٰ شَرَفًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ سَعَىٰ شَرَفًا ثَانِيًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ سَعَىٰ شَرَفًا ثَالِثًا فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا، فَأَقْبَلَ حَتَّىٰ أَتَىٰ مَكَانَهُ الَّذِي قَالَ

took his nap, and while he is sitting there, his camel comes walking and places its reins in his hand. Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than this man when he finds his camel as it had left him."

Simâk said: "Ash-Sha'bî said that An-Nu'mân attributed this *Hadîth* to the Prophet ﷺ, but I did not hear that."

فِيهِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ قَاعِدٌ إِذْ جَاءَهُ بَعِيرُهُ يَمْشِي، حَتَّىٰ وَضَعَ خِطَامَهُ فِي يَدِهِ، فَلَلَّهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ الْعَبْدِ، مِنْ هٰذَا حِينَ وَجَدَ بَعِيرَهُ عَلَىٰ حَالِهِ».

قَالَ سِمَاكٌ: فَزَعَمَ الشَّعْبِيُّ، أَنَّ النُّعْمَانَ رَفَعَ هٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَمَّا أَنَا فَلَمْ أَسْمَعْهُ.

[6959] 6 - (2746) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'What do you say about the joy of a man whose mount has run away from him, dragging its reins in the waterless desert in which there is no food or drink, and his food and drink are on it (the camel). He looks for it until he becomes exhausted, then it passes by the trunk of a tree and its reins get caught on it, and he finds it caught there?' We said: '(His joy would be) great, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By Allâh, Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than this man over his mount.'"

Ja'far said: "Ubaidullâh bin Iyâd narrated from his father."

[٦٩٥٩] ٦-(٢٧٤٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَجَعْفَرُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ جَعْفَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِيَادِ [بْنِ لَقِيطٍ] عَنْ إِيَادٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كَيْفَ تَقُولُونَ بِفَرَحِ رَجُلٍ انْفَلَتَتْ مِنْهُ رَاحِلَتُهُ، تَجُرُّ زِمَامَهَا بِأَرْضٍ قَفْرٍ لَيْسَ بِهَا طَعَامٌ وَلَا شَرَابٌ، وَعَلَيْهَا لَهُ طَعَامٌ وَشَرَابٌ، فَطَلَبَهَا حَتَّىٰ شَقَّ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ بِجِذْلِ شَجَرَةٍ فَتَعَلَّقَ زِمَامُهَا، فَوَجَدَهَا مُتَعَلِّقَةً بِهِ؟» قُلْنَا: شَدِيدًا، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَمَا، إِنَّهُ وَاللهِ! للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ، مِنَ الرَّجُلِ بِرَاحِلَتِهِ».

قَالَ جَعْفَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِيَادٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ.

[6960] 7- (2747) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh rejoices

[٦٩٦٠] ٧-(٢٧٤٧) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ وَزُهَيرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا:

more over the repentance of His slave when he repents to Him than one of you who was on his mount in the wilderness, then he lost it, and his food and drink are on it, and he despairs of finding it. He goes to a tree and lies down in its shade, having lost hope of finding his mount, and while he is like that, there it is standing in front of him, so he takes hold of its reins and says – because of his intense joy: 'O Allâh, You are my slave and I am your lord,' making this mistake because of his intense joy.'"

جَمِيعًا حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ [عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ] أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ ابْنُ مَالِكٍ - وَهُوَ عَمُّهُ - قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ حِينَ يَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ، مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ كَانَ عَلَىٰ رَاحِلَتِهِ بِأَرْضِ فَلَاةٍ، فَانْفَلَتَتْ مِنْهُ، وَعَلَيْهَا طَعَامُهُ وَشَرَابُهُ، فَأَيِسَ مِنْهَا، فَأَتَىٰ شَجَرَةً، فَاضْطَجَعَ فِي ظِلِّهَا، قَدْ أَيِسَ مِنْ رَاحِلَتِهِ، فَبَيْنَا هُوَ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ هُوَ بِهَا، قَائِمَةً عِنْدَهُ، فَأَخَذَ بِخِطَامِهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْفَرَحِ: اللَّهُمَّ! أَنْتَ عَبْدِي وَأَنَا رَبُّكَ، أَخْطَأَ مِنْ شِدَّةِ الْفَرَحِ».

[6961] 8 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh rejoices more over the repentance of His slave than one of you if he wakes up and finds his camel which he had lost in the wilderness."

[٦٩٦١] ٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «للهُ أَشَدُّ فَرَحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ مِنْ أَحَدِكُمْ إِذَا اسْتَيْقَظَ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِهِ، قَدْ أَضَلَّهُ بِأَرْضِ فَلَاةٍ».

[6962] (...) Anas narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 6961) from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٩٦٢] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الدَّارِمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ [بْنُ مَالِكٍ] عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 2. Sins Are Erased By Praying For Forgiveness And Repenting

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ سقوط الذنوب بالاستغفار، والتوبة) (التحفة ٣)

[6963] 9 - (2748) It was narrated that Abû Ayyûb said, when he was dying: "I have concealed from you something that I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If you did not commit sin, Allâh would create people who would commit sin, and He would forgive them.'"

[٦٩٦٣] ٩-(٢٧٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، قَاصِّ عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي صِرْمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ حِينَ حَضَرَتْهُ الْوَفَاةُ: كُنْتُ كَتَمْتُ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَوْلَا أَنَّكُمْ تُذْنِبُونَ لَخَلَقَ اللهُ خَلْقًا يُذْنِبُونَ، يَغْفِرُ لَهُمْ».

[6964] 10 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Ayyûb Al-Anṣârî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If you did not commit any sins for which Allâh would forgive you, Allâh would create a people who will have sins and he would forgive them for them."

[٦٩٦٤] ١٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عِيَاضٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْفِهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ الْقُرَظِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي صِرْمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَوْ أَنَّكُمْ لَمْ تَكُنْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبٌ، يَغْفِرُهَا اللهُ لَكُمْ، لَجَاءَ اللهُ بِقَوْمٍ لَهُمْ ذُنُوبٌ، يَغْفِرُهَا لَهُمْ».

[6965] 11 - (2749) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if you did not commit sin, Allâh would dispense with you and create people who would commit sins, then ask (Allâh) for

[٦٩٦٥] ١١-(٢٧٤٩) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ الْجَزَرِيِّ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْأَصَمِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ!

forgiveness, then he would forgive them.'"

لَوْ لَمْ تُذْنِبُوا لَذَهَبَ اللهُ بِكُمْ، وَلَجَاءَ بِقَوْمٍ يُذْنِبُونَ، فَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ [اللهَ]، فَيَغْفِرُ لَهُمْ».

Chapter 3. The Virtue Of Constant *Dhikr*, Thinking Of The Hereafter, And Remembering That Allâh Is Always Watching ; Permissibility Of Stopping That Sometimes, And Attending To Worldly Matters

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ فضل دوام الذكر والفكر في أمور الآخرة، والمراقبة وجواز ترك ذلك في بعض الأوقات، والاشتغال بالدنيا) (التحفة ٤)

[6966] 12 - (2750) It was narrated that Ḥanẓalah Al-Usaidî – who was one of the scribes of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ – said: "Abû Bakr met me and said: 'How are you, O Ḥanẓalah?' I said: 'Ḥanẓalah has become a hypocrite.' He said: '*Subḥân Allâh*! What are you saying?' I said: 'When we are with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ he reminds us of the Fire and Paradise, until it is as if we are seeing them with our own eyes, but when we depart from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, we attend to our wives and children and businesses, and we forget a great deal.' Abû Bakr said: 'By Allâh, we experience something similar.'

"Abû Bakr and I went and entered upon the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I said: 'Ḥanẓalah has become a hypocrite, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Why is that?' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, when we are with you, you remind us of

[٦٩٦٦] ١٢-(٢٧٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقَطَنُ بْنُ نُسَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ -: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ إِيَاسٍ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الْأُسَيِّدِيِّ قَالَ: - وَكَانَ مِنْ كُتَّابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - قَالَ: لَقِيَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ: كَيْفَ أَنْتَ؟ يَا حَنْظَلَةُ! قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَافَقَ حَنْظَلَةُ، قَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! مَا تَقُولُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَكُونُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، يُذَكِّرُنَا بِالنَّارِ وَالْجَنَّةِ، [حَتَّىٰ] كَأَنَّا رَأْيَ عَيْنٍ، فَإِذَا خَرَجْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، عَافَسْنَا الْأَزْوَاجَ وَالْأَوْلَادَ وَالضَّيْعَاتِ، نَسِينَا كَثِيرًا، قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: فَوَاللهِ! إِنَّا نَلْقَىٰ مِثْلَ هٰذَا، فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قُلْتُ: نَافَقَ

Paradise and the Fire (until) it is as if we are seeing them with our own eyes, but when we depart from you, we attend to our wives and children and businesses, and we forget a great deal.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if you continued as you are when you are with me, and continued to remember (Paradise and Hell), the angels would shake hands with you in your homes and on the streets. But, O Ḥanẓalah, there is a time for this and a time for that'" (he said it) three times.

حَنْظَلَةُ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! نَكُونُ عِنْدَكَ، تُذَكِّرُنَا بِالْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، [حَتَّىٰ] كَأَنَّا رَأْيَ عَيْنٍ، فَإِذَا خَرَجْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِكَ، عَافَسْنَا الْأَزْوَاجَ وَالْأَوْلَادَ وَالضَّيْعَاتِ نَسِينَا كَثِيرًا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! إِنْ لَوْ تَدُومُونَ عَلَىٰ مَا تَكُونُونَ عِنْدِي، وَفِي الذِّكْرِ، لَصَافَحَتْكُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَىٰ فُرُشِكُمْ، وَفِي طُرُقِكُمْ، وَلٰكِنْ، يَا حَنْظَلَةُ! سَاعَةً وَسَاعَةً» ثَلَاثَ مِرَارٍ.

[6967] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Ḥanẓalah said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he exhorted us, and reminded us of the Fire. Then I came home and laughed with my children and played with my wife. Then I went out and met Abû Bakr, and I mentioned that to him. He said: 'I have done the same as you mentioned.' We met the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, Ḥanẓalah has become a hypocrite.' He said: 'Don't speak like that.' So I told him what we had said, and Abû Bakr said: 'I have done the same as he has.' He (ﷺ) said: 'O Ḥanẓalah, there is a time for this and a time for that. If your hearts were always as they are when you

[٦٩٦٧] ١٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَوَعَظَنَا فَذَكَّرَ النَّارَ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ جِئْتُ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَضَاحَكْتُ الصِّبْيَانَ وَلَاعَبْتُ الْمَرْأَةَ، قَالَ: فَخَرَجْتُ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَٰلِكَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: وَأَنَا قَدْ فَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ مَا تَذْكُرُ، فَلَقِينَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ نَافَقَ حَنْظَلَةُ، فَقَالَ: «مَهْ!؟» فَحَدَّثْتُهُ بِالْحَدِيثِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَأَنَا قَدْ فَعَلْتُ مِثْلَ مَا فَعَلَ، فَقَالَ «يَا حَنْظَلَةُ سَاعَةً

are remembering, the angels would shake hands with you and greet you in the streets.'"

وَسَاعَةً، لَوْ كَانَتْ تَكُونُ قُلُوبُكُمْ كَمَا تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الذِّكْرِ، لَصَافَحَتْكُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ، حَتَّىٰ تُسَلِّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي الطُّرُقِ».

[6968] (...) It was narrated that the scribe (of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ) Ḥanẓalah At-Tamîmî Al-Usaidî said: "We were with the Prophet ﷺ and we spoke of Paradise and the Fire..." and he mentioned a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 6967).

[٦٩٦٨] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ دُكَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ التَّمِيمِيِّ الْأُسَيِّدِيِّ الْكَاتِبِ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَذَكَّرَنَا الْجَنَّةَ وَالنَّارَ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 4. The Vastness Of Allâh's Mercy, Which Prevails Over His Wrath

(المعجم ٤) - (بَاب في سعة رحمة الله تعالىٰ، وأنها تغلب غضبه)

(التحفة ٥)

[6969] 14 - (2751) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "When Allâh created the creation, He wrote in His Book, which is with Him above the Throne: 'My mercy prevails over My wrath.'"

[٦٩٦٩] **١٤**-(٢٧٥١) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَمَّا خَلَقَ اللهُ الْخَلْقَ، كَتَبَ فِي كِتَابِهِ، فَهُوَ عِنْدَهُ فَوْقَ الْعَرْشِ: إِنَّ رَحْمَتِي تَغْلِبُ غَضَبِي».

[6970] 15 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: "My mercy precedes My wrath."

[٦٩٧٠] **١٥**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: سَبَقَتْ رَحْمَتِي غَضَبِي».

[6971] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When Allâh had finished creation, He ordained for Himself in His Book which is with Him: 'My mercy prevails over My wrath.'"

[٦٩٧١] ١٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ عَنِ الْحَارِثِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ مِينَاءَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَمَّا قَضَى اللهُ الْخَلْقَ، كَتَبَ فِي كِتَابِهِ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِ، فَهُوَ مَوْضُوعٌ عِنْدَهُ: إِنَّ رَحْمَتِي تَغْلِبُ غَضَبِي».

[6972] 17- (2752) Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Allâh made mercy in one hundred parts, and he kept ninety-nine parts with Him, and He sent one part down to earth, from which all creatures show compassion to one another, and animals even lift their hooves lest they harm their young.'"

[٦٩٧٢] ١٧-(٢٧٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ [التُّجِيبِيُّ]: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَنَّ سَعِيدَ ابْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «جَعَلَ اللهُ الرَّحْمَةَ مِائَةَ جُزْءٍ، فَأَمْسَكَ عِنْدَهُ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ، وَأَنْزَلَ فِي الْأَرْضِ جُزْءًا وَاحِدًا، فَمِنْ ذَٰلِكَ الْجُزْءِ يَتَرَاحَمُ الْخَلَائِقُ، حَتَّىٰ تَرْفَعَ الدَّابَّةُ حَافِرَهَا عَنْ وَلَدِهَا خَشْيَةَ أَنْ تُصِيبَهُ».

[6973] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh created one hundred (parts) of mercy, and he placed one part among His creation, and kept one hundred less one with Him."

[٦٩٧٣] ١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَلَقَ اللهُ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، فَوَضَعَ وَاحِدَةً بَيْنَ خَلْقِهِ، وَخَبَأَ عِنْدَهُ مِائَةً إِلَّا وَاحِدَةً».

[6974] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh has one hundred (parts of) mercy, of which He sent one part down among jinn, humans, animals and insects, because of which they show compassion and kindness to one another, and a wild animal shows compassion to its young. And Allâh has kept back ninety-nine parts of mercy by which He will show mercy to His slaves on the Day of Resurrection."

[٦٩٧٤] **١٩**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ للهِ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، أَنْزَلَ مِنْهَا رَحْمَةً وَاحِدَةً بَيْنَ الْجِنِّ وَالْإِنْسِ وَالْبَهَائِمِ وَالْهَوَامِّ، فَبِهَا يَتَعَاطَفُونَ، وَبِهَا يَتَرَاحَمُونَ، وَبِهَا تَعْطِفُ الْوَحْشُ عَلَىٰ وَلَدِهَا، وَأَخَّرَ اللهُ تِسْعًا وَتِسْعِينَ رَحْمَةً، يَرْحَمُ بِهَا عِبَادَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[6975] 20 - (2753) It was narrated that Salmân Al-Fârisî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh has one hundred (parts) of mercy, because of (one part of) which creatures show mercy to one another, and ninety-nine parts are for the Day of Resurrection."

[٦٩٧٥] **٢٠**-(٢٧٥٣) **حَدَّثَنِي** الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيُّ عَنْ سَلْمَانَ الْفَارِسِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ للهِ مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، فَمِنْهَا رَحْمَةٌ بِهَا يَتَرَاحَمُ الْخَلْقُ بَيْنَهُمْ، وَتِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[6976] (...) Al-Mu'tamir narrated it from his father with this chain of narrators.

[٦٩٧٦] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[6977] 21 - (...) It was narrated that Salmân said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the day that Allâh created the heavens and the earth, He created one hundred (parts of) mercy, each of

[٦٩٧٧] **٢١**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ سَلْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ خَلَقَ، يَوْمَ

which is as great as the distance between the heavens and the earth, and He put one part of that mercy on earth, because of which a mother shows compassion to her child and animals and birds show compassion to one another. When the Day of Resurrection comes, that mercy will complete the number (again).'"

خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ، مِائَةَ رَحْمَةٍ، كُلُّ رَحْمَةٍ طِبَاقَ مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، فَجَعَلَ مِنْهَا فِي الْأَرْضِ رَحْمَةً، فَبِهَا تَعْطِفُ الْوَالِدَةُ عَلَىٰ وَلَدِهَا، وَالْوَحْشُ وَالطَّيْرُ بَعْضُهَا عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ، فَإِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، أَكْمَلَهَا بِهٰذِهِ الرَّحْمَةِ».

[6978] 22 - (2754) It was narrated that 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: "Some prisoners were brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and there was a woman among the prisoners who was searching for someone. When she found a small boy among the prisoners, she clasped him to her and started to breastfeed him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us: 'Do you think that this woman would throw her child into the fire?' We said: 'No, by Allâh, she would never do that if she is able not to.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh is more merciful towards His slaves than this woman is towards her child.'"

[٦٩٧٨] ٢٢-(٢٧٥٤) حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ - واللَّفْظُ لِلْحَسَنِ-: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ: حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ أَنَّهُ [قَالَ]: قُدِمَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِسَبْيٍ، فَإِذَا امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ السَّبْيِ، تَبْتَغِي، إِذَا وَجَدَتْ صَبِيًّا فِي السَّبْيِ، أَخَذَتْهُ فَأَلْصَقَتْهُ بِبَطْنِهَا وَأَرْضَعَتْهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَتَرَوْنَ هٰذِهِ الْمَرْأَةَ طَارِحَةً وَلَدَهَا فِي النَّارِ؟» قُلْنَا: لَا، وَاللهِ! وَ هِيَ تَقْدِرُ عَلَىٰ أَنْ لَا تَطْرَحَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «للهُ أَرْحَمُ بِعِبَادِهِ مِنْ هٰذِهِ بِوَلَدِهَا».

[6979] 23 - (2755) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If the believer knew what there is with Allâh of torment, no one would hope for Paradise, and if

[٦٩٧٩] ٢٣-(٢٧٥٥) حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ عَنْ

the disbeliever knew what there is with Allâh of mercy, no one would despair of Paradise."

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مَا عِنْدَ اللهِ مِنَ الْعُقُوبَةِ، مَا طَمِعَ بِجَنَّتِهِ أَحَدٌ، وَلَوْ يَعْلَمُ الْكَافِرُ مَا عِنْدَ اللهِ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ، مَا قَنِطَ مِنْ جَنَّتِهِ أَحَدٌ».

[6980] 24 - (2756) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A man who had never done any good deed told to his family that when he dies, to burn him then scatter half (of the ashes) on the land and half in the sea, for by Allâh, if Allâh gets him, He will punish him in a way that He has never punished anyone else. When the man died, they did what he had told them. Then Allâh commanded the land to gather together what was in it, and He commanded the sea to gather together what was in it, then He said (to that man): 'Why did you do that?' He said: 'Out of fear of You, O Lord, and You know best.' And Allâh forgave him."

[٦٩٨٠] ٢٤-(٢٧٥٦) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ ابْنِ بِنْتِ مَهْدِيِّ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ رَجُلٌ، لَمْ يَعْمَلْ حَسَنَةً قَطُّ، لِأَهْلِهِ: إِذَا مَاتَ فَحَرِّقُوهُ، ثُمَّ أَذْرُوا نِصْفَهُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَنِصْفَهُ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَوَاللهِ! لَئِنْ قَدَرَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ لَيُعَذِّبَنَّهُ عَذَابًا لَا يُعَذِّبُهُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْعَالَمِينَ، فَلَمَّا مَاتَ الرَّجُلُ فَعَلُوا مَا أَمَرَهُمْ، فَأَمَرَ اللهُ الْبَرَّ فَجَمَعَ مَا فِيهِ، وَأَمَرَ الْبَحْرَ فَجَمَعَ مَا فِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: لِمَ فَعَلْتَ هٰذَا؟ قَالَ: مِنْ خَشْيَتِكَ، يَا رَبِّ! وَأَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ، فَغَفَرَ اللهُ لَهُ».

[6981] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî, who said: Humaid bin 'Abdur-Rahmân informed me from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A man transgressed against his soul. When he was dying he told his sons: 'When I die, burn me then

[٦٩٨١] ٢٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ، وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ، حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ قَالَ: قَالَ لِيَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَلَا أُحَدِّثُكَ بِحَدِيثَيْنِ

crush (my bones), then scatter them in the wind and in the sea, for by Allâh, if Allâh gets me, He will punish me as He has never punished anyone.' They did that as they were told. Then Allâh said to the land: 'Return what you have taken,' and he was standing there. Then He said to him: 'What made you do what you did?' He said: 'Fear of You, O Lord.' And Allâh forgave him because of that.'"

عَجِيبَيْنِ؟ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَسْرَفَ رَجُلٌ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِ، فَلَمَّا حَضَرَهُ الْمَوْتُ أَوْصَىٰ بَنِيهِ فَقَالَ: «إِذَا أَنَا مُتُّ فَأَحْرِقُونِي، ثُمَّ اسْحَقُونِي، ثُمَّ أَذْرُونِي فِي الرِّيحِ فِي الْبَحْرِ، فَوَاللهِ! لَئِنْ قَدَرَ عَلَيَّ رَبِّي، لَيُعَذِّبُنِي عَذَابًا مَا عَذَّبَهُ أَحَدًا، قَالَ: فَفَعَلُوا ذَٰلِكَ بِهِ، فَقَالَ لِلْأَرْضِ: أَدِّي مَا أَخَذْتِ، فَإِذَا هُوَ قَائِمٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَىٰ مَا صَنَعْتَ؟ قَالَ: خَشْيَتُكَ، يَا رَبِّ! أَوْ قَالَ - مَخَافَتُكَ، فَغَفَرَ لَهُ بِذَٰلِكَ».

[6982] (2619) Az-Zuhrî said: "Humaid narrated to me from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A woman entered Hell because of a cat which she had; she had tied it up and did not feed it nor let it loose to eat of the vermin of the earth, until it died of starvation.'"

[٦٩٨٢] (٢٦١٩) قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: وَحَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدٌ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «دَخَلَتِ امْرَأَةٌ النَّارَ فِي هِرَّةٍ رَبَطَتْهَا، فَلَا هِيَ أَطْعَمَتْهَا، وَلَا هِيَ أَرْسَلَتْهَا تَأْكُلُ مِنْ خَشَاشِ الْأَرْضِ، حَتَّىٰ مَاتَتْ [هَزْلًا]».

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: ذَٰلِكَ، لِئَلَّا يَتَّكِلَ رَجُلٌ، وَلَا يَيْأَسَ رَجُلٌ. [راجع: ٦٦٧٩]

[6983] 26 - (2756) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'A man transgressed against his soul...'" a *Hadîth* like that of Ma'mar (no. 6981), up to the words: "And Allâh forgave him."

[٦٩٨٣] ٢٦-(٢٧٥٦) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الزُّبَيْدِيُّ، قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَسْرَفَ عَبْدٌ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِ» بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مَعْمَرٍ، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: «فَغَفَرَ اللهُ لَهُ».

He did not mention the *Hadîth* about the woman and the cat.

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ حَدِيثَ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي قِصَّةِ الْهِرَّةِ.

In the *Hadîth* of Az-Zubaidî it says: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to everything that had taken any part of him: 'Give back that which you have taken of him.'"

وَفِي حَدِيثِ الزُّبَيْدِيِّ قَالَ: «فَقَالَ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]، لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ أَخَذَ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا: أَدِّ مَا أَخَذْتَ مِنْهُ».

[6984] 27 - (2757) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî narrated from the Prophet ﷺ: "Allâh bestowed wealth and children upon a man among those who came before you. He said to his children: 'Do what I command you, or I will make others my heirs. When I die, burn me'" – and as far as I know, he said – "and crush (my bones), then scatter me in the wind, for I have never done any good that would please Allâh, and if Allâh gets me, He will punish me.' He took a pledge from them, and they did that for him. By my Lord, Allâh said: 'What made you do that?' He said: 'Fear of You.' And that is all that befell him."

[٦٩٨٤] ٢٧-(٢٧٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ؛ سَمِعَ عُقْبَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْغَافِرِ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا فِيمَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ رَاشَهُ اللهُ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا، فَقَالَ لِوَلَدِهِ: لَتَفْعَلُنَّ مَا آمُرُكُمْ بِهِ، أَوْ لَأُوَلِّيَنَّ مِيرَاثِي غَيْرَكُمْ، إِذَا أَنَا مُتُّ، فَأَحْرِقُونِي - وَأَكْثَرُ عِلْمِي أَنَّهُ قَالَ - ثُمَّ اسْحَقُونِي، فَاذْرُونِي فِي الرِّيحِ، فَإِنِّي لَمْ أَبْتَهِرْ عِنْدَ اللهِ خَيْرًا، وَإِنَّ اللهَ يَقْدِرُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ يُعَذِّبَنِي، قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ مِنْهُمْ مِيثَاقًا، فَفَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ بِهِ، وَرَبِّي! فَقَالَ اللهُ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَىٰ مَا فَعَلْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: مَخَافَتُكَ، قَالَ: فَمَا تَلَافَاهُ غَيْرُهَا».

[6985] 28- (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 6984) was narrated from Qatâdah with the chain of Shu'bah.

[٦٩٨٥] ٢٨-(...) [وَ]حَدَّثَنَاه يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ ابْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ [لِي] أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ قَتَادَةَ ذَكَرُوا جَمِيعًا بِإِسْنَادِ شُعْبَةَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ، وفِي حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ وَأَبِي عَوَانَةَ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ النَّاسِ رَغَسَهُ اللهُ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ التَّيْمِيِّ: «فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَبْتَئِرْ عِنْدَ اللهِ خَيْرًا» قَالَ فَسَّرَهَا قَتَادَةُ: لَمْ يَدَّخِرْ عِنْدَ اللهِ خَيْرًا، وفِي حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ: «فَإِنَّهُ، وَاللهِ! مَا ابْتَأَرَ عِنْدَ اللهِ خَيْرًا» وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ: «مَا امْتَأَرَ» بِالْمِيمِ.

Chapter 5. Acceptance Of Repentance From Sin, Even If The Sin And Repentance Happen Repeatedly

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ قبول التوبة من الذنوب، وإن تكررت الذنوب والتوبة) (التحفة ٦)

[6986] 29 - (2758) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that in a *Ḥadîth Qudsî* the Prophet ﷺ said, quoting the Lord, the Sublime and Majestic: "A man committed a sin and said: 'O Lord, forgive me.' Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: 'My slave

[٦٩٨٦] ٢٩-(٢٧٥٨) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيمَا يَحْكِي عَنْ رَبِّهِ

has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin.' Then he sinned again and said: 'O Lord, forgive me.' Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: 'My slave has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin.' Then he sinned again and said: 'O Lord, forgive me.' Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: 'My slave has committed a sin, but he knew that he has a Lord Who forgives sin, and calls people to account for sin. Do what you wish, for I have forgiven you.'"

'Abdul-A'lâ said: "I do not know whether he said after the third or the fourth time: 'Do what you wish.'"

[6987] (...) 'Abdul-A'la bin Ḥammâd An-Narsî narrated with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 6986).

[6988] 30 - (...) Isḥâq bin 'Abdullâh bin Abî Ṭalḥah said: "In Al-Madînah there was a storyteller called 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî 'Amrah. I heard him say: 'I heard Abû Hurairah say: "A man committed a sin..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Hammâd bin Salamah (no. 6986), and he mentioned three times that he committed a

عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَالَ: «أَذْنَبَ عَبْدٌ ذَنْبًا، قَالَ: اللّٰهُمَّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: أَذْنَبَ عَبْدِي ذَنْبًا، عَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، ثُمَّ عَادَ فَأَذْنَبَ، فَقَالَ: أَيْ رَبِّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: عَبْدِي أَذْنَبَ ذَنْبًا، فَعَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، ثُمَّ عَادَ فَأَذْنَبَ فَقَالَ: أَيْ رَبِّ! اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: أَذْنَبَ عَبْدِي ذَنْبًا، فَعَلِمَ أَنَّ لَهُ رَبًّا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنْبَ، وَيَأْخُذُ بِالذَّنْبِ، اعْمَلْ مَا شِئْتَ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكَ»

قَالَ عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ: لَا أَدْرِي أَقَالَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ أَوِ الرَّابِعَةِ: «اعْمَلْ مَا شِئْتَ».

[٦٩٨٧] (. . .) **قَالَ** أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَنْجُويه [الْقُرَشِيُّ] الْقُشَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ النَّرْسِيُّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[٦٩٨٨] ٣٠-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَاصٌّ يُقَالُ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ قَالَ: فَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ

sin, and after the third time (he said): "I have forgiven My slave; let him do what he likes."

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ عَبْدًا أَذْنَبَ ذَنْبًا» بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، وَذَكَرَ ثَلاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، أَذْنَبَ ذَنْبًا، وَفِي الثَّالِثَةِ: قَدْ غَفَرْتُ لِعَبْدِي فَلْيَعْمَلْ مَا شَاءَ.

[6989] 31 - (2759) It was narrated from Abû Mûsâ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh holds out His Hand at night to accept the repentance of those who have sinned during the day, and He holds out His Hand by day to accept the repentance of those who have sinned at night – until the sun rises from its place of setting."

[٦٩٨٩] ٣١-(٢٧٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَبْسُطُ يَدَهُ بِاللَّيْلِ، لِيَتُوبَ مُسِيءُ النَّهَارِ، وَيَبْسُطُ يَدَهُ بِالنَّهَارِ، لِيَتُوبَ مُسِيءُ اللَّيْلِ، حَتَّىٰ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا».

[6990] (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report with this chain of narrators.

[٦٩٩٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 6. The Protective Jealousy (*Ghîrah*) Of Allâh The Most High, And The Prohibition Of Immoral Behavior

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ غيرة اللهِ تعالىٰ، وتحريم الفواحش) (التحفة ٧)

[6991] 32 - (2760) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself. And there is no one whose *Ghîrah* (protective jealousy) is greater than Allâh's, and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both

[٦٩٩١] ٣٢-(٢٧٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَٰلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ

those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret.'"

أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ».

[6992] 33 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh's, and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret. And there is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He.'"

[٦٩٩٢] ٣٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - واللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ، وَلَا أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللهِ تَعَالَىٰ».

[6993] 34 - (...) It was narrated from 'Amr bin Murrah who said: "I heard Abû Wâ'il say: 'I heard 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd say:'" – He said: "I said: 'Did you hear it from 'Abdullâh?' He said: 'Yes, and he attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ' – 'There is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh's, and because of that He forbade immoral actions, both those that are committed openly and those that are committed in secret. And there is no one to whom praise is more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself.'"

[٦٩٩٣] ٣٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ - قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: آنْتَ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. وَرَفَعَهُ - أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ، وَلَا أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللهِ، وَلِذَلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ».

[6994] 35 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one to whom praise is

[٦٩٩٤] ٣٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ

more dear than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, and because of that He praised Himself. And there is no one whose protective jealousy is greater than Allâh's, and because of that He forbade immoral actions. And there is no one to whom apologies (repentance) are dearer than Allâh, and because of that He sent down the Book and He sent the Messengers."

إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ الْمَدْحُ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَٰلِكَ مَدَحَ نَفْسَهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَٰلِكَ حَرَّمَ الْفَوَاحِشَ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيهِ الْعُذْرُ مِنَ اللهِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَٰلِكَ أَنْزَلَ الْكِتَابَ وَأَرْسَلَ الرُّسُلَ».

[6995] 36 - (2761) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh has a sense of protective jealousy and the believer has a sense of protective jealousy, too, and the protective jealousy of Allâh is provoked when the believer does something that is forbidden to him.'"

[٦٩٩٥] ٣٦-(٢٧٦١) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ عَنْ حَجَّاجِ بْنِ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ يَغَارُ، وَإِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ يَغَارُ، وَغَيْرَةُ اللهِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُ مَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ». [انظر: ٦٩٩٩]

[6996] (2762) Asmâ' bint Abî Bakr narrated that she heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Nothing has a greater sense of protective jealousy than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

[٦٩٩٦] (٢٧٦٢) قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ حَدَّثَهُ، أَنَّ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ حَدَّثَتْهُ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَيْسَ شَيْءٌ أَغْيَرَ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ». [انظر: ٦٩٩٨]

[6997] (2761) A report like that of Ḥajjâj (no. 6995) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٦٩٩٧] (٢٧٦١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ بْنُ

يَزِيدَ وَحَرْبُ بْنُ شَدَّادٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ رِوَايَةِ حَجَّاجٍ، حَدِيثَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ خَاصَّةً، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ حدِيثَ أَسْمَاءَ.

[6998] 37 - (2762) It was narrated from Asmâ' that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Nothing has a greater sense of protective jealousy than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

[٦٩٩٨] **٣٧-(٢٧٦٢) وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا شَيْءَ أَغْيَرُ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ». [راجع: ٦٩٩٦]

[6999] 38 - (2761) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The believer feels protective jealousy towards another believer, and Allâh has a greater sense of protective jealousy."

[٦٩٩٩] **٣٨-(٢٧٦١) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمُؤْمِنُ يَغَارُ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ، وَاللهُ أَشَدُّ غَيْرًا». [راجع: ٦٩٩٥]

[7000] (...) Shu'bah said: "I heard Al-'Alâ'..." (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 6999) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٠٠٠] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْعَلَاءَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 7. The Words Of Allâh The Most High: "Verily, The Good Deeds Remove The Evil Deeds"

(المعجم ٧) - **(بَابُ قوله تعالىٰ: إن الحسنات يذهبن السيئات)** (التحفة ٨)

[7001] 39 - (2763) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd that a man kissed a woman, then he came to the Prophet ﷺ and told him about that. Then it was revealed: "And perform *As-Salât*, at

[٧٠٠١] **٣٩-(٢٧٦٣) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ -

the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night. Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds (i.e. small sins). That is a reminder (an advice) for the mindful (those who accept advice)."[1] The man said: "Is that just for me, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "It is for anyone who does that among my *Ummah*."

واللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كَامِلٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ: حَدَّثَنَا التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَصَابَ مِنِ امْرَأَةٍ قُبْلَةً، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَوٰةَ طَرَفَيِ النَّهَارِ وَزُلَفًا مِّنَ الَّيْلِ إِنَّ الْحَسَنَٰتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّـَٔاتِ ذَٰلِكَ ذِكْرَىٰ لِلذَّٰكِرِينَ﴾ [هود: ١١٤]. قَالَ: فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ: أَلِيَ هٰذِهِ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «لِمَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا مِنْ أُمَّتِي».

[7002] 40 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Mas'ûd that a man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said that he had done something with a woman, either kissing or touching her hand or something, as if he was asking about the expiation for that. Then Allâh revealed (the words)... and he (the sub narrator) mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd (no. 7001).

[٧٠٠٢] ٤٠-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ أَصَابَ مِنِ امْرَأَةٍ، إِمَّا قُبْلَةً، أَوْ مَسًّا بِيَدٍ، أَوْ شَيْئًا، كَأَنَّهُ يَسْأَلُ عَنْ كَفَّارَتِهَا، قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ.

[7003] 41 - (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân At-Taimî with this chain of narrators. He said: "A man did something with a woman that was less than intercourse. He went to 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb, who rebuked him strongly, then he went to Abû Bakr, who rebuked

[٧٠٠٣] ٤١-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ قَالَ: أَصَابَ رَجُلٌ مِنِ امْرَأَةٍ شَيْئًا دُونَ الْفَاحِشَةِ، فَأَتَىٰ عُمَرَ ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ فَعَظَّمَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَتَىٰ أَبَا بَكْرٍ

[1] *Hûd* 11:114.

him strongly, then he went to the Prophet ﷺ..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Yazîd and Al-Mu'tamir. (no. 7001, 7002)

فَعَظَّمَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ وَالْمُعْتَمِرِ.

[7004] 42 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I was intimate with a woman on the outskirts of Al-Madînah, and I did something with her that was less than intercourse. Here I am, judge me as you wish.' 'Umar said to him: 'Allâh had concealed you, why didn't you conceal yourself?' But the Prophet ﷺ did not answer. The man got up and left, then the Prophet ﷺ sent a man to call him back, and he recited this Verse to him: "And perform *As-Salât*, at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night. Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds (i.e. small sins). That is a reminder (an advice) for the mindful (those who accept advice)".[1] A man among the people said: 'O Prophet of Allâh, is it only for him?' He said: 'No, it is for all the people.'"

[٧٠٠٤] **٤٢**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ وَالْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي عَالَجْتُ امْرَأَةً فِي أَقْصَى الْمَدِينَةِ، وَإِنِّي أَصَبْتُ مِنْهَا مَا دُونَ أَنْ أَمَسَّهَا، فَأَنَا هٰذَا، فَاقْضِ فِيَّ مَا شِئْتَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَرُ: لَقَدْ سَتَرَكَ اللهُ، لَوْ سَتَرْتَ نَفْسَكَ، قَالَ: فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا، فَقَامَ الرَّجُلُ فَانْطَلَقَ، فَأَتْبَعَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا دَعَاهُ، وَتَلَا عَلَيْهِ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿**وَأَقِمِ ٱلصَّلَوٰةَ طَرَفَيِ ٱلنَّهَارِ وَزُلَفًا مِّنَ ٱلَّيْلِ إِنَّ ٱلْحَسَنَٰتِ يُذْهِبْنَ ٱلسَّيِّـَٔاتِ ذَٰلِكَ ذِكْرَىٰ لِلذَّٰكِرِينَ**﴾ [هود: ١١٤]. فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهِ! هٰذَا لَهُ خَاصَّةً؟ قَالَ: «بَلْ لِلنَّاسِ كَافَّةً».

[7005] 43 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Abû Al-Ahwas was narrated from 'Abdullâh (no. 7004) from

[٧٠٠٥] **٤٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ الْحَكَمُ

[1] *Hûd* 11:114.

ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْعِجْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ خَالِهِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! هٰذَا لِهٰذَا خَاصَّةً، أَوْ لَنَا عَامَّةً؟ قَالَ: «بَلْ لَكُمْ عَامَّةً».

the Prophet, and he said in his *Ḥadîth*: "Mu'âdh said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, is it only for him or for all of us?' He said: 'No, it is for all of you.'"

[٧٠٠٦] ٤٤-(٢٧٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ إِسْحٰقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ: وَحَضَرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَصَلَّىٰ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى الصَّلَاةَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا فَأَقِمْ فِيَّ كِتَابَ اللهِ، قَالَ: «هَلْ حَضَرْتَ مَعَنَا الصَّلَاةَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «قَدْ غُفِرَ لَكَ».

[7006] 44 - (2764) It was narrated that Anas said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.'" He said: "The time for prayer came, so he prayed with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When the prayer was over he said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so punish me according to the Book of Allâh.' He (ﷺ) said: 'Did you attend the prayer with us?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'You have been forgiven.'"

[٧٠٠٧] ٤٥-(٢٧٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُمَامَةَ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ

[7007] 45 - (2765) Abû Umâmah said: "While the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was in the *Masjid* and we were sitting with him, a man came and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on

me.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and he said again: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.' (The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ) remained silent and he said it a third time, and the *Iqâmah* was called for prayer. When the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ left, the man followed him, and I (Abû Umâmah) also followed the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to see how he would answer the man.

"The man caught up with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, I have committed a sin that may dictate a punishment, so carry it out on me.'" Abû Umâmah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'When you came out of your house, did you perform *Wuḍû'* and do it well?' He said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Then did you attend the prayer with us?' He said: 'Yes, O Messenger of Allâh.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Then Allâh has forgiven your transgression' – or 'your sin.'"

اللهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، وَنَحْنُ قُعُودٌ مَعَهُ، إِذْ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ أَعَادَ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، فَسَكَتَ عَنْهُ وَقَالَ ثَالِثَةً، وَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ أَبُو أُمَامَةَ: فَاتَّبَعَ الرَّجُلُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ انْصَرَفَ، وَاتَّبَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْظُرُ مَا يَرُدُّ عَلَى الرَّجُلِ، فَلَحِقَ الرَّجُلُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي أَصَبْتُ حَدًّا، فَأَقِمْهُ عَلَيَّ، قَالَ أَبُو أُمَامَةَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَرَأَيْتَ حِينَ خَرَجْتَ مِنْ بَيْتِكَ، أَلَيْسَ قَدْ تَوَضَّأْتَ فَأَحْسَنْتَ الْوُضُوءَ؟» قَالَ: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «ثُمَّ شَهِدْتَ الصَّلَاةَ مَعَنَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَإِنَّ اللهَ قَدْ غَفَرَ لَكَ حَدَّكَ، أَوْ قَالَ - ذَنْبَكَ».

Chapter 8. The Acceptance Of The Repentance Of The One Who Kills, Even If He Has Killed A Great Deal

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ قبول توبة القاتل، وإن كثر قتله) (التحفة ٩)

[7008] 46 - (2766) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Among those who came

[٧٠٠٨] ٤٦-(٢٧٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ

before you there was a man who killed ninety-nine people, then he asked who the most knowledgeable man on earth was, and he was directed to a monk. He went to him and told him that he had killed ninety-nine people; could he repent? The monk said no, so he killed him, thus completing one hundred. Then he asked who the most knowledgeable man on earth was, and he was directed to a man of knowledge, and said that he had killed one hundred people; could he repent? He said: 'Yes, who could stand between him and repentance? Go to such and such a land, for therein there are people who worship Allâh, so go and worship Allâh with them, and do not go back to your own land for it is a bad land.' So he set out, then when he was halfway there, death came upon him. The Angels of mercy and the Angels of torment disputed over him. The Angels of mercy said: 'He came repenting and turning whole-heartedly towards Allâh.' The Angels of torment said: 'He never did anything good.' Then an angel in the form of a man came to them and they appointed him (to decide) between them. He said: 'Measure the distance between the two lands, and whichever is closer, that is where he belongs.' So they measured it and they found that he was closer to the land that he was heading for, so the Angels of mercy took him."

هِشَام: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي الصِّدِّيقِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَانَ فِيمَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ رَجُلٌ قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَسَأَلَ عَنْ أَعْلَمِ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ فَدُلَّ عَلَىٰ رَاهِبٍ، فَأَتَاهُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَهَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ: لَا، فَقَتَلَهُ، فَكَمَّلَ بِهِ مِائَةً، ثُمَّ سَأَلَ عَنْ أَعْلَمِ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ فَدُلَّ عَلَىٰ رَجُلٍ عَالِمٍ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ قَتَلَ مِائَةَ نَفْسٍ، فَهَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَمَنْ يَحُولُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ التَّوْبَةِ؟ انْطَلِقْ إِلَىٰ أَرْضِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَإِنَّ بِهَا أُنَاسًا يَعْبُدُونَ اللهَ تَعَالَىٰ فَاعْبُدِ اللهَ تَعَالَىٰ مَعَهُمْ، وَلَا تَرْجِعْ إِلَىٰ أَرْضِكَ فَإِنَّهَا أَرْضُ سَوْءٍ، فَانْطَلَقَ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا نَصَفَ الطَّرِيقَ أَتَاهُ الْمَوْتُ، فَاخْتَصَمَتْ فِيهِ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ وَمَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ، فَقَالَتْ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ: جَاءَ تَائِبًا مُقْبِلًا بِقَلْبِهِ إِلَىٰ اللهِ، وَقَالَتْ مَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ: إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَعْمَلْ خَيْرًا قَطُّ، فَأَتَاهُمْ مَلَكٌ فِي صُورَةِ آدَمِيٍّ، فَجَعَلُوهُ بَيْنَهُمْ، فَقَالَ: قِيسُوا مَا بَيْنَ الْأَرْضَيْنِ، فَإِلَىٰ أَيَّتِهِمَا كَانَ أَدْنَىٰ، فَهُوَ لَهُ، فَقَاسُوا فَوَجَدُوهُ أَدْنَىٰ إِلَىٰ الْأَرْضِ الَّتِي أَرَادَ، فَقَبَضَتْهُ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ».

Qatâdah said: "Al-Ḥasan said: 'We were told that when death came to him, he leaned forward (towards the land he was heading for).'"

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: فَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ: ذُكِرَ لَنَا أَنَّهُ لَمَّا أَتَاهُ الْمَوْتُ نَأَىٰ بِصَدْرِهِ.

[7009] 47 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî from the Prophet ﷺ: "A man killed ninety-nine people, then he started asking whether he could repent. He came to a monk and asked him, and he said: 'You cannot repent,' so he killed the monk. Then he started asking, then he left that town for another town where there were righteous people. When he was part-way there, death overtook him, and he died when he was leaning forward. The Angels of mercy and the Angels of torment disputed over him, but he was closer to the righteous town by a handspan, so he was counted as one of its people."

[٧٠٠٩] ٤٧-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا الصِّدِّيقِ النَّاجِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَتَلَ تِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ نَفْسًا، فَجَعَلَ يَسْأَلُ: هَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَأَتَىٰ رَاهِبًا فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ: لَيْسَتْ لَكَ تَوْبَةٌ، فَقَتَلَ الرَّاهِبَ، ثُمَّ جَعَلَ يَسْأَلُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ مِنْ قَرْيَةٍ إِلَىٰ قَرْيَةٍ فِيهَا قَوْمٌ صَالِحُونَ. فَلَمَّا كَانَ فِي بَعْضِ الطَّرِيقِ أَدْرَكَهُ الْمَوْتُ، فَنَأَىٰ بِصَدْرِهِ، ثُمَّ مَاتَ، فَاخْتَصَمَتْ فِيهِ مَلَائِكَةُ الرَّحْمَةِ وَمَلَائِكَةُ الْعَذَابِ، فَكَانَ إِلَىٰ الْقَرْيَةِ الصَّالِحَةِ أَقْرَبَ مِنْهَا بِشِبْرٍ، فَجُعِلَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا».

[7010] 48 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Mu'âdh bin Mu'âdh (no. 7009) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain of narrators, and he added: "Allâh ordered to (one land) to move away, and to (the other land) to come closer."

[٧٠١٠] ٤٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ - وَزَادَ فِيهِ: «فَأَوْحَى اللهُ إِلَىٰ هٰذِهِ: أَنْ تَبَاعَدِي، وَإِلَىٰ هٰذِهِ: أَنْ تَقَرَّبِي».

Chapter... The Vastness Of Allâh's Mercy Towards The Believers, And Every Muslim Will Be Ransomed By A Disbeliever From The Fire

[7011] 49 - (2767) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the Day of Resurrection comes, Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will give every Muslim a Jew or a Christian, and He will say: "This is your ransom from the Fire."

[7012] 50 - (...) 'Awn and Sa'eed bin Abî Burdah narrated that they witnessed Abû Burdah narrating to 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz from his father that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No Muslim man dies but Allâh causes a Jew or a Christian to enter the Fire in his stead." 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz asked him to swear by Allâh, besides Whom none has the right to be worshipped, three times, that his father narrated that to him from the Prophet ﷺ, and he swore to him. Sa'eed did not tell me that he asked him to swear, but he did not object to what 'Awn said.

[7013] (...) Qatâdah narrated a *Hadîth* like that of 'Affân (no. 7012), with this chain of narrators, and he said: "Awn bin 'Utbah."

(المعجم . . .) - (بابٌ: فِي سعة رحمة الله تَعَالَىٰ على المؤمنين، وفداء كل مسلم بكافر من النار) (التحفة . . .)

[٧٠١١] ٤٩-(٢٧٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، دَفَعَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ إِلَىٰ كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ، يَهُودِيًّا أَوْ نَصْرَانِيًّا، فَيَقُولُ: هٰذَا فِكَاكُكَ مِنَ النَّارِ».

[٧٠١٢] ٥٠-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ عَوْنًا وَسَعِيدَ ابْنَ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ، أَنَّهُمَا شَهِدَا أَبَا بُرْدَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَمُوتُ رَجُلٌ مُسْلِمٌ إِلَّا أَدْخَلَ اللهُ مَكَانَهُ، النَّارَ، يَهُودِيًّا أَوْ نَصْرَانِيًّا» قَالَ: فَاسْتَحْلَفَهُ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بِاللهِ الَّذِي لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ! ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَحَلَفَ لَهُ، قَالَ: فَلَمْ يُحَدِّثْنِي سَعِيدٌ أَنَّهُ اسْتَحْلَفَهُ، وَلَمْ يُنْكِرْ عَلَىٰ عَوْنٍ قَوْلَهُ.

[٧٠١٣] (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

[7014] 51 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Burdah from his father that the Prophet ﷺ said: "On the Day of Resurrection some Muslim people will come with sins like mountains, but Allâh will forgive them and will place them (the sins) on the Jews and the Christians" as far as I reckon.

Abû Rawḥ said: "I do not know who is the one who was uncertain."

Abû Burdah said: "I narrated that to 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz and he said: 'Did your father narrate that to you from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' I said: 'Yes.'"

[7015] 52 - (2768) It was narrated that Ṣafwân bin Muḥriz said: "A man said to Ibn 'Umar: 'What did you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say about *Najwa* (private conversation)?' He said: 'I heard him say: "On the Day of Resurrection the believer will be brought close to his Lord (the Mighty and Sublime), until He places His concealment over him, then He will make him confess his sins, and He will say: 'Do you admit it?' He will say: 'Yes, O Lord, I admit it.' He will say: 'I concealed

هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ عَفَّانَ، وَقَالَ: عَوْنُ بْنُ عُتْبَةَ.

[٧٠١٤] **٥١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيُّ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَدَّادٌ، أَبُو طَلْحَةَ الرَّاسِبِيُّ عَنْ غَيْلَانَ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَجِيءُ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، بِذُنُوبٍ أَمْثَالِ الْجِبَالِ، فَيَغْفِرُهَا اللهُ لَهُمْ، وَيَضَعُهَا عَلَى الْيَهُودِ وَالنَّصَارَىٰ» فِيمَا أَحْسِبُ أَنَا.

قَالَ أَبُو رَوْحٍ: لَا أَدْرِي مِمَّنِ الشَّكُّ.

قَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ فَقَالَ: أَبُوكَ حَدَّثَكَ هَٰذَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ.

[٧٠١٥] **٥٢-(٢٧٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ الدَّسْتَوَائِيِّ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ ابْنِ مُحْرِزٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ لِابْنِ عُمَرَ: كَيْفَ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ فِي النَّجْوَىٰ؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «يُدْنَى الْمُؤْمِنُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]، حَتَّىٰ يَضَعَ عَلَيْهِ كَنَفَهُ، فَيُقَرِّرُهُ بِذُنُوبِهِ، فَيَقُولُ: هَلْ تَعْرِفُ؟ فَيَقُولُ: [أَيْ] رَبِّ! أَعْرِفُ، قَالَ: فَإِنِّي قَدْ

them for you in the world and I forgive you for them today.' Then he will be given the record of his good deeds. As for the disbelievers and the hypocrites, it will be called out before all of creation: These are the ones who disbelieved in Allâh.'"

Chapter 9. The Repentance Of Ka'b Ibn Mâlik And His Two Companions

[7016] 53 - (2769) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: "Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on the campaign of Tabûk, heading towards the Byzantines and the Arab-Christians of Ash-Shâm."

Ibn Shihâb said: "And 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik narrated, that 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b – who was the one among his children who became Ka'b's guide when he became blind – said: 'I heard Ka'b bin Mâlik narrate the story of him staying behind when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on the campaign to Tabûk. Ka'b bin Mâlik said: "I did not stay behind from any campaign that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on, except the campaign of Tabûk. I also stayed behind from the campaign of Badr, but the Messenger of Allâh did not admonish anyone who stayed behind from it. Rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the Muslims went out seeking the

سَتَرْتُهَا عَلَيْكَ فِي الدُّنْيَا، وَإِنِّي أَغْفِرُهَا لَكَ الْيَوْمَ، فَيُعْطَىٰ صَحِيفَةَ حَسَنَاتِهِ، وَأَمَّا الْكُفَّارُ وَالْمُنَافِقُونَ فَيُنَادَىٰ بِهِمْ عَلَىٰ رُءُوسِ الْخَلَائِقِ: هَٰؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا عَلَى اللهِ».

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ حديث توبة كعب ابن مالك وصاحبيه) (التحفة ١٠)

[٧٠١٦] ٥٣-(٢٧٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو [بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو] بْنِ سَرْحٍ، مَوْلَىٰ بَنِي أُمَيَّةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: ثُمَّ غَزَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ غَزْوَةَ تَبُوكَ، وَهُوَ يُرِيدُ الرُّومَ وَنَصَارَى الْعَرَبِ بِالشَّامِ.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ، وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ، مِنْ بَنِيهِ، حِينَ عَمِيَ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ ابْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حَدِيثَهُ حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، قَالَ كَعْبُ ابْنُ مَالِكٍ: لَمْ أَتَخَلَّفْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا قَطُّ، إِلَّا فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي قَدْ تَخَلَّفْتُ فِي غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ، وَلَمْ يُعَاتِبْ أَحَدًا تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهُ، إِنَّمَا خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ

caravan of the Quraish, but Allâh brought them and their enemy face-to-face without there being any intention of fighting. I was present with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the night of Al-'Aqabah, when we swore our allegiance to Islam. That was not dearer to me than being present at Badr, although (the battle of) Badr was more famous among the people. When I stayed behind from going on the campaign to Tabûk with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I was never stronger or better off than when I stayed behind from that campaign. By Allâh, I had never had two mounts at the same time I had two mounts at the time of that campaign. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ waged this campaign at a time of intense heat, and was undertaking a long journey in a waterless land, and aiming to confront an enemy greater in numbers. He made the situation clear to the Muslims so that they could fully prepare themselves for their campaign. He told them the direction in which he wanted to go. The Muslims who were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ were many, and there was no proper written record of them."

Ka'b said: "Few men wanted to stay behind, and they thought that they could easily conceal themselves, so long as no Revelation came down from Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is

يُرِيدُونَ عِيرَ قُرَيْشٍ، حَتَّىٰ جَمَعَ اللهُ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ عَدُوِّهِمْ، عَلَىٰ غَيْرِ مِيعَادٍ، وَلَقَدْ شَهِدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ، حِينَ تَوَاثَقْنَا عَلَىٰ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَمَا أُحِبُّ أَنَّ لِي بِهَا مَشْهَدَ بَدْرٍ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ بَدْرٌ أَذْكَرَ فِي النَّاسِ مِنْهَا، وَكَانَ مِنْ خَبَرِي، حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ قَطُّ أَقْوَىٰ وَلَا أَيْسَرَ مِنِّي حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْهُ فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ، وَاللهِ! مَا جَمَعْتُ قَبْلَهَا رَاحِلَتَيْنِ قَطُّ، حَتَّىٰ جَمَعْتُهُمَا فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ، فَغَزَاهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي حَرٍّ شَدِيدٍ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ سَفَرًا بَعِيدًا وَمَفَازًا، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ عَدُوًّا كَثِيرًا، فَجَلَا لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ أَمْرَهُمْ لِيَتَأَهَّبُوا أُهْبَةَ غَزْوِهِمْ، فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ بِوَجْهِهِمُ الَّذِي يُرِيدُ، وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ كَثِيرٌ، وَلَا يَجْمَعُهُمْ كِتَابُ حَافِظٍ - يُرِيدُ، بِذَٰلِكَ، الدِّيوَانَ -.

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: فَقَلَّ رَجُلٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَتَغَيَّبَ، يَظُنُّ أَنَّ ذَٰلِكَ سَيَخْفَىٰ لَهُ، مَا لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ وَحْيٌ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، وَغَزَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةَ حِينَ طَابَتِ الثِّمَارُ وَالظِّلَالُ، فَأَنَا إِلَيْهَا أَصْعَرُ، فَتَجَهَّزَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ، وَطَفِقْتُ

He, concerning them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on that campaign when the fruits were ripe and the shade was very attractive, and I had a fondness for those fruits. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ made preparations, as did the Muslims with him. I would set out in the morning to make my preparations along with them, then I would come back and did not do anything. I said to myself: 'I can do that when I want to.' I kept on delaying that until the people were about to depart. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out one morning and the Muslims set out with him, but I had not made any preparations. Then I went out and came back, and I did not do anything. I continued to do that until they had covered some distance, and I thought of riding and catching up with them. Would that I had done that, but that was not decreed for me.

"When I went out among the people, after the departure of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, I would feel shocked and upset to see that there was no one else of my calibre, except a man who was accused of being a hypocrite or a man who had been excused because of physical weakness. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not remember me until he reached Tabûk, then he said, while he was sitting among the people in Tabûk: 'What happened to Ka'b bin Mâlik?' A man from Banû

أَغْدُو لِكَيْ أَتَجَهَّزَ مَعَهُمْ، فَأَرْجِعُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، وَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: أَنَا قَادِرٌ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ إِذَا أَرَدْتُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَٰلِكَ يَتَمَادَىٰ بِي حَتَّى اسْتَمَرَّ بِالنَّاسِ الْجِدُّ، فَأَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ غَادِيًا وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ، وَلَمْ أَقْضِ مِنْ جِهَازِي شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ غَدَوْتُ فَرَجَعْتُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَٰلِكَ يَتَمَادَىٰ بِي حَتَّىٰ أَسْرَعُوا وَتَفَارَطَ الْغَزْوُ، فَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَرْتَحِلَ فَأُدْرِكَهُمْ، فَيَا لَيْتَنِي فَعَلْتُ، ثُمَّ لَمْ يُقَدَّرْ ذَٰلِكَ لِي، فَطَفِقْتُ، إِذَا خَرَجْتُ فِي النَّاسِ، بَعْدَ خُرُوجِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، يَحْزُنُنِي أَنِّي لَا أَرَىٰ لِي إِسْوَةً، إِلَّا رَجُلًا مَغْمُوصًا عَلَيْهِ فِي النِّفَاقِ، أَوْ رَجُلًا مِمَّنْ عَذَرَ اللهُ مِنَ الضُّعَفَاءِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْنِي [رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ] حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ تَبُوكَ فَقَالَ، وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي الْقَوْمِ بِتَبُوكَ: «مَا فَعَلَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؟» قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلِمَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! حَبَسَهُ بُرْدَاهُ وَالنَّظَرُ فِي عِطْفَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ: بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتَ، وَاللهِ! يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا عَلِمْنَا عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ رَأَىٰ رَجُلًا مُبَيِّضًا يَزُولُ بِهِ السَّرَابُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ:

Salamah said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, his cloak and self admiration have detained him.' Mu'âdh bin Jabal said to him: 'What a bad thing you have said! By Allâh, O Messenger of Allâh, we know nothing but good about him.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent and while he was like that, he saw a man dressed in white, shimmering like a mirage. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Be Abû Khaithamah' and it was Abû Khaithamah Al-Anṣârî, who was the one who gave a *Ṣâ'* in charity and was mocked by the hypocrites."

Ka'b bin Mâlik said: "When I heard that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was on his way back from Tabûk, I became very worried and I began to think of telling a lie, but then I said: 'How will I save myself from His wrath tomorrow?' I sought the advice of every wise man among my people. When I was told that the arrival of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was imminent, all false ideas left me, and I knew that nothing could save me from his wrath, so I decided to tell him the truth. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ arrived in the morning, and whenever he returned from a journey, he would start by going to the *Masjid* and praying two *Rak'ah* there, then he would sit to talk to the people. When he had done that, those who had stayed behind came to him and

«كُنْ أَبَا خَيْثَمَةَ!»، فَإِذَا هُوَ أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ، وَ هُوَ الَّذِي تَصَدَّقَ بِصَاعِ التَّمْرِ حِينَ لَمَزَهُ الْمُنَافِقُونَ.

فَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: فَلَمَّا بَلَغَنِي، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ تَوَجَّهَ قَافِلًا مِنْ تَبُوكَ، حَضَرَنِي بَثِّي، فَطَفِقْتُ أَتَذَكَّرُ الْكَذِبَ وَأَقُولُ: بِمَ أَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ غَدًا؟ وَأَسْتَعِينُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ كُلَّ ذِي رَأْيٍ مِنْ أَهْلِي، فَلَمَّا قِيلَ لِي: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَظَلَّ قَادِمًا، زَاحَ عَنِّي الْبَاطِلُ، حَتَّىٰ عَرَفْتُ أَنِّي لَنْ أَنْجُوَ مِنْهُ بِشَيْءٍ أَبَدًا، فَأَجْمَعْتُ صِدْقَهُ، وَصَبَّحَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَادِمًا، وَكَانَ إِذَا قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ، بَدَأَ بِالْمَسْجِدِ فَرَكَعَ فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ جَلَسَ لِلنَّاسِ، فَلَمَّا فَعَلَ ذَٰلِكَ جَاءَهُ الْمُخَلَّفُونَ، فَطَفِقُوا يَعْتَذِرُونَ إِلَيْهِ، وَيَحْلِفُونَ لَهُ، وَكَانُوا بِضْعَةً وَثَمَانِينَ رَجُلًا، فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَانِيَتَهُمْ، وَبَايَعَهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمْ، وَوَكَلَ سَرَائِرَهُمْ إِلَى اللهِ، حَتَّىٰ جِئْتُ، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمْتُ، تَبَسَّمَ تَبَسُّمَ الْمُغْضَبِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «تَعَالَ» فَجِئْتُ أَمْشِي حَتَّىٰ جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لِي: «مَا خَلَّفَكَ؟ أَلَمْ تَكُنْ قَدِ ابْتَعْتَ ظَهْرَكَ؟» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنِّي، وَاللهِ!

started offering their excuses and swearing oaths to him.

"There were eighty-odd men, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ accepted their excuses as they appeared to be, and he accepted their oaths of allegiance and prayed for forgiveness for them, and he left their inward intentions to Allâh. Then I came, and when I greeted him with *Salâm*, he smiled in the manner of one who is angry. Then he said: 'Come here.' So I came and sat before him, and he said to me: 'What kept you behind? Did you not buy a mount?' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, by Allâh, if I sat before anyone in this world other than you, I would have saved myself from his anger with an excuse, for I have been given the ability to argue, but by Allâh, I know that if I were to tell you a lie today that you accepted, soon Allâh would make you angry with me, but if I tell you the truth today, you will be annoyed with me, yet I hope that Allâh will cause it to end well. By Allâh, I had no excuse. By Allâh, I was never stronger or more well-off than when I stayed behind and did not accompany you.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'As for this one, he has spoken the truth. Get up and leave until Allâh decides concerning you.'

"So I left, and some men of Banû Salamah came rushing after me and said to me: 'By Allâh, we

لَوْ جَلَسْتُ عِنْدَ غَيْرِكَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا، لَرَأَيْتُ أَنِّي سَأَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ بِعُذْرٍ، وَلَقَدْ أُعْطِيتُ جَدَلًا، وَلٰكِنِّي، واللهِ! لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ، لَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ الْيَوْمَ حَدِيثَ كَذِبٍ تَرْضَىٰ بِهِ عَنِّي، لَيُوشِكَنَّ اللهُ أَنْ يُسْخِطَكَ عَلَيَّ، وَلَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ حَدِيثَ صِدْقٍ تَجِدُ عَلَيَّ فِيهِ، إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو فِيهِ عُقْبَى اللهِ، وَاللهِ! مَا كَانَ لِي عُذْرٌ، وَاللهِ! مَا كُنْتُ قَطُّ أَقْوَىٰ وَلَا أَيْسَرَ مِنِّي حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْكَ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَمَّا هٰذَا، فَقَدْ صَدَقَ، فَقُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَقْضِيَ اللهُ فِيكَ» فَقُمْتُ، وَثَارَ رِجَالٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلِمَةَ فَاتَّبَعُونِي، فَقَالُوا لِي: وَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْنَاكَ أَذْنَبْتَ ذَنْبًا قَبْلَ هٰذَا، لَقَدْ عَجَزْتَ فِي أَنْ لَا تَكُونَ اعْتَذَرْتَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمَا اعْتَذَرَ [بِهِ] إِلَيْهِ الْمُخَلَّفُونَ، فَقَدْ كَانَ كَافِيَكَ ذَنْبَكَ، اسْتِغْفَارُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ لَكَ.

قَالَ: فَوَاللهِ! مَا زَالُوا يُؤَنِّبُونَنِي حَتَّىٰ أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَرْجِعَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأُكَذِّبَ نَفْسِي، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قُلْتُ لَهُمْ: هَلْ لَقِيَ هٰذَا مَعِي مِنْ أَحَدٍ؟ قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، لَقِيَهُ مَعَكَ رَجُلَانِ، قَالَا مِثْلَ مَا قُلْتَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُمَا مِثْلَ مَا قِيلَ لَكَ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ:

never knew you to commit any sin before this, but you were unable to offer any excuse to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ as the others who stayed behind did. It would have been sufficient for your sin if the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had prayed for forgiveness for you.'

"By Allâh, they kept rebuking me until I wanted to go back to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and contradict myself. Then I said to them: 'Is there anyone else in the same position as me?' They said: 'Yes, there are two men in the same position as you; they said something like what you said, and they were told something like what you were told.' I said: 'Who are they?' They said: 'Murârah bin Rabî'ah Al-'Âmirî and Hilâl bin Umayyah Al-Wâqifî.' They mentioned to me two righteous men who had been present at (the battle of) Badr, and there was an example for me in them. So I went away when they mentioned them to me.

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ forbade the Muslims to speak to the three of us among those who had stayed behind. So the people shunned us, or their attitude towards us changed, until it seemed to me that the land itself had turned hostile towards me, and it was no longer the land that I knew. We stayed like that for fifty nights. As for my two companions, they stayed in their houses weeping, but I was the

مَنْ هُمَا؟ قَالُوا: مُرَارَةُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ الْعَامِرِيُّ، وَهِلَالُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ الْوَاقِفِيُّ، قَالَ: فَذَكَرُوا لِي رَجُلَيْنِ صَالِحَيْنِ قَدْ شَهِدَا بَدْرًا، فِيهِمَا إِسْوَةٌ، قَالَ: فَمَضَيْتُ حِينَ ذَكَرُوهُمَا لِي.

قَالَ: وَنَهَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَنْ كَلَامِنَا، أَيُّهَا الثَّلَاثَةُ، مِنْ بَيْنِ مَنْ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهُ.

قَالَ: فَاجْتَنَبَنَا النَّاسُ، أَوْ قَالَ، تَغَيَّرُوا لَنَا حَتَّىٰ تَنَكَّرَتْ لِي فِي نَفْسِي الْأَرْضُ، فَمَا هِيَ بِالْأَرْضِ الَّتِي أَعْرِفُ، فَلَبِثْنَا عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، فَأَمَّا صَاحِبَايَ فَاسْتَكَانَا وَقَعَدَا فِي بُيُوتِهِمَا يَبْكِيَانِ، وَأَمَّا أَنَا فَكُنْتُ أَشَبَّ الْقَوْمِ وَأَجْلَدَهُمْ، فَكُنْتُ أَخْرُجُ فَأَشْهَدُ الصَّلَاةَ وَأَطُوفُ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ وَلَا يُكَلِّمُنِي أَحَدٌ، وَآتِي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَأُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ، وَهُوَ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ، فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي: هَلْ حَرَّكَ شَفَتَيْهِ بِرَدِّ السَّلَامِ، أَمْ لَا؟ ثُمَّ أُصَلِّي قَرِيبًا مِنْهُ وَأُسَارِقُهُ النَّظَرَ، فَإِذَا أَقْبَلْتُ عَلَىٰ صَلَاتِي نَظَرَ إِلَيَّ، وَإِذَا الْتَفَتُّ نَحْوَهُ أَعْرَضَ عَنِّي، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا طَالَ عَلَيَّ ذَٰلِكَ مِنْ جَفْوَةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، مَشَيْتُ حَتَّىٰ تَسَوَّرْتُ جِدَارَ حَائِطِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ

youngest and strongest of them. I would go out and attend the prayer, and go around in the marketplaces, and no one would speak to me. I would go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and greet him with *Salâm*, when he was sitting with the people after prayer, and I would say to myself: 'Did his lips move in response or not?' Then I would pray standing close to him, stealing glances at him. When I focused on my prayer, he would look at me, then when I looked at him he would turn away. Then when this harsh treatment of the Muslims had gone on for too long, I went and climbed the wall of the garden of Abû Qatâdah, who was my paternal cousin and the dearest of people to me, and I greeted him with *Salâm* but by Allâh, he did not return the greeting. I said to him: 'O Abû Qatâdah, I adjure you by Allâh, do you know that I love Allâh and His Messenger?' He remained silent, so I adjured him again, and he remained silent. Then I adjured him again and he said: 'Allâh and His Messenger know best.' My eyes filled with tears, and I turned away and climbed back over the wall.

"While I was walking in the marketplace of Al-Madînah, I saw a farmer from Ash-Shâm, one of those who had brought foodstuff to sell in Al-Madînah. He was saying: 'Who will show

عَمِّي، وَأَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ، فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَوَاللهِ! مَا رَدَّ عَلَيَّ السَّلَامَ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: يَا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ! أَنْشُدُكَ بِاللهِ! هَلْ تَعْلَمَنَّ أَنِّي أُحِبُّ اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ؟ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ فَنَاشَدْتُهُ، فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ فَنَاشَدْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَايَ، وَتَوَلَّيْتُ، حَتَّىٰ تَسَوَّرْتُ الْجِدَارَ.

فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَمْشِي فِي سُوقِ الْمَدِينَةِ، إِذَا نَبَطِيٌّ مِنْ نَبَطِ أَهْلِ الشَّامِ، مِمَّنْ قَدِمَ بِالطَّعَامِ يَبِيعُهُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، يَقُولُ: مَنْ يَدُلُّ عَلَىٰ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: فَطَفِقَ النَّاسُ يُشِيرُونَ لَهُ إِلَيَّ، حَتَّىٰ جَاءَنِي فَدَفَعَ إِلَيَّ كِتَابًا مِنْ مَلِكِ غَسَّانَ، وَكُنْتُ كَاتِبًا، فَقَرَأْتُهُ فَإِذَا فِيهِ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَنَا أَنَّ صَاحِبَكَ قَدْ جَفَاكَ، وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْكَ اللهُ بِدَارِ هَوَانٍ وَلَا مَضْيَعَةٍ، فَالْحَقْ بِنَا نُوَاسِكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ، حِينَ قَرَأْتُهَا: وَهٰذِهِ أَيْضًا مِنَ الْبَلَاءِ، فَتَيَامَمْتُ بِهَا التَّنُّورَ فَسَجَرْتُهَا بِهَا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا مَضَتْ أَرْبَعُونَ مِنَ الْخَمْسِينَ، وَاسْتَلْبَثَ الْوَحْيُ، إِذَا رَسُولُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْتِينِي، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَعْتَزِلَ امْرَأَتَكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: أُطَلِّقُهَا أَمْ مَاذَا

me where Ka'b bin Mâlik is?' The people started to point me out to him, and he came to me and gave me a letter from the king of Ghassân. I was literate, so I read it and it said:

"'We have heard that your companion is treating you cruelly, and you do not have to stay in a place where you are humiliated and have no rights. Come to us and we will support you.' When I read it, I said: 'This is also part of the test,' and went to the oven and threw it in. Then when forty of the fifty days had passed, and no Revelation had come, the envoy of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to me and said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ has ordered you to keep away from your wife.' I said: 'Should I divorce her, or what should I do?' He said: 'No, just keep away from her, and do not come near her.' And he sent word to my two companions with similar orders. I said to my wife: 'Go to your family and stay with them until Allâh decides concerning this matter.' The wife of Hilâl bin Umayyah came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said to him: 'O Messenger of Allâh, Hilâl bin Umayyah is an old man who has no servant and no one to take care of him. Do you object if I serve him?' He said: 'No, but he should not come near you.' She said: 'By Allâh, he has no such

أَفْعَلُ؟ قَالَ: لَا، بَلِ اعْتَزِلْهَا، فَلَا تَقْرَبَنَّهَا، قَالَ: فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَىٰ صَاحِبَيَّ بِمِثْلِ ذٰلِكَ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لِامْرَأَتِي: الْحَقِي بِأَهْلِكِ فَكُونِي عِنْدَهُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَقْضِيَ اللهُ فِي هٰذَا الْأَمْرِ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَتِ امْرَأَةُ هِلَالِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَتْ لَهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ هِلَالَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ شَيْخٌ ضَائِعٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ خَادِمٌ، فَهَلْ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَخْدُمَهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، وَلٰكِنْ لَا يَقْرَبَنَّكِ» فَقَالَتْ: إِنَّهُ، وَاللهِ! مَا بِهِ حَرَكَةٌ إِلَىٰ شَيْءٍ، وَوَاللهِ! مَا زَالَ يَبْكِي مُنْذُ كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ، إِلَىٰ يَوْمِهِ هٰذَا.

قَالَ: فَقَالَ لِي بَعْضُ أَهْلِي: لَوِ اسْتَأْذَنْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فِي امْرَأَتِكَ؟ فَقَدْ أَذِنَ لِامْرَأَةِ هِلَالِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَنْ تَخْدُمَهُ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: لَا أَسْتَأْذِنُ فِيهَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، وَمَا يُدْرِينِي مَاذَا يَقُولُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ فِيهَا، وَأَنَا رَجُلٌ شَابٌّ، قَالَ: فَلَبِثْتُ بِذٰلِكَ عَشْرَ لَيَالٍ، فَكَمُلَ لَنَا خَمْسُونَ لَيْلَةً مِنْ حِينَ نُهِيَ عَنْ كَلَامِنَا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ صَلَّيْتُ صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ صَبَاحَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِنَا، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْحَالِ الَّتِي ذَكَرَ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] مِنَّا، قَدْ ضَاقَتْ عَلَيَّ

desire; he has not stopped weeping from the moment this happened until today.'

"Some of my family said to me: 'Why don't you ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission concerning your wife, for he has given the wife of Hilâl bin Umayyah permission to serve him.' I said: 'I will not ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ for permission concerning her, for how can I know what the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ will say if I ask him for permission concerning her, when I am a young man?' I stayed like that for ten days, which completed fifty days from the time when it had become forbidden to speak to us. Then I prayed *Fajr* on the morning of the fiftieth day, on the roof of one of our houses. While I was sitting in the manner that Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, described us, my own self was straitened for me and the earth, vast as it is, was straitened for me,[1] I heard the voice of someone shouting from the top of Mount Sal', saying at the top of his voice: 'O Ka'b bin Mâlik, be of good cheer!' I fell down in prostration, for I knew that a way out had come.

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had announced to the people that Allâh had accepted our repentance when he prayed *Fajr*, and the people started to give us the glad tidings.

نَفْسِي وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيَّ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ، سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَ صَارِخٍ أَوْفَىٰ عَلَىٰ سَلْعٍ يَقُولُ، بِأَعْلَىٰ صَوْتِهِ: يَا كَعْبُ بْنَ مَالِكٍ! أَبْشِرْ، قَالَ: فَخَرَرْتُ سَاجِدًا، وَعَرَفْتُ أَنْ قَدْ جَاءَ فَرَجٌ.

قَالَ: وَآذَنَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ النَّاسَ بِتَوْبَةِ اللهِ عَلَيْنَا، حِينَ صَلَّىٰ صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ، فَذَهَبَ النَّاسُ يُبَشِّرُونَنَا، فَذَهَبَ قِبَلَ صَاحِبَيَّ مُبَشِّرُونَ، وَرَكَضَ رَجُلٌ إِلَيَّ فَرَسًا، وَسَعَىٰ سَاعٍ مِنْ أَسْلَمَ قِبَلِي، وَأَوْفَىٰ عَلَى الْجَبَلِ، فَكَانَ الصَّوْتُ أَسْرَعَ مِنَ الْفَرَسِ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَنِي الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَهُ يُبَشِّرُنِي، نَزَعْتُ لَهُ ثَوْبَيَّ فَكَسَوْتُهُمَا إِيَّاهُ بِبِشَارَتِهِ، وَاللهِ! مَا أَمْلِكُ غَيْرَهُمَا يَوْمَئِذٍ، وَاسْتَعَرْتُ ثَوْبَيْنِ فَلَبِسْتُهُمَا، فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَتَأَمَّمُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، يَتَلَقَّانِي النَّاسُ فَوْجًا فَوْجًا، يُهَنِّئُونِي بِالتَّوْبَةِ وَيَقُولُونَ: لِتَهْنِكَ تَوْبَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْكَ، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ جَالِسٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، [وَ]حَوْلَهُ النَّاسُ، فَقَامَ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ يُهَرْوِلُ حَتَّىٰ صَافَحَنِي وَهَنَّأَنِي، وَاللهِ! مَا قَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ غَيْرُهُ.

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[1] See *At-Tawbah* 9:118.

They went to my two companions to tell them the glad tidings, and one man came to me galloping on his horse, and a man from Aslam came rushing to me, and he stood on top of the mountain and shouted. The man's voice was swifter than the horse. When the one whose voice I had heard giving me the glad tidings came to me, I took off my cloak and gave it to him in return for his good news. By Allâh, I did not have any other garment at that time, and I had to borrow two garments and put them on. I set out to go to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I was met by the people, group after group, congratulating me for my repentance and saying: 'Congratulations for Allâh's acceptance of your repentance.' Then I entered the *Masjid* and saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sitting there with the people around him Ṭalḥah bin 'Ubaidullâh got up and ran towards me to shake my hand and congratulate me, but by Allâh, no man among the *Muhâjirîn* got up except him."

(The sub narrator said:) Ka'b never forgot that (gesture) of Ṭalḥah's.

Ka'b said: "When I greeted the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ with *Salâm*, he said, with his face shining with joy: 'Be of good cheer, for this is the best day you have ever had since the day your mother gave birth to you.' I said: 'Is it from you, O Messenger of

قَالَ: فَكَانَ كَعْبٌ لَا يَنْسَاهَا لِطَلْحَةَ.

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: فَلَمَّا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ، وَهُوَ يَبْرُقُ وَجْهُهُ مِنَ السُّرُورِ وَيَقُولُ: «أَبْشِرْ بِخَيْرِ يَوْمٍ مَرَّ عَلَيْكَ مُنْذُ وَلَدَتْكَ أُمُّكَ» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: أَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَمْ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ» وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا سُرَّ اسْتَنَارَ وَجْهُهُ، حَتَّىٰ كَأَنَّ وَجْهَهُ قِطْعَةُ قَمَرٍ، قَالَ: وَكُنَّا نَعْرِفُ ذٰلِكَ.

قَالَ: فَلَمَّا جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ أَنْخَلِعَ مِنْ مَالِي صَدَقَةً إِلَىٰ اللهِ وَإِلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ بَعْضَ مَالِكَ، فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: فَإِنِّي أُمْسِكُ سَهْمِيَ الَّذِي بِخَيْبَرَ، قَالَ: وَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ اللهَ إِنَّمَا أَنْجَانِي بِالصِّدْقِ، وَإِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ لَا أُحَدِّثَ إِلَّا صِدْقًا مَا بَقِيتُ، قَالَ: فَوَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَبْلَاهُ اللهُ فِي صِدْقِ الْحَدِيثِ، مُنْذُ ذَكَرْتُ ذٰلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ [إِلَىٰ يَوْمِي هٰذَا]، أَحْسَنَ مِمَّا أَبْلَانِي اللهُ [بِهِ]، وَوَاللهِ! مَا تَعَمَّدْتُ كَذْبَةً مُنْذُ قُلْتُ ذٰلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، إِلَىٰ

Allâh, or from Allâh?' He said: 'No, it is from Allâh.' When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was happy, his face would shine, as if it were a piece of the moon, and we would recognize that.

"When I sat before him, I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, as part of my repentance, I will give up my wealth as charity to Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Keep some of (the booty of) your wealth; that is better for you.' I said: 'I will keep my share of Khaibar.' Then I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, Allâh saved me because I spoke the truth. As part of my repentance I shall speak nothing but the truth so long as I live.' By Allâh, I do not know of anyone among the Muslims whom Allâh put to a more severe test because of telling the truth, from the time I said that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until today. By Allâh, I have not told a lie from the time I said that to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until today, and I hope that Allâh will protect me for the rest of my life."

"And Allâh revealed the words:

'Allâh has forgiven the Prophet, the *Muhâjirûn* and the *Anṣâr* who followed him (Muḥammad ﷺ) in the time of distress (Tabûk expedition)'... Until he reached: 'Certainly, He is unto them full of

يَوْمِي هٰذَا، وَإِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ يَحْفَظَنِي اللهُ فِيمَا بَقِيَ.

قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿لَّقَد تَّابَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَى ٱلنَّبِيِّ وَٱلْمُهَٰجِرِينَ وَٱلْأَنصَارِ ٱلَّذِينَ ٱتَّبَعُوهُ فِي سَاعَةِ ٱلْعُسْرَةِ﴾ حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ ﴿إِنَّهُۥ بِهِمْ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ○ وَعَلَى ٱلثَّلَٰثَةِ ٱلَّذِينَ خُلِّفُوا۟ حَتَّىٰٓ إِذَا ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ ٱلْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوٓا۟ أَن لَّا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَّآ إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ لِيَتُوبُوٓا۟ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ هُوَ ٱلتَّوَّابُ ٱلرَّحِيمُ﴾ [التوبة: ١١٧ و١١٨] [حَتَّىٰ بَلَغَ]: ﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ ٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَكُونُوا۟ مَعَ ٱلصَّٰدِقِينَ﴾ [التوبة: ١١٩].

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: وَاللهِ! مَا أَنْعَمَ اللهُ عَلَيَّ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ قَطُّ، بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَانِي اللهُ لِلْإِسْلَامِ، أَعْظَمَ فِي نَفْسِي، مِنْ صِدْقِي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، أَنْ لَا أَكُونَ كَذَبْتُهُ فَأَهْلِكَ كَمَا هَلَكَ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا، إِنَّ اللهَ قَالَ لِلَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا، حِينَ أَنْزَلَ الْوَحْيَ، شَرَّ مَا قَالَ لِأَحَدٍ، وَقَالَ اللهُ: ﴿سَيَحْلِفُونَ بِٱللَّهِ لَكُمْ إِذَا ٱنقَلَبْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لِتُعْرِضُوا۟ عَنْهُمْ فَأَعْرِضُوا۟ عَنْهُمْ إِنَّهُمْ رِجْسٌ وَمَأْوَىٰهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ جَزَآءًۢ بِمَا

kindness, Most Merciful. And (He did forgive also) the three who did not join (the Tabûk expedition) till, for them the earth, vast as it is, was straitened and their ownselves were straitened to them, and they perceived that there is no fleeing from Allâh, and no refuge but with Him. Then, He forgave them (accepted their repentance), that they might beg for His Pardon (repent to Him). Verily, Allâh is the One Who forgives and accepts repentance, Most Merciful."

[until he reached]:

"O you who believe! Be afraid of Allâh, and be with those who are true (in words and deeds)"[1]

Ka'b said; "By Allâh, Allâh did not bestow any blessing upon me, after He guided me to Islam, that was greater in my view than the fact that I told the truth to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and I did not lie and end up doomed as happened to those who lied, when there came Revelation in which Allâh addressed those who had lied, and spoke the harshest words ever spoken to anyone. Allâh said:

"They will swear by Allâh to you (Muslims) when you return to them, that you may turn away from them. So turn away from them. Surely, they are *Rijsun* [i.e. *Najasun* (impure) because of their evil deeds], and Hell is their

كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ۝ يَحْلِفُونَ لَكُمْ لِتَرْضَوْا عَنْهُمْ فَإِن تَرْضَوْا عَنْهُمْ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ﴾

[التوبة: ٩٥، ٩٦].

قَالَ كَعْبٌ: كُنَّا خُلِّفْنَا، أَيُّهَا الثَّلَاثَةُ، عَنْ أَمْرِ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ قَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ حَلَفُوا لَهُ، فَبَايَعَهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمْ، وَأَرْجَأَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَمْرَنَا حَتَّىٰ قَضَى اللهُ فِيهِ، فَبِذَلِكَ قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِّفُوا﴾. وَلَيْسَ الَّذِي ذَكَرَ اللهُ مِمَّا خُلِّفْنَا، تَخَلُّفَنَا عَنِ الْغَزْوِ، وَإِنَّمَا هُوَ تَخْلِيفُهُ إِيَّانَا، وَإِرْجَاؤُهُ أَمْرَنَا، عَمَّنْ حَلَفَ لَهُ وَاعْتَذَرَ إِلَيْهِ فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُ.

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:117-119.

dwelling place – a recompense for that which they used to earn. They (the hypocrites) swear to you (Muslims) that you may be pleased with them, but if you are pleased with them, certainly Allâh is not pleased with the people who are *Al-Fâsiqûn*."[1]

Ka'b said: "Our case was deferred, the theree of us, unlike the case of those whose apology the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ accepted when they swore to him, and he accepted their oath of allegiance and prayed for forgiveness for them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ deferred our case until Allâh decided concerning it. Hence Allâh said: "And (He did forgive also) the three who..." What Allâh says here does not refer to our staying behind from the campaign, rather it refers to His delaying the decision concerning us, unlike those who swore an oath (to the Prophet ﷺ) and apologized to him, from whom he accepted that."

[٧٠١٧] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ سَوَاءً.

[7017] (...) A similar report was narrated from Az-Zuhrî.

[٧٠١٨] **٥٤**-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، ابْنُ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عَمِّهِ، مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ

[7018] 54 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik, who acted as Ka'b's guide when he became blind, said: "I heard Ka'b bin Mâlik telling his story about when he stayed behind from

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:95, 96.

going on the campaign to Tabûk with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." and he quoted the *Hadîth* (as no. 7016) and added: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted to go out on a campaign, he would hint at a destination other than his real goal, except in the case of this campaign."

In the *Hadîth* of Az-Zuhrî's nephew, it does not mention Abû Khaithamah and his catching up with the Prophet ﷺ.

الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ حِينَ عَمِيَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ حَدِيثَهُ، حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَزَادَ فِيهِ، عَلَىٰ يُونُسَ: فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَلَّمَا يُرِيدُ غَزْوَةً إِلَّا وَرَّىٰ بِغَيْرِهَا، حَتَّىٰ كَانَتْ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةُ.

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ، أَبَا خَيْثَمَةَ وَلُحُوقَهُ بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[7019] 55 - (...) 'Abdur-Rahmân bin 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik narrated that his paternal uncle, 'Ubaidullâh bin Ka'b, who was Ka'b's guide when he lost his sight, and who was the most knowledgeable of his people about the *Ahâdîth* of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, said: "I heard my father Ka'b bin Mâlik, who was one of the three whose repentance was accepted, say that he did not stay behind from accompanying the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on any campaign that he went on, except for two campaigns..." and he quoted the *Hadîth* and said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out on the campaign with many people, more than ten thousand, and there was no record of their names."

[٧٠١٩] ٥٥-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ، حِينَ أُصِيبَ بَصَرُهُ، وَكَانَ أَعْلَمَ قَوْمِهِ وَأَوْعَاهُمْ لِأَحَادِيثِ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ وَهُوَ أَحَدُ الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ تِيبَ عَلَيْهِمْ، يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَتَخَلَّفْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا قَطُّ، غَيْرَ غَزْوَتَيْنِ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ وَقَالَ فِيهِ: وَغَزَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِنَاسٍ كَثِيرٍ يَزِيدُونَ عَلَىٰ عَشَرَةِ آلَافٍ، وَلَا يَجْمَعُهُمْ دِيوَانُ حَافِظٍ.

Chapter 10. *Al-Ifk* (The Slander) And The Acceptance Of The Slanderer's Repentance

[7020] 56 - (2770) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî: "Sa'eed bin Al-Musayyab, 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair, 'Alqamah bin Waqqâṣ and 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah bin Mas'ûd narrated the *Ḥadîth* of 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, when the people of the slander said what they said about her, then Allâh declared her innocent of what they said. Each of them told me part of her story, and some of them had better memories than others and reported more details. I tried to memorize what each of them told me of the story, and their reports confirmed one another. They said that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: 'When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ wanted to go out on a journey, he would cast lots between his wives and the one whose name was drawn, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would take her with him.'

"'Âishah said: 'He (ﷺ) cast lots between us for a campaign he was going on, and my name was drawn, so I went out with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. This was after the command of *Ḥijâb* had been revealed, so I would be lifted up in my *Howdah*, and I would be set down in it. That was the case throughout the journey, until the

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابٌ فِي حديث الإفك، وقبول توبة القاذف)

(التحفة ١١)

[٧٠٢٠] ٥٦-(٢٧٧٠) حَدَّثَنَا حِبَّانُ ابْنُ مُوسَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْأَيْلِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ: وَالسِّيَاقُ حَدِيثُ مَعْمَرٍ مِنْ رِوَايَةِ عَبْدٍ وابْنِ رَافِعٍ قَالَ يُونُسُ وَمَعْمَرٌ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ وَقَّاصٍ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ عَنْ حَدِيثِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الْإِفْكِ مَا قَالُوا، فَبَرَّأَهَا اللهُ مِمَّا قَالُوا، وَكُلُّهُمْ حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةً مِنْ حَدِيثِهَا، وَبَعْضُهُمْ كَانَ أَوْعَىٰ لِحَدِيثِهَا مِنْ بَعْضٍ، وَأَثْبَتَ اقْتِصَاصًا، وَقَدْ وَعَيْتُ عَنْ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمُ الْحَدِيثَ الَّذِي حَدَّثَنِي، وَبَعْضُ حَدِيثِهِمْ يُصَدِّقُ بَعْضًا، ذَكَرُوا أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ سَفَرًا، أَقْرَعَ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had finished his campaign, then we headed back.

"'When we were close to Al-Madînah, he gave the command to move on one night. When he gave the command to move on, I got up and walked until I had passed beyond the army, and when I had relieved myself I came back to the camp. I put my hand to my chest and found that my necklace of Ẓafâr beads (a kind of Yemeni beads) had broken and fell off. I went back, looking for my necklace, and that distracted me. The men who used to prepare the camel for me and lift up my *Howdah* came and lifted it onto my camel that I used to ride, and they thought that I was in it.

"'The women at that time were lean and did not carry much flesh, as they did not eat much food. The people did not notice the weight of the *Howdah* when they lifted it up, as I was a young girl. They drove the camel and set out. I found my necklace after the army had moved on, and I came back to their camp and there was no one to call and no one to answer. I waited in the place where I had stayed, thinking that the people would notice I was missing and would come back for me. While I was sitting in that place, tiredness overwhelmed me and I fell asleep. Ṣafwân bin Al-Mu'aṭṭal As-Sulamî Adh-Dhakwânî had stopped to rest towards the end of the night, and he

بَيْنَ نِسَائِهِ، فَأَيَّتُهُنَّ خَرَجَ سَهْمُهَا، خَرَجَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَعَهُ.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَأَقْرَعَ بَيْنَنَا فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا، فَخَرَجَ فِيهَا سَهْمِي، فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَذَلِكَ بَعْدَمَا أُنْزِلَ الْحِجَابُ، فَأَنَا أُحْمَلُ فِي هَوْدَجِي، وَأُنْزَلُ فِيهِ، مَسِيرَنَا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا فَرَغَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ غَزْوِهِ، وَقَفَلَ، وَدَنَوْنَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، آذَنَ لَيْلَةً بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَقُمْتُ حِينَ آذَنُوا بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَمَشَيْتُ حَتَّىٰ جَاوَزْتُ الْجَيْشَ، فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتُ مِنْ شَأْنِي أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَىٰ الرَّحْلِ، فَلَمَسْتُ صَدْرِي فَإِذَا عِقْدِي مِنْ جَزْعِ ظَفَارِ قَدِ انْقَطَعَ، فَرَجَعْتُ فَالْتَمَسْتُ عِقْدِي فَحَبَسَنِي ابْتِغَاؤُهُ، وَأَقْبَلَ الرَّهْطُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يَرْحَلُونَ لِي فَحَمَلُوا هَوْدَجِي، فَرَحَلُوهُ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَرْكَبُ، وَهُمْ يَحْسِبُونَ أَنِّي فِيهِ.

قَالَتْ: وَكَانَتِ النِّسَاءُ إِذْ ذَاكَ خِفَافًا، لَمْ يُهَبَّلْنَ وَلَمْ يَغْشَهُنَّ اللَّحْمُ، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلْنَ الْعُلْقَةَ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ، فَلَمْ يَسْتَنْكِرِ الْقَوْمُ ثِقَلَ الْهَوْدَجِ حِينَ رَحَلُوهُ وَرَفَعُوهُ، وَكُنْتُ جَارِيَةً حَدِيثَةَ السِّنِّ، فَبَعَثُوا الْجَمَلَ وَسَارُوا، وَوَجَدْتُ عِقْدِي بَعْدَ مَا اسْتَمَرَّ الْجَيْشُ، فَجِئْتُ مَنَازِلَهُمْ وَلَيْسَ بِهَا دَاعٍ

was behind the army, and had set out at the end of night. In the morning he reached the place where I was, and he saw the shape of a person sleeping. He came to me, and he recognized me when he saw me, as he used to see me before the *Ḥijâb* was enjoined upon me. I woke up when I heard his *Istirjâ'ah*[1] when he recognized me, and I covered my face with my *Jilbâb*. By Allâh, he did not say a word to me and I did not hear any word from him apart from his *Istirjâ'ah*.

"'He made his camel kneel down and put his foot on its foreleg (to keep it steady), then I mounted it, and he set off, leading me on the mount, until we came to the army, which had stopped to rest in the noonday heat. Then some were doomed because of my situation, foremost among whom was 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy bin Salûl. We arrived in Al-Madînah, and I fell sick for a month after we arrived in Al-Madînah. The people were spreading what the people of the slander were saying, and I was not aware of any of that. What gave me cause for alarm was that I did not see the kindness that I usually saw from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when I was sick; rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would just come and greet me with *Salâm*, and say: "How are you?" So that made me worried, but I was

وَلَا مُجِيبٌ، فَتَيَمَّمْتُ مَنْزِلِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ فِيهِ، وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّ الْقَوْمَ سَيَفْقِدُونَنِي فَيَرْجِعُونَ إِلَيَّ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسَةٌ فِي مَنْزِلِي غَلَبَتْنِي عَيْنِي فَنِمْتُ، وَكَانَ صَفْوَانُ بْنُ الْمُعَطَّلِ السُّلَمِيُّ، ثُمَّ الذَّكْوَانِيُّ، قَدْ عَرَّسَ، مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْجَيْشِ فَادَّلَجَ، فَأَصْبَحَ عِنْدَ مَنْزِلِي، فَرَأَىٰ سَوَادَ إِنْسَانٍ نَائِمٍ، فَأَتَانِي فَعَرَفَنِي حِينَ رَآنِي، وَقَدْ كَانَ يَرَانِي قَبْلَ أَنْ يُضْرَبَ الْحِجَابُ عَلَيَّ، فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ بِاسْتِرْجَاعِهِ حِينَ عَرَفَنِي، فَخَمَّرْتُ وَجْهِي بِجِلْبَابِي، وَوَاللهِ! مَا يُكَلِّمُنِي كَلِمَةً وَلَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ كَلِمَةً غَيْرَ اسْتِرْجَاعِهِ، حَتَّىٰ أَنَاخَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، فَوَطِىءَ عَلَىٰ يَدِهَا فَرَكِبْتُهَا، فَانْطَلَقَ يَقُودُ بِي الرَّاحِلَةَ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَيْنَا الْجَيْشَ، بَعْدَ مَا نَزَلُوا مُوغِرِينَ فِي نَحْرِ الظَّهِيرَةِ، فَهَلَكَ مَنْ هَلَكَ فِي شَأْنِي، وَكَانَ الَّذِي تَوَلَّىٰ كِبْرَهُ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُبَيٍّ ابْنُ سَلُولَ، فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَاشْتَكَيْتُ، حِينَ قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ، شَهْرًا، وَالنَّاسُ يُفِيضُونَ فِي قَوْلِ أَهْلِ الْإِفْكِ، وَلَا أَشْعُرُ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، وَهُوَ يُرِيبُنِي فِي وَجَعِي أَنِّي لَا أَعْرِفُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ اللُّطْفَ الَّذِي كُنتُ أَرَىٰ

[1] Saying: "Verily to Allâh we belong and verily unto Him is our return."

unaware of the evil, until I went out after I had begun to recover, and Umm Misṭaḥ went out with me, to Al-Manâṣi', which is where we used to relieve ourselves. We only used to go out at night, and that was before we had latrines close to our houses. We were like the early Arabs in our efforts to keep clean; we did not like to have latrines close to our houses.

"'Umm Misṭaḥ and I set out. She was the daughter of Abû Ruhm bin Al-Muṭṭalib bin 'Abd Manâf, and her mother was the daughter of Ṣakhr bin 'Âmir, the maternal aunt of Abû Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddîq. Her son was Misṭaḥ bin Uthâthah bin 'Abbâd bin Al-Muṭṭalib. The daughter of Abû Ruhm and I set out for my house when we had finished our business, and Umm Misṭaḥ stumbled on her apron and said: "Woe to Misṭaḥ!" I said to her: "What a bad thing you have said; are you berating a man who was present at (the battle of) Badr?" She said: "O you! Have you not heard what he said?" I said: "What did he say?" She told me what the people of the slander were saying, and my sickness became worse. When I came back to my house, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered upon me and greeted me with *Salâm*, then he said: "How are you?" I said: "Will you give me permission to go to my parents?" "'At that time I wanted to get confirmation of the

مِنْهُ حِينَ أَشْتَكِي، إِنَّمَا يَدْخُلُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَيُسَلِّمُ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «كَيْفَ تِيكُمْ؟» فَذَاكَ يَرِيبُنِي، وَلَا أَشْعُرُ بِالشَّرِّ، حَتَّىٰ خَرَجْتُ بَعْدَ مَا نَقَهْتُ وَخَرَجَتْ مَعِيَ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ قِبَلَ الْمَنَاصِعِ، وَهُوَ مُتَبَرَّزُنَا، وَلَا نَخْرُجُ إِلَّا لَيْلًا إِلَىٰ لَيْلٍ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَ الْكُنُفَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ بُيُوتِنَا، وَأَمْرُنَا أَمْرُ الْعَرَبِ الْأُوَلِ فِي التَّنَزُّهِ، وَكُنَّا نَتَأَذَّىٰ بِالْكُنُفِ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَهَا عِنْدَ بُيُوتِنَا، فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَأُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ، وَهِيَ بِنْتُ أَبِي رُهْمِ بْنِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ وَأُمُّهَا بِنْتُ صَخْرِ ابْنِ عَامِرٍ، خَالَةُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ، وَابْنُهَا مِسْطَحُ بْنُ أُثَاثَةَ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَأَقْبَلْتُ أَنَا وَبِنْتُ أَبِي رُهْمٍ قِبَلَ بَيْتِي، حِينَ فَرَغْنَا مِنْ شَأْنِنَا، فَعَثَرَتْ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ فِي مِرْطِهَا، فَقَالَتْ: تَعِسَ مِسْطَحٌ، فَقُلْتُ لَهَا: بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتِ، أَتَسُبِّينَ رَجُلًا قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، قَالَتْ: أَيْ هَنْتَاهُ! أَوَ لَمْ تَسْمَعِي مَا قَالَ؟ قُلْتُ: وَمَاذَا قَالَ؟ قَالَتْ، فَأَخْبَرَتْنِي بِقَوْلِ أَهْلِ الْإِفْكِ، فَازْدَدْتُ مَرَضًا إِلَىٰ مَرَضِي، فَلَمَّا رَجَعْتُ إِلَىٰ بَيْتِي، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «كَيْفَ تِيكُمْ؟» قُلْتُ: أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ آتِيَ أَبَوَيَّ؟ قَالَتْ:

news from them. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave me permission, so I went to my parents and said to my mother: 'O my mother, what are the people talking about?' She said: 'O my daughter, do not worry, for by Allâh there was never a good looking woman who was loved by her husband and she had co-wives, but they tried to find fault with her.' I said: '*Subhân Allâh*, are the people talking about that?' I wept that night until morning came, and my tears never stopped, and I did not get a wink of sleep. When morning came I was still weeping. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called 'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib and Usâmah bin Zaid, when the Revelation was delayed, and asked their advice about leaving his wife.

"'As for Usâmah bin Zaid, he told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ what he knew about his wife's innocence, and what he knew of his (the Prophet's) love for her. He said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, she is your wife, and we know nothing but good about her.' As for 'Alî bin Abî Ṭâlib, he said: 'Allâh has not imposed any restrictions on you, and there are many other women besides her. If you ask the slave woman she will tell you the truth.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ called Barîrah and said: 'O Barîrah, have you seen anything to make you doubt about 'Âishah?' Barîrah said to him: 'By the One Who sent

وَأَنَا حِينَئِذٍ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَتَيَقَّنَ الْخَبَرَ مِنْ قِبَلِهِمَا، فَأَذِنَ لِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَجِئْتُ أَبَوَيَّ فَقُلْتُ لِأُمِّي: يَا أُمَّتَاهْ! مَا يَتَحَدَّثُ النَّاسُ؟ [فَـ]قَالَتْ: يَا بُنَيَّةُ! هَوِّنِي عَلَيْكِ، فَوَاللهِ! لَقَلَّمَا كَانَتِ امْرَأَةٌ قَطُّ وَضِيئَةٌ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ يُحِبُّهَا، وَلَهَا ضَرَائِرُ، إِلَّا كَثَّرْنَ عَلَيْهَا، قَالَتْ: قُلْتُ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! وَقَدْ تَحَدَّثَ النَّاسُ بِهٰذَا؟. قَالَتْ: فَبَكَيْتُ تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةَ حَتَّىٰ أَصْبَحْتُ لَا يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحْتُ أَبْكِي، وَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَأُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ حِينَ اسْتَلْبَثَ الْوَحْيُ، يَسْتَشِيرُهُمَا فِي فِرَاقِ أَهْلِهِ، قَالَتْ: فَأَمَّا أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ فَأَشَارَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهِ، وَبِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ فِي نَفْسِهِ لَهُمْ مِنَ الْوُدِّ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! هُمْ أَهْلُكَ وَلَا نَعْلَمُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَأَمَّا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يُضَيِّقِ اللهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَالنِّسَاءُ سِوَاهَا كَثِيرٌ، وَإِنْ تَسْأَلِ الْجَارِيَةَ تَصْدُقْكَ، قَالَتْ: فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَ: «أَيْ بَرِيرَةُ! هَلْ رَأَيْتِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ يَرِيبُكِ مِنْ عَائِشَةَ؟» قَالَتْ لَهُ بَرِيرَةُ: وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ! إِنْ رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهَا أَمْرًا قَطُّ أَغْمِصُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَكْثَرَ مِنْ

you with the truth, I have never seen anything objectionable from her, except that she is a young girl who falls asleep when making dough for her family, then the domestic sheep comes and eats it.'

"'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood on the *Minbar* and sought support against 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy bin Salûl. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said when he was on the *Minbar*: 'O Muslims, who will support me against a man who has offended me with regard to my family? By Allâh, I know nothing but good about my family, and they have mentioned a man (Ṣafwân) about whom I know nothing but good, and he has never entered upon my family except with me.' Sa'd bin Mu'âdh Al-Anṣârî stood up and said: 'I will support you against him, O Messenger of Allâh. If he is from Aws, I will strike his neck, and if he is from our brothers of Al-Khazraj, tell us what to do and we will do as you command.' Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah, who was the chief of Al-Khazraj, stood up. He was a righteous man but tribalism overtook him, and he said to Sa'd bin Mu'âdh: 'You are lying, by Allâh. You will not kill him and you will not be able to kill him.' Usaid bin Ḥuḍair, who was the cousin of Sa'd bin Mu'âdh, stood up and said to Sa'd bin 'Ubâdah: 'You are lying, by Allâh. We will certainly kill him, and you are a hypocrite, defending the hypocrites.'

أَنَّهَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ، تَنَامُ عَنْ عَجِينِ أَهْلِهَا، فَتَأْتِي الدَّاجِنُ فَتَأْكُلُهُ، قَالَتْ: فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ، فَاسْتَعْذَرَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُبَيٍّ ابْنِ سَلُولَ، قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ: «يَا مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ! مَنْ يَعْذِرُنِي مِنْ رَجُلٍ قَدْ بَلَغَنِي أَذَاهُ فِي أَهْلِ بَيْتِي، فَوَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِي إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَلَقَدْ ذَكَرُوا رَجُلًا مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِ إِلَّا خَيْرًا، وَمَا كَانَ يَدْخُلُ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِي إِلَّا مَعِي» فَقَامَ سَعْدُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ فَقَالَ: أَنَا أَعْذِرُكَ مِنْهُ. يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الْأَوْسِ ضَرَبْنَا عُنُقَهُ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ إِخْوَانِنَا الْخَزْرَجِ أَمَرْتَنَا فَفَعَلْنَا أَمْرَكَ، قَالَتْ: فَقَامَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ، وَهُوَ سَيِّدُ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا صَالِحًا، وَلٰكِنِ اجْتَهَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ، فَقَالَ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ: [كَذَبْتَ]، لَعَمْرُ اللهِ! لَا تَقْتُلُهُ وَلَا تَقْدِرُ عَلَىٰ قَتْلِهِ، فَقَامَ أُسَيْدُ بْنُ حُضَيْرٍ، وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَمِّ سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ، فَقَالَ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ: كَذَبْتَ، لَعَمْرُ اللهِ! لَنَقْتُلَنَّهُ، فَإِنَّكَ مُنَافِقٌ تُجَادِلُ عَنِ الْمُنَافِقِينَ، فَثَارَ الْحَيَّانِ الْأَوْسُ وَالْخَزْرَجُ، حَتَّىٰ هَمُّوا أَنْ يَقْتَتِلُوا، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَائِمٌ عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ، فَلَمْ

" 'They began to argue while the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was standing on the *Minbar*, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ kept trying to calm them down, until they finally calmed down and fell silent. I wept that day, and my tears never stopped and I did not get a wink of sleep. Then I wept the following night, and my tears never stopped and I did not get a wink of sleep, and my parents thought that my weeping would be the end of me. While they were sitting with me and I was weeping, an *Anṣârî* woman asked permission to come in and I gave her permission. She sat down and wept. While we were like that, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came in and greeted us with *Salâm*, then he sat down. He had not sat with me since the rumour began, and for a month, no Revelation had come to him concerning me. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recited the *Tashah-hud* when he sat down, then he said 'O 'Âishah, I have heard such and such about you. If you are innocent then Allâh will declare your innocence, and if you have committed a sin, then ask Allâh to forgive you, and repent to Him, for when a person admits his sin and repents, Allâh will accept his repentance.' When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ finished what he was saying, my tears dried up and not another drop fell. I said to my father: 'Answer the Messenger of

يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّىٰ سَكَتُوا وَسَكَتَ، قَالَتْ: وَبَكَيْتُ يَوْمِي ذَٰلِكَ، لَا يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، ثُمَّ بَكَيْتُ لَيْلَتِيَ الْمُقْبِلَةَ، لَا يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ وَلَا أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، وَأَبَوَايَ يَظُنَّانِ أَنَّ الْبُكَاءَ فَالِقٌ كَبِدِي، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمَا جَالِسَانِ عِنْدِي، وَأَنَا أَبْكِي، اسْتَأْذَنَتْ عَلَيَّ امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَأَذِنْتُ لَهَا، فَجَلَسَتْ تَبْكِي، قَالَتْ: فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ دَخَلَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ جَلَسَ، قَالَتْ: وَلَمْ يَجْلِسْ عِنْدِي مُنْذُ قِيلَ لِي مَا قِيلَ، وَقَدْ لَبِثَ شَهْرًا لَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيْهِ فِي شَأْنِي بِشَيْءٍ، قَالَتْ: فَتَشَهَّدَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ جَلَسَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، يَا عَائِشَةُ! فَإِنَّهُ [قَدْ] بَلَغَنِي عَنْكِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَإِنْ كُنْتِ بَرِيئَةً فَسَيُبَرِّئُكِ اللهُ، وَإِنْ كُنْتِ أَلْمَمْتِ بِذَنْبٍ، فَاسْتَغْفِرِي اللهَ وَتُوبِي إِلَيْهِ، فَإِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا اعْتَرَفَ بِذَنْبٍ ثُمَّ تَابَ، تَابَ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ». قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَقَالَتَهُ، قَلَصَ دَمْعِي حَتَّىٰ مَا أُحِسُّ مِنْهُ قَطْرَةً، فَقُلْتُ لِأَبِي: أَجِبْ عَنِّي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فِيمَا قَالَ: فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ! مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ لِأُمِّي: أَجِيبِي عَنِّي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ،

Allâh ﷺ on my behalf.' He said: 'By Allâh, I do not know what I should say to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' I said to my mother: 'Answer the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on my behalf.' She said: 'By Allâh, I do not know what I should say to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' I was a young girl who did not know much of the Qur'ân, but I said: 'By Allâh, I know that you (all) have been listening to this (rumour) until it settled in your minds and you believed it. If I say to you that I am innocent, and Allâh knows that I am innocent, you will not believe me, but if I admit something to you, and Allâh knows that I am innocent, you will believe me. By Allâh, I can find no likeness for me and you except that which the father of Yûsuf said: 'So (for me) patience is most fitting. And it is Allâh (Alone) Whose Help can be sought against that (lie) which you describe.'[1]

"'Then I turned away and lay down on my bed. By Allâh, at that time I knew I was innocent, and that Allâh would prove my innocence, but by Allâh, I did not think that He would reveal Revelation concerning me that would be recited. I did not think that I was so important that Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, would speak of me in words that would be recited. Rather I hoped that the

فَقَالَتْ: وَاللهِ! مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقُلْتُ، وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ لَا أَقْرَأُ كَثِيرًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ: إِنِّي، وَاللهِ! لَقَدْ عَرَفْتُ أَنَّكُمْ قَدْ سَمِعْتُمْ بِهٰذَا حَتَّىٰ اسْتَقَرَّ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ وَصَدَّقْتُمْ بِهِ، فَإِنْ قُلْتُ لَكُمْ: إِنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، وَاللهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، لَا تُصَدِّقُونِي بِذَلِكَ، وَلَئِنِ اعْتَرَفْتُ لَكُمْ بِأَمْرٍ، وَاللهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، لَتُصَدِّقُونِّي، وَإِنِّي، وَاللهِ! مَا أَجِدُ لِي وَلَكُمْ مَثَلًا إِلَّا كَمَا قَالَ أَبُو يُوسُفَ: ﴿فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَىٰ مَا تَصِفُونَ﴾.

قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ تَحَوَّلْتُ وَاضْطَجَعْتُ عَلَىٰ فِرَاشِي، قَالَتْ: وَأَنَا، وَاللهِ! حِينَئِذٍ أَعْلَمُ أَنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ، وَأَنَّ اللهَ مُبَرِّئِي بِبَرَاءَتِي، وَلٰكِنْ، وَاللهِ! مَا كُنْتُ أَظُنُّ أَنْ يُنْزَلَ فِي شَأْنِي وَحْيٌ يُتْلَىٰ، وَلَشَأْنِي كَانَ أَحْقَرَ فِي نَفْسِي مِنْ أَنْ يَتَكَلَّمَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ فِيَّ بِأَمْرٍ يُتْلَىٰ، وَلٰكِنِّي كُنْتُ أَرْجُو أَنْ يَرَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي النَّوْمِ رُؤْيَا يُبَرِّئُنِي اللهُ بِهَا، قَالَتْ: فَوَاللهِ! مَا رَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَجْلِسَهُ، وَلَا خَرَجَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ أَحَدٌ، حَتَّىٰ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَلَىٰ نَبِيِّهِ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَهُ مَا كَانَ يَأْخُذُهُ مِنَ الْبُرَحَاءِ

[1] Yûsuf 12:18.

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would be shown something in a dream through which Allâh would prove that I was innocent. By Allâh, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not move from where he was sitting, and no one in the house left before Allâh sent Revelation to His Prophet ﷺ, and he was overcome by the burden that overcame him when he received Revelation, when he perspired with drops of sweat like pearls on a winter day because of the weight of the words that were being revealed to him.

" 'When it was over, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled and the first thing he said was: 'Be of good cheer, O 'Âishah, for Allâh has declared you innocent.' My mother said to me: 'Get up and go to him.' I said: 'By Allâh, I will not get up and go to him, and I will not praise anyone but Allâh, for He is the One Who has revealed that I am innocent.' Allâh revealed the words; 'Verily, those who brought forth the slander are a group among you. Consider it not a bad thing for you. Nay, it is good for you...',[1] ten Verses. Allâh revealed these Verses declaring that I was innocent.

" 'Abû Bakr, who used to spend on Misṭaḥ, because he was a relative of his and was poor, said: 'By Allâh, I will never spend anything on him again after what he said about 'Âishah.' Then

عِنْدَ الْوَحْيِ، حَتَّىٰ إِنَّهُ لَيَتَحَدَّرُ مِنْهُ مِثْلُ الْجُمَانِ مِنَ الْعَرَقِ، فِي الْيَوْمِ الشَّاتِي، مِنْ ثِقَلِ الْقَوْلِ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَتْ: فَلَمَّا سُرِّيَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ يَضْحَكُ، فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ كَلِمَةٍ تَكَلَّمَ بِهَا أَنْ قَالَ: «أَبْشِرِي، يَا عَائِشَةُ! أَمَّا اللهُ فَقَدْ بَرَّأَكِ» فَقَالَتْ لِي أُمِّي: قُومِي إِلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! لَا أَقُومُ إِلَيْهِ، وَلَا أَحْمَدُ إِلَّا اللهَ، هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ بَرَاءَتِي، قَالَتْ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ جَآءُو بِٱلْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِّنكُمْ لَا تَحْسَبُوهُ شَرًّا لَّكُم بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ﴾ [النور: ١١]. عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ هٰذِهِ الْآيَاتِ بِبَرَاءَتِي. قَالَتْ: فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَكَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَىٰ مِسْطَحٍ لِقَرَابَتِهِ مِنْهُ وَفَقْرِهِ: وَاللهِ! لَا أُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا أَبَدًا، بَعْدَ الَّذِي قَالَ لِعَائِشَةَ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَا يَأْتَلِ أُوْلُواْ ٱلْفَضْلِ مِنكُمْ وَٱلسَّعَةِ أَن يُؤْتُوٓاْ أُوْلِي ٱلْقُرْبَىٰ﴾ [النور: ٢٢]. إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿أَلَا تُحِبُّونَ أَن يَغْفِرَ ٱللَّهُ لَكُمْ﴾.

قَالَ حِبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: هٰذِهِ أَرْجَىٰ آيَةٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللهِ.

فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأُحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللهُ لِي، فَرَجَعَ إِلَىٰ مِسْطَحٍ النَّفَقَةَ

[1] *An-Nûr* 24:11.

Allâh revealed the words: 'And let not those among you who are blessed with graces and wealth swear not to give (any sort of help) to their kinsmen, *Al-Masâkîn* (the needy), and those who left their homes for Allâh's Cause. Let them pardon and forgive. Do you not love that Allâh should forgive you?...'"[1]

Ḥibbân bin Mûsâ said: " 'Abdullâh bin Al-Mubârak said: 'This is the Verse in the Book of Allâh which gives the most hope.'"

'Abû Bakr said: "By Allâh, I love that Allâh should forgive me," so he continued to spend on Misṭaḥ as he used to, and said: "I will never stop it.'"

'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ asked Zainab bint Jaḥsh about me: "What do you know?" Or: "What do you think?" She said: "O Messenger of Allâh, by Allâh I have never heard or seen, and by Allâh, I do not know, anything but good.'"

'Âishah said: "She was the one among the wives of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who used to compete with me, but Allâh protected her by means of her piety, but her sister Ḥamnah bint Jaḥsh opposed her, and was one of those who were doomed."

Az-Zuhrî said: "This is what we have heard about this group."

الَّتِي كَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: لَا أَنْزِعُهَا مِنْهُ أَبَدًا.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ سَأَلَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنْ أَمْرِي: «مَا عَلِمْتِ؟ أَوْ مَا رَأَيْتِ؟» فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَحْمِي سَمْعِي وَبَصَرِي، وَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَهِيَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُسَامِينِي مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَعَصَمَهَا اللهُ بِالْوَرَعِ، وَطَفِقَتْ أُخْتُهَا حَمْنَةُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ تُحَارِبُ لَهَا، فَهَلَكَتْ فِيمَنْ هَلَكَ.

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَهٰذَا مَا انْتَهَى إِلَيْنَا مِنْ أَمْرِ هٰؤُلَاءِ الرَّهْطِ.

وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ: احْتَمَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ.

[1] *An-Nûr* 24:22.

[7021] 57 - (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus and Ma'mar (no. 7020) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with their chain of narrators.

In the *Hadîth* of Sâlih it adds: "'Urwah said: ''Âishah did not like Hassân to be reviled in her presence, and she said: "He said:

'My father, my mother and my honor are all to defend the honour of Muhammad against you.'"

He also added: "'Urwah said: ''Âishah said: "By Allâh, the man against whom the allegation was made said: '*Subhân-Allâh*, by the One in Whose Hand is my soul, I never unveiled any woman.' Then after that he was killed as a martyr in the cause of Allâh."

[٧٠٢١] ٥٧-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ وَمَعْمَرٍ بِإِسْنَادِهِمَا.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ فُلَيْحٍ: اجْتَهَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ، كَمَا قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ: احْتَمَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ كَقَوْلِ يُونُسَ وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُسَبَّ عِنْدَهَا حَسَّانُ. وَتَقُولُ: إِنَّهُ قَالَ:

فَإِنَّ أَبِي وَوَالِدَهُ وَعِرْضِي
لِعِرْضِ مُحَمَّدٍ مِنْكُمْ وِقَاءُ

وَزَادَ أَيْضًا: قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَاللهِ! إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ الَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُ مَا قِيلَ لَيَقُولُ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا كَشَفْتُ عَنْ كَنَفِ أُنْثَىٰ قَطُّ، قَالَتْ: ثُمَّ قُتِلَ بَعْدَ ذٰلِكَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ شَهِيدًا.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: مُوعِرِينَ فِي نَحْرِ الظَّهِيرَةِ.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: مُوغِرِينَ.

قَالَ عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: قُلْتُ لِعَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: مَا قَوْلُهُ مُوغِرِينَ؟ قَالَ: الْوَغْرَةُ شِدَّةُ الْحَرِّ.

[7022] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Âishah said: "When the rumours spread about me, I did not know about it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up to deliver a *Khuṭbah*. He recited the *Tashahhud* and he praised Allâh as He deserves to be praised, then he said: 'Advise me with regard to some people who have made false charges against my wife, for by Allâh I do not know anything bad about my wife at all. And they have made false charges concerning a man about whom, by Allâh, I do not know anything bad at all, and who never entered my house except when I was present, and I was never absent on a journey but he was absent with me..." And he quoted the *Ḥadîth*, in which it says: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered my house and asked my slave woman, and she said: 'By Allâh, I do not know of any fault in her except that she falls asleep and the sheep comes in and eats her dough – or her yeast'" – Hishâm was not sure. "Some of his Companions scolded her and said: 'Tell the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ the truth,' and they referred bluntly to this matter. She said: '*Subḥân-Allâh*, by Allâh I do not know anything about her but what the goldsmith knows about a piece of pure gold.'"

"News of that reached the man concerning whom these things were being said, and he said: '*Subḥân-Allâh*, by Allâh I have never unveiled any woman.'"

[٧٠٢٢] ٥٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا ذُكِرَ مِنْ شَأْنِي الَّذِي ذُكِرَ، وَمَا عَلِمْتُ بِهِ، قَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ خَطِيبًا فَتَشَهَّدَ، فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ، أَشِيرُوا عَلَيَّ فِي أُنَاسٍ أَبَنُوا أَهْلِي، وَايْمُ اللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَىٰ أَهْلِي مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ، وَأَبَنُوهُمْ، بِمَنْ، وَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ، وَلَا دَخَلَ بَيْتِي قَطُّ إِلَّا وَأَنَا حَاضِرٌ، وَلَا غِبْتُ فِي سَفَرٍ إِلَّا غَابَ مَعِي»، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِقِصَّتِهِ، وَفِيهِ: وَلَقَدْ دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْتِي فَسَأَلَ جَارِيَتِي، فَقَالَتْ: وَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهَا عَيْبًا، إِلَّا أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَرْقُدُ حَتَّىٰ تَدْخُلَ الشَّاةُ فَتَأْكُلَ عَجِينَهَا، أَوْ قَالَتْ خَمِيرَهَا - شَكَّ هِشَامٌ- فَانْتَهَرَهَا بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: اصْدُقِي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، حَتَّىٰ أَسْقَطُوا لَهَا بِهِ، فَقَالَتْ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! وَاللهِ! مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا مَا يَعْلَمُ الصَّائِغُ عَلَىٰ تِبْرِ الذَّهَبِ الْأَحْمَرِ.

وَقَدْ بَلَغَ الْأَمْرُ ذَٰلِكَ الرَّجُلَ الَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ! وَاللهِ! مَا كَشَفْتُ عَنْ كَنَفِ أُنْثَىٰ قَطُّ.

'Âishah said: "He was killed as a martyr in the cause of Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

It is also narrated that those who spoke of it were Mistah, Hamnah and Hassân. As for the hypocrite 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy, he is the one who collected false rumours and spread them further. And he is the one who took the lead in that, along with Hamnah.

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَقُتِلَ شَهِيدًا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ.

وَفِيهِ أَيْضًا مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ: وَكَانَ الَّذِينَ تَكَلَّمُوا بِهِ مِسْطَحٌ وَحَمْنَةُ وَحَسَّانُ، وَأَمَّا الْمُنَافِقُ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُبَيٍّ فَهُوَ الَّذِي كَانَ يَسْتَوْشِيهِ وَيَجْمَعُهُ، وَ هُوَ الَّذِي تَوَلَّىٰ كِبْرَهُ، وَحِمْنَةُ.

Chapter 11. Exoneration Of The Prophet's Concubine

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ براءة حرم النبيّ ﷺ من الريبة) (التحفة ١٢)

[7023] 59 - (2771) It was narrated from Anas that a man was accused of misbehaving with the concubine of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who had borne him a child. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to 'Alî: "Go and strike his neck." 'Alî came to him and found him in a well, cooling himself off. 'Alî said to him: "Come out," and he took him by the hand and brought him out. Then he saw that he was mutilated and did not have a penis, so he refrained from killing him. Then he came to the Prophet ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, he is mutilated, he does not have a penis."

[٧٠٢٣] ٥٩-(٢٧٧١) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ يُتَّهَمُ بِأُمِّ وَلَدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِعَلِيٍّ: اذْهَبْ فَاضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ، فَأَتَاهُ عَلِيٌّ فَإِذَا هُوَ فِي رَكِيٍّ يَتَبَرَّدُ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَلِيٌّ: اخْرُجْ، فَنَاوَلَهُ يَدَهُ فَأَخْرَجَهُ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مَجْبُوبٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ ذَكَرٌ، فَكَفَّ عَلِيٌّ عَنْهُ، ثُمَّ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهُ لَمَجْبُوبٌ، مَا لَهُ ذَكَرٌ.

50. The Book Of The Attributes Of The Hypocrites And The Rulings Concerning Them

٦ - (المعجم ٥٠) - كتاب صفات المنافقين وأحكامهم (التحفة ...)

Chapter...The Attributes Of The Hypocrites And The Rulings Concerning Them

(المعجم . . . .) - (باب صفات المنافقين وأحكامهم) (التحفة ١٣)

[7024] 1 - (2772) Zaid bin Arqam said: "We set out on a journey with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the people encountered hardship. 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy said to his companions: 'Spend not on those who are with Allâh's Messenger, until they desert him.' And he ('Abdullâh bin Ubayy) said: 'If we return to Al-Madînah, indeed the more honourable will expel therefrom the meaner.'

"I went to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and told him about that, and he sent for 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy and asked him about that. 'Abdullâh swore a vehement oath saying that he had not said that, and he said: 'Zaid is lying to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.' I was very upset about what they said, until Allâh revealed confirming what I had said: 'When the hypocrites come to you...'[1]

"Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ summoned them so that he could pray for forgiveness for

[٧٠٢٤] ١-(٢٧٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ يَقُولُ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي سَفَرٍ، أَصَابَ النَّاسَ فِيهِ شِدَّةٌ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُبَيٍّ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: لَا تُنْفِقُوا عَلَىٰ مَنْ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ حَتَّىٰ يَنْفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِهِ.

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: وَهِيَ فِي قِرَاءَةِ مَنْ خَفَضَ حَوْلَهُ.

وَقَالَ: لَئِنْ رَجَعْنَا إِلَىٰ الْمَدِينَةِ لَيُخْرِجَنَّ الْأَعَزُّ مِنْهَا الْأَذَلَّ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَأَرسَلَ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُبَيٍّ فَسَأَلَهُ فَاجْتَهَدَ يَمِينَهُ مَا فَعَلَ، فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ زَيْدٌ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَوَقَعَ فِي نَفْسِي مِمَّا قَالُوا شِدَّةٌ، حَتَّىٰ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ تَصْدِيقِي: ﴿إِذَا جَآءَكَ ٱلْمُنَـٰفِقُونَ﴾.

[1] *Al-Munâfiqûn* 63:1.

them, but they turned their heads away. And His Words: '...They are as blocks of wood propped up...'[1] And they were rather good-looking men."

قَالَ: ثُمَّ دَعَاهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِيَسْتَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ، قَالَ: فَلَوَّوْا رُءُوسَهُمْ، وَقَوْلُهُ: ﴿كَأَنَّهُمْ خُشُبٌ مُّسَنَّدَةٌ﴾. وَقَالَ: كَانُوا رِجَالًا أَجْمَلَ شَيْءٍ.

[7025] 2 - (2773) It was narrated from 'Amr that he heard Jâbir say: "The Prophet ﷺ came to the grave of 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy and brought him out of his grave and placed him on his knees and blew on him, and dressed him in his own shirt. And Allâh knows best."

[٧٠٢٥] **٢-(٢٧٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو؛ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ: أَتَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ قَبْرَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُبَيٍّ، فَأَخْرَجَهُ مِنْ قَبْرِهِ فَوَضَعَهُ عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ، وَنَفَثَ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ رِيقِهِ، وَأَلْبَسَهُ قَمِيصَهُ، وَاللهُ أَعْلَمُ.

[7026] (...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Prophet ﷺ came to 'Abdullâh bin 'Ubayy after he had been placed in his grave..." and he narrated a *Ḥadîth* like that of Sufyân (no. 7025).

[٧٠٢٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: جَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُبَيٍّ، بَعْدَمَا أُدْخِلَ حُفْرَتَهُ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ.

[7027] 3 - (2774) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "When 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy (bin Salûl) died, his son 'Abdullâh bin 'Abdullâh came to the Messenger

[٧٠٢٧] **٣-(٢٧٧٤) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ

[1] *Al-Munâfiqûn* 63:4.

of Allâh ﷺ and asked him to give him his shirt so that he could shroud his father in it, and he gave it to him. Then he asked him to offer the funeral prayer for him, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up to pray for him. 'Umar stood up and took hold of the garment of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, will you offer the funeral prayer for him when Allâh has forbidden you to pray for him?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Rather Allâh has given me the choice, as He said: "Whether you ask for forgiveness for them or do not ask for forgiveness for them, if you ask for forgiveness for them seventy times..."[1] – and I will do more than that.' He said: 'But he is a hypocrite.' Then Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed: "And never pray (funeral prayer) for any of them (hypocrites) who dies, nor stand at his grave..."[2]

قَالَ: لَمَّا تُوُفِّيَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُبَيٍّ [ابْنُ سَلُولَ]، جَاءَ ابْنُهُ، عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَسَأَلَهُ أَنْ يُعْطِيَهُ قَمِيصَهُ يُكَفِّنُ فِيهِ أَبَاهُ، فَأَعْطَاهُ، ثُمَّ سَأَلَهُ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِيُصَلِّيَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَامَ عُمَرُ فَأَخَذَ بِثَوْبِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَتُصَلِّي عَلَيْهِ وَقَدْ نَهَاكَ اللهُ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيْهِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّمَا خَيَّرَنِي اللهُ فَقَالَ: ﴿ٱسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ أَوْ لَا تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ إِن تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ سَبْعِينَ مَرَّةً﴾ وَسَأَزِيدُهُ عَلَىٰ سَبْعِينَ» قَالَ: إِنَّهُ مُنَافِقٌ، فَصَلَّىٰ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَا تُصَلِّ عَلَىٰٓ أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُم مَّاتَ أَبَدًا وَلَا تَقُمْ عَلَىٰ قَبْرِهِۦٓ﴾ [التوبة: ٨٤].

[7028] 4 - (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7027) was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain of narrators and he added: "So he (ﷺ) stopped praying for them."

[٧٠٢٨] ٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ - وَزَادَ: قَالَ: فَتَرَكَ الصَّلَاةَ عَلَيْهِمْ.

[7029] 5 - (2775) It was narrated that Ibn Mas'ûd said: "Three people gathered at the

[٧٠٢٩] ٥-(٢٧٧٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ

[1] *At-Tawbah* 9:80.

[2] *At-Tawbah* 9:84.

Ka'bah – two Qurashîs and a Thaqafî, or two Thaqafîs and a Qurashî. They were lacking in understanding and had large bellies. One of them said: 'Do you think that Allâh can hear what we are saying?' Another said: 'He can hear if we speak loudly, but He cannot hear if we whisper.' The last one said: 'If He can hear us when we speak loudly, then He can hear us when we whisper.' Then Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He revealed: "And you have not been hiding yourselves (in the world), lest your ears and your eyes and your skins should testify against you; but you thought that Allâh knew not much of what you were doing.'"[1]

مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ ثَلَاثَةُ نَفَرٍ، قُرَشِيَّانِ وَثَقَفِيٌّ، أَوْ ثَقَفِيَّانِ وَقُرَشِيٌّ، قَلِيلٌ فِقْهُ قُلُوبِهِمْ، كَثِيرٌ شَحْمُ بُطُونِهِمْ، فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمْ: أَتَرَوْنَ أَنَّ اللهَ يَسْمَعُ مَا نَقُولُ؟ وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: يَسْمَعُ، إِنْ جَهَرْنَا، وَلَا يَسْمَعُ، إِنْ أَخْفَيْنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: إِنْ كَانَ يَسْمَعُ، إِذَا جَهَرْنَا، فَهُوَ يَسْمَعُ إِذَا أَخْفَيْنَا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَمَا كُنتُمْ تَسْتَتِرُونَ أَن يَشْهَدَ عَلَيْكُمْ سَمْعُكُمْ وَلَآ أَبْصَـٰرُكُمْ وَلَا جُلُودُكُمْ﴾ الْآيَةَ [فصلت: ٢٢].

[7030] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7029) was narrated from 'Abdullâh.

[٧٠٣٠] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ خَلَّادٍ الْبَاهِلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَنْصُورٌ عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ نَحْوَهُ.

[7031] 6 - (2776) It was narrated from Zaid bin Thâbit that the Prophet ﷺ went out to Uḥud, and some of those who were with him came back. Among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ

[٧٠٣١] ٦-(٢٧٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيٍّ وَهُوَ ابْنُ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ زَيْدِ

[1] *Fuṣṣilat* 41:22.

there were two groups, one of whom said: 'We will kill them,' and the other group said 'No.' Then it was revealed: Then what is the matter with you that you are divided into two parties about the hypocrites...?'"[1]

ابْنِ ثَابِتٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ خَرَجَ إِلَىٰ أُحُدٍ، فَرَجَعَ نَاسٌ مِمَّنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ، فَكَانَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِيهِمْ فِرْقَتَيْنِ، قَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: نَقْتُلُهُمْ، وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: لَا، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿فَمَا لَكُمْ فِي الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِئَتَيْنِ﴾ [النساء: ٨٨].

[7032] **(...)** A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7031) was narrated from Shu'bah with this chain of narrators.

[٧٠٣٢] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[7033] 7 - (2777) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that at the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out on a campaign, the hypocrites would stay behind, and they would be happy that they were staying behind, against (the order of) the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came back, they would make excuses and swear oaths, and they would like to be praised for what they had not done. Then it was revealed: "Think not that those who rejoice in what they have done (or brought about), and love to be praised for what they have not done, – think not you that they are rescued from

[٧٠٣٣] ٧-(٢٧٧٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَهْلٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رِجَالًا مِنَ الْمُنَافِقِينَ، فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، كَانُوا إِذَا خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى الْغَزْوِ تَخَلَّفُوا عَنْهُ، وَفَرِحُوا بِمَقْعَدِهِمْ خِلَافَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَإِذَا قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ اعْتَذَرُوا إِلَيْهِ، وَحَلَفُوا، وَأَحَبُّوا أَنْ يُحْمَدُوا بِمَا لَمْ يَفْعَلُوا، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿لَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَفْرَحُونَ بِمَا أَتَوا وَيُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يُحْمَدُوا

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:88.

the torment, and for them is a painful torment."[1]

[7034] 8 - (2778) Humaid bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Awf narrated that Marwân said to his gatekeeper: "Go – O Râfi' – to Ibn 'Abbâs, and say: 'If every man among us who rejoices in what he has done, and loves to be praised for what he has not done is to be punished, then we will all be punished.'"

Ibn 'Abbâs said: "What does this Verse have to do with you? This Verse was revealed concerning the People of the Book." Then Ibn 'Abbâs recited: '(And remember) when Allâh took a covenant from those who were given the Scripture (Jews and Christians) to make it known and clear to mankind, and not to hide it...'[2] And Ibn 'Abbâs recited: 'Think not that those who rejoice in what they have done (or brought about), and love to be praised for what they have not done...'"[3]

Then Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Prophet ﷺ asked them about something, and they concealed it, and told him something else, and they went out thinking that he thought they had told him what he had asked them about. So they praised themselves, and rejoiced over what they had

بِمَا لَمْ يَفْعَلُواْ فَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّهُم بِمَفَازَةٍ مِّنَ ٱلْعَذَابِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٨٨].

[٧٠٣٤] ٨-(٢٧٧٨) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَهَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، أَنَّ حُمَيْدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ قَالَ: اذْهَبْ، يَا رَافِعُ! - لِبَوَّابِهِ - إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فَقُلْ: لَئِنْ كَانَ كُلُّ امْرِىءٍ مِنَّا فَرِحَ بِمَا أَتَىٰ، وَأَحَبَّ أَنْ يُحْمَدَ بِمَا لَمْ يَفْعَلْ، مُعَذَّبًا، لَنُعَذَّبَنَّ أَجْمَعُونَ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: مَا لَكُمْ وَلِهَٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ؟ إِنَّمَا نَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ فِي أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، ثُمَّ تَلَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿وَإِذْ أَخَذَ ٱللَّهُ مِيثَٰقَ ٱلَّذِينَ أُوتُواْ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ لَتُبَيِّنُنَّهُۥ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَكْتُمُونَهُۥ﴾ [آل عمران:١٨٧] هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ. وَتَلَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿لَا تَحْسَبَنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ يَفْرَحُونَ بِمَآ أَتَواْ وَّيُحِبُّونَ أَن يُحْمَدُواْ بِمَا لَمْ يَفْعَلُواْ﴾ [آل عمران:١٨٨]. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: سَأَلَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنْ شَيْءٍ فَكَتَمُوهُ إِيَّاهُ، وَأَخْبَرُوهُ بِغَيْرِهِ، فَخَرَجُوا قَدْ أَرَوْهُ أَنْ قَدْ

[1] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:188.
[2] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:187.
[3] *Âl-'Imrân* 3:188.

done, by concealing from him what he had asked them about."

[7035] 9 - (2779) It was narrated that Qais said: "I said to 'Ammâr: 'What do you think about what you did with regard to 'Alî; was it your own opinion, or was it something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined upon you?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not enjoin upon us something that he did not enjoin upon all the people. But Hudhaifah told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Among my Companions (followers) there are twelve hypocrites,[1] among whom are eight who will not enter Paradise until a camel passes through the eye of a needle. A flame of fire will be enough for them, and (the other) four." I do not remember what Shu'bah (a narrator) said about them.

[7036] 10 - (...) It was narrated that Qais bin 'Ubâd said: "We said to 'Ammâr: 'Was your fighting based on your opinion? For one's opinion may be right or wrong, or was it something that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ enjoined upon you?' He said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not enjoin upon us anything

أَخْبَرُوهُ بِمَا سَأَلَهُمْ عَنْهُ، فَاسْتَحْمَدُوا بِذَلِكَ إِلَيْهِ، وَفَرِحُوا بِمَا أَتَوْا، مِنْ كِتْمَانِهِمْ إِيَّاهُ، مَا سَأَلَهُمْ عَنْهُ.

[٧٠٣٥] ٩-(٢٧٧٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَسْوَدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَمَّارٍ: أَرَأَيْتُمْ صَنِيعَكُمْ هٰذَا الَّذِي صَنَعْتُمْ فِي أَمْرِ عَلِيٍّ، أَرَأْيًا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ أَوْ شَيْئًا عَهِدَهُ إِلَيْكُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: مَا عَهِدَ إِلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَعْهَدْهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَافَّةً، وَلٰكِنْ حُذَيْفَةُ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «فِي أَصْحَابِي اثْنَا عَشَرَ مُنَافِقًا، فِيهِمْ ثَمَانِيَةٌ لَا يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ حَتَّى يَلِجَ الْجَمَلُ فِي سَمِّ الْخِيَاطِ ثَمَانِيَةٌ مِنْهُمْ تَكْفِيكَهُمُ الدُّبَيْلَةُ وَأَرْبَعَةٌ» لَمْ أَحْفَظْ مَا قَالَ شُعْبَةُ فِيهِمْ.

[٧٠٣٦] ١٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ قَالَ: قُلْنَا

[1] The meaning is: those who may be considered in my company, as seen in the following version of it which says: "My nation" in place of companions.

that he did not enjoin upon all the people.' And he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Among my nation..."

Shu'bah (one of the narrators) said: "I think he said: 'Hudhaifah told me.'"

Ghundar (one of the narrators) said: "I think he said: 'Among my nation there will be twelve hypocrites who will not enter Paradise, or even smell its fragrance, until a camel passes through the eye of a needle. A flame of fire will be sufficient for eight of them, a flame of fire that will appear at their backs and protrude through their chests.'"

لِعَمَّارٍ: أَرَأَيْتَ قِتَالَكُمْ، أَرَأْيًا رَأَيْتُمُوهُ؟ فَإِنَّ الرَّأْيَ يُخْطِئُ وَيُصِيبُ، أَوْ عَهْدًا عَهِدَهُ إِلَيْكُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ: مَا عَهِدَ إِلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَعْهَدْهُ إِلَى النَّاسِ كَافَّةً، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي أُمَّتِي».

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُذَيْفَةُ.

وَقَالَ غُنْدَرٌ: أُرَاهُ قَالَ: «فِي أُمَّتِي اثْنَا عَشَرَ مُنَافِقًا لَا يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَلَا يَجِدُونَ رِيحَهَا، حَتَّى يَلِجَ الْجَمَلُ فِي سَمِّ الْخِيَاطِ، ثَمَانِيَةٌ مِنْهُمْ تَكْفِيكَهُمُ الدُّبَيْلَةُ، سِرَاجٌ مِنَ النَّارِ يَظْهَرُ فِي أَكْتَافِهِمْ، حَتَّى يَنْجُمَ مِنْ صُدُورِهِمْ».

[7037] 11 - (...) Abû At-Tufail said: "There was some dispute between a man among the people of *Al-'Aqabah*[1] and Hudhaifah. He said: 'I adjure you by Allâh, how many were the people of Al-'Aqabah?' The people said to him: 'Tell him, because he is asking you.' He said: 'We were told that there were fourteen, and if you were one of them then there were fifteen. I bear witness

[٧٠٣٧] ١١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الْكُوفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ جُمَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الطُّفَيْلِ قَالَ: كَانَ بَيْنَ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعَقَبَةِ وَبَيْنَ حُذَيْفَةَ بَعْضُ مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ، فَقَالَ: أَنْشُدُكَ بِاللهِ! كَمْ كَانَ أَصْحَابُ الْعَقَبَةِ؟ - قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ الْقَوْمُ: أَخْبِرْهُ إِذْ سَأَلَكَ، قَالَ: كُنَّا نُخْبَرُ أَنَّهُمْ أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ - فَإِنْ

[1] *Al-'Aqabah* - what is mentioned here is not *Al-'Aqabah* located in Minâ, where the Muslims from Al-Madînah swore allegiance (*Bay'ah*) to the Prophet prior to the *Hijrah*; rather refers to Al-'Aqabah which was on the road to Tabûk, and was a place where the hypocrites gathered to plot their betrayal against the Prophet ﷺ at Tabûk.

by Allâh that twelve of them were enemies of Allâh and His Messenger in this life, and on the Day when the witnesses will stand forth, and three were excused. They will say: "We did not hear the caller of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and we did not know what the people intended." He (ﷺ) was in a lava field (Ḥarrah) and he walked and said: "There is little water; no one should go to it before me." But he found that some people had gone to it before him, and he cursed them on that day.'"

كُنْتَ مِنْهُمْ فَقَدْ كَانَ الْقَوْمُ خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ، وَأَشْهَدُ بِاللهِ أَنَّ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ مِنْهُمْ حَرْبٌ للهِ وَلِرَسُولِهِ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَيَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْأَشْهَادُ، وَعَذَرَ ثَلَاثَةً، قَالُوا: مَا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا عَلِمْنَا بِمَا أَرَادَ الْقَوْمُ، وَقَدْ كَانَ فِي حَرَّةٍ فَمَشَىٰ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الْمَاءَ قَلِيلٌ، فَلَا يَسْبِقُنِي إِلَيْهِ أَحَدٌ» فَوَجَدَ قَوْمًا قَدْ سَبَقُوهُ، فَلَعَنَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ.

[7038] 12 - (2780) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever climbs the mountain pass, the pass of Al-Murâr, his sins will be erased as they were erased from the Children of Israel.'

"The first ones to climb it were our horsemen, the horsemen of Banû Al-Khazraj, then the rest of the people came. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'All of you are forgiven, except the owner of the red camel.' We came to him and said: 'Come, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ will pray for forgiveness for you.' He said: 'By Allâh, finding my lost camel is dearer to me than your companion praying for forgiveness for me.'"

He said: "He was a man who was looking for his lost camel."

[٧٠٣٨] ١٢-(٢٧٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يَصْعَدُ الثَّنِيَّةَ، ثَنِيَّةَ الْمُرَارِ، فَإِنَّهُ يُحَطُّ عَنْهُ مَا حُطَّ عَنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ».

قَالَ: فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ صَعِدَهَا خَيْلُنَا، خَيْلُ بَنِي الْخَزْرَجِ، ثُمَّ تَتَامَّ النَّاسُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَكُلُّكُمْ مَغْفُورٌ لَهُ، إِلَّا صَاحِبَ الْجَمَلِ الْأَحْمَرِ» فَأَتَيْنَاهُ فَقُلْنَا [لَهُ]: تَعَالَ، يَسْتَغْفِرْ لَكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: وَاللهِ! لَئِنْ أَجِدَ ضَالَّتِي أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرَ لِي صَاحِبُكُمْ.

قَالَ: وَكَانَ رَجُلٌ يَنْشُدُ ضَالَّةً لَهُ.

[7039] 13 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: (the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:) "Whoever climbs the pass of Al-Murâr – or Al-Marâr..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Mu'âdh (no. 7039), except that he said: "He was a Bedouin who had come looking for his lost camel."

[٧٠٣٩] **١٣**-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَاه** يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يَصْعَدُ ثَنِيَّةَ الْمُرَارِ أَوِ الْمَرَارِ» بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: وَإِذَا هُوَ أَعْرَابِيٌّ جَاءَ يَنْشُدُ ضَالَّةً لَهُ.

[7040] 14 - (2781) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "Among us there was a man from Banû Al-Najjâr who had read *Al-Baqarah* and *Âl 'Imrân*, and he used to write for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He ran away and joined the people of the Book, and they held him in high regard, and they said: 'This man used to write for Muḥammad, and they liked him.' Before long, Allâh caused him to die among them, and they dug a grave for him and buried him. The next morning the earth had thrown him out, so they dug a grave and buried him again. The next day the earth had thrown him out, so they dug a grave and buried him again. The next day the earth had thrown him out. So they left him unburied."

[٧٠٤٠] **١٤**-(٢٧٨١) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كَانَ مِنَّا رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ، قَدْ قَرَأَ الْبَقَرَةَ وَآلَ عِمْرَانَ، وَكَانَ يَكْتُبُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَانْطَلَقَ هَارِبًا حَتَّىٰ لَحِقَ بِأَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، قَالَ: فَرَفَعُوهُ، قَالُوا: هٰذَا قَدْ كَانَ يَكْتُبُ لِمُحَمَّدٍ، فَأُعْجِبُوا بِهِ، فَمَا لَبِثَ أَنْ قَصَمَ اللهُ عُنُقَهُ فِيهِمْ، فَحَفَرُوا لَهُ فَوَارَوْهُ، فَأَصْبَحَتِ الْأَرْضُ قَدْ نَبَذَتْهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهَا، ثُمَّ عَادُوا فَحَفَرُوا لَهُ، فَوَارَوْهُ، فَأَصْبَحَتِ الْأَرْضُ قَدْ نَبَذَتْهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهَا، ثُمَّ عَادُوا فَحَفَرُوا لَهُ، فَوَارَوْهُ، فَأَصْبَحَتِ الْأَرْضُ قَدْ نَبَذَتْهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهَا، فَتَرَكُوهُ مَنْبُوذًا.

[7041] 15 - (2782) It was narrated from Jâbir that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came

[٧٠٤١] **١٥**-(٢٧٨٢) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصٌ

يَعْنِي ابْنَ غِيَاثٍ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ قُرْبَ الْمَدِينَةِ هَاجَتْ رِيحٌ شَدِيدَةٌ تَكَادُ أَنْ تَدْفِنَ الرَّاكِبَ، فَزَعَمَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بُعِثَتْ هٰذِهِ الرِّيحُ لِمَوْتِ مُنَافِقٍ» فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَإِذَا مُنَافِقٌ عَظِيمٌ، مِنَ الْمُنَافِقِينَ، قَدْ مَاتَ.

from a journey, and when he was close to Al-Madînah there came a wind that was so strong that a rider could almost be buried in the sand. He said that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "This wind has been sent because of the death of a hypocrite." When he came to Al-Madînah, they found out that one of the greatest of hypocrites had died.

[٧٠٤٢] ١٦-(٢٧٨٣) حَدَّثَنِي عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُحَمَّدٍ النَّضْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُوسَى الْيَمَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِيَاسٌ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ: عُدْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا مَوْعُوكًا، قَالَ: فَوَضَعْتُ يَدِي عَلَيْهِ فَقُلْتُ: وَاللهِ! مَا رَأَيْتُ كَالْيَوْمِ رَجُلًا أَشَدَّ حَرًّا، فَقَالَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَشَدَّ حَرٍّ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ هٰذَيْنِكَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ الرَّاكِبَيْنِ الْمُقَفِّيَيْنِ» لِرَجُلَيْنِ حِينَئِذٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ.

[7042] 16 - (2783) Iyâs said: "My father said: 'We went with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to visit a man who had a fever. I put my hand on him and said: 'By Allâh, I have never seen a man who is hotter than this.' The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Shall I not tell you of one who will be hotter than him on the Day of Resurrection?' These two men who were riding with their backs towards the Prophet ﷺ (heading away from him)" – referring to two men who were among his companions at that time.[1]

[٧٠٤٣] ١٧-(٢٧٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

[7043] 17 - (2784) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The likeness of the hypocrite is that of a sheep that is confused and roams

[1] They were described as his companions because they made an outward show of being Muslim and being among his Companions, but they were not among those who attained the virtue of being his Companions.

between two flocks, going to one and then to the other."

أُسَامَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يَعْنِي الثَّقَفِيَّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَثَلُ الْمُنَافِقِ كَمَثَلِ الشَّاةِ الْعَائِرَةِ بَيْنَ الْغَنَمَيْنِ، تَعِيرُ إِلَىٰ هٰذِهِ مَرَّةً، وَإِلَىٰ هٰذِهِ مَرَّةً».

[7044] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7043) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: "It joins one, and then the other."

[٧٠٤٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «تَكِرُّ فِي هٰذِهِ مَرَّةً، وَفِي هٰذِهِ مَرَّةً».

Chapter... The Description Of The Resurrection, And Paradise And Hell

(المعجم ...) - (بَابُ صفة القيامة والجنّة والنّار) (التحفة ١٤)

[7045] 18 - (2785) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A huge fat man will come on the Day of Resurrection, but he will weigh no more than a gnat's wing before Allâh. Recite: '...And on the Day of Resurrection, We shall assign no weight for them.'"[1]

[٧٠٤٥] ١٨-(٢٧٨٥) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحِزَامِيَّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَيَأْتِي الرَّجُلُ الْعَظِيمُ السَّمِينُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَا يَزِنُ جَنَاحَ بَعُوضَةٍ عِنْدَ اللهِ. اقْرَءُوا: ﴿فَلَا نُقِيمُ لَهُمْ يَوْمَ ٱلْقِيَٰمَةِ وَزْنًا﴾» [الكهف: ١٠٥].

[1] *Al-Kahf* 18:105.

[7046] 19 - (2786) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "A Jewish scholar came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: 'O Muḥammad, or O Abul-Qâsim – on the Day of Resurrection Allâh will carry the heavens on one finger, the earths on one finger, the mountains and trees on one finger, the water and soil on one finger, and the rest of creation on one finger, then He will shake them and will say: "I am the Sovereign, I am the Sovereign." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled, liking what the Jewish scholar said and confirming it. Then he recited: 'They made not a just estimate of Allâh such as is due to Him. And on the Day of Resurrection the whole of the earth will be grasped by His Hand and the heavens will be rolled up in His Right Hand. Glorified is He, and Exalted is He above all that they associate as partners with Him!'"[1]

[٧٠٤٦] **١٩**-(٢٧٨٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدَةَ السَّلْمَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ حَبْرٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! أَوْ يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ! إِنَّ اللهَ [تَعَالَى] يُمْسِكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَلَى إِصْبَعٍ، وَالْأَرَضِينَ عَلَى إِصْبَعٍ، وَالْجِبَالَ وَالشَّجَرَ عَلَى إِصْبَعٍ، وَالْمَاءَ وَالثَّرَى عَلَى إِصْبَعٍ، وَسَائِرَ الْخَلْقِ عَلَى إِصْبَعٍ، ثُمَّ يَهُزُّهُنَّ فَيَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، فَضَحِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ تَعَجُّبًا مِمَّا قَالَ الْحَبْرُ، تَصْدِيقًا لَهُ، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ: ﴿وَمَا قَدَرُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِۦ وَٱلْأَرْضُ جَمِيعًا قَبْضَتُهُۥ يَوْمَ ٱلْقِيَٰمَةِ وَٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتُ مَطْوِيَّٰتٌۢ بِيَمِينِهِۦ ۚ سُبْحَٰنَهُۥ وَتَعَٰلَىٰ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ﴾ [الزمر: ٦٧].

[7047] 20 - (...) It was narrated from Manṣûr with this chain of narrators. He said: "A Jewish scholar came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Fuḍail (no. 7046), but he did not mention (the words) "Then He will shake them."

[٧٠٤٧] **٢٠**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، قَالَ: جَاءَ حَبْرٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ فُضَيْلٍ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: ثُمَّ يَهُزُّهُنَّ.

He said: "And I saw the Messenger

[1] *Az-Zumar* 39:67.

of Allâh ﷺ smiling so broadly that his molars could be seen, liking what he said and confirming it. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said "They made not a just estimate of Allâh such as is due to Him" and recited the Verse.

وَقَالَ: فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ ضَحِكَ حَتَّىٰ بَدَتْ نَوَاجِذُهُ تَعَجُّبًا لِمَا قَالَ: تَصْدِيقًا لَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: ﴿وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِۦ﴾ وَتَلَا الْآيَةَ.

[7048] 21 - (...) 'Abdullâh said: A man from among the people of the Book came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Abul-Qâsim, Allâh will take hold of the heavens on one finger, and the earths on one finger, and the trees and soil on one finger, and the creation on one finger, then He will say: "I am the Sovereign, I am the Sovereign." He said: "And I saw the Prophet ﷺ smiling so broadly that his molars could be seen, then he (ﷺ) said: 'They made not a just estimate of Allâh such as is due to Him.'"

[٧٠٤٨] ٢١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَلْقَمَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ! إِنَّ اللهَ يُمْسِكُ السَّمَاوَاتِ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَالْأَرَضِينَ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَالشَّجَرَ وَالثَّرَىٰ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَالْخَلَائِقَ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، قَالَ: فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ضَحِكَ حَتَّىٰ بَدَتْ نَوَاجِذُهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: ﴿وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِۦ﴾.

[7049] 22 - (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators in (a narration similar to no. 7048), except that their *Hadîth* it says: "The trees on one finger, the soil on one finger." In the *Hadîth* of Jarîr it does not say: "And the creation on one finger," but in his *Hadîth* it says: "The mountains on one finger." In the *Hadîth* of Jarîr it adds: "Confirming it and liking what he said."

[٧٠٤٩] ٢٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا:

وَالشَّجَرَ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَالثَّرَىٰ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَلَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: وَالْخَلَائِقَ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَلَكِنْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: وَالْجِبَالَ عَلَىٰ إِصْبَعٍ، وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: تَصْدِيقًا لَهُ تَعَجُّبًا لِمَا قَالَ.

[٧٠٥٠] ٢٣-(٢٧٨٧) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ كَانَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَقْبِضُ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ الْأَرْضَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَيَطْوِي السَّمَاءَ بِيَمِينِهِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، أَيْنَ مُلُوكُ الْأَرْضِ».

[7050] 23 - (2787) Abû Hurairah used to say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the Day of Resurrection, Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, will roll up the heavens in His Right Hand, then He will say: 'I am the Sovereign, where are the kings of the earth?'"

[٧٠٥١] ٢٤-(٢٧٨٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ حَمْزَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَطْوِي اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ السَّمَاوَاتِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُهُنَّ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَىٰ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، أَيْنَ الْجَبَّارُونَ؟ أَيْنَ الْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ؟ ثُمَّ يَطْوِي الْأَرْضَ بِشِمَالِهِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: أَنَا الْمَلِكُ، أَيْنَ الْجَبَّارُونَ؟ أَيْنَ الْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ؟».

[7051] 24 - (2788) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the Day of Resurrection, Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will roll up the heavens and hold them in His Right Hand, then He will say: 'I am the Sovereign, where are the tyrants? Where are the arrogant?' Then He will roll up the earth in His Left Hand and he will say: 'I am the Sovereign, where are the tyrants? Where are the arrogant?'"

[7052] 25 - (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh bin Miqsam that he watched 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar to see how he narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will take His heavens and His earths in His Hands and will say: 'I am Allâh' – clenching and unclenching his fist – 'I am the Sovereign,'" and I looked at the *Minbar* and saw it shaking at the bottom, and I thought that it would fall with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.

[٧٠٥٢] ٢٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ مِقْسَمٍ؛ أَنَّهُ نَظَرَ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ كَيْفَ يَحْكِي رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَأْخُذُ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] سَمَاوَاتِهِ وَأَرَضِيهِ بِيَدَيْهِ، فَيَقُولُ: أَنَا اللهُ- وَيَقْبِضُ أَصَابِعَهُ وَيَبْسُطُهَا - أَنَا الْمَلِكُ» حَتَّىٰ نَظَرْتُ إِلَى الْمِنْبَرِ يَتَحَرَّكُ مِنْ أَسْفَلِ شَيْءٍ مِنْهُ، حَتَّىٰ إِنِّي لَأَقُولُ: أَسَاقِطٌ هُوَ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7053] 26 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the *Minbar*, saying: 'Al-Jabbâr, Glorified and Exalted is He, will take His heavens and His earths in His Hands,'" then he mentioned a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ya'qûb (no. 7052).

[٧٠٥٣] ٢٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مِقْسَمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «يَأْخُذُ الْجَبَّارُ، عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، سَمَاوَاتِهِ وَأَرَضِيهِ بِيَدَيْهِ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ.

Chapter 1. The Beginning Of Creation And The Creation Of Âdam, (Peace Be Upon Him)

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ ابتداء الخلق، وخلق آدم عليه السلام) (التحفة ١٥)

[7054] 27 - (2789) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took my hand and said: 'Allâh, (Glorified and Exalted is He,) created the earth on Saturday, and

[٧٠٥٤] ٢٧-(٢٧٨٩) حَدَّثَنِي سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ وَهَارُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ

over it He created the mountains on Sunday. He created the trees on Monday, He created things entailing labor on Tuesday, He created light on Wednesday, He scattered the animals in it on Thursday, and He created Âdam, peace be upon him, after *'Asr* on Friday, the last of creation in the last hour of Friday, between *'Asr* and nightfall.'"

عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ رَافِعٍ، مَوْلَىٰ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: أَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِي فَقَالَ: «خَلَقَ اللهُ، [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]، التُّرْبَةَ يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ، وَخلقَ فِيهَا الْجِبَالَ يَوْمَ الأَحَدِ، وَخَلَقَ الشَّجَرَ يَوْمَ الاثْنَيْنِ، وَخلقَ الْمَكْرُوهَ يَوْمَ الثُّلَاثَاءِ، وَخَلَقَ النُّورَ يَوْمَ الْأَرْبِعَاءِ، وَبَثَّ فِيهَا الدَّوَابَّ يَوْمَ الْخَمِيسِ، وَخَلَقَ آدَمَ، عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ، بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ، فِي آخِرِ الْخَلْقِ، فِي آخِرِ سَاعَةٍ مِنْ سَاعَاتِ الْجُمُعَةِ، فِيمَا بَيْنَ الْعَصْرِ إِلَىٰ اللَّيْلِ».

[حَدَّثَنَا الْجُلُودِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ هُو صَاحِبُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْبِسْطَامِيُّ وَ هُوَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ، وَسَهْلُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ، وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ ابْنُ بِنْتِ حَفْصٍ، وَغَيْرُهُمْ، عَنْ حَجَّاجٍ بِهَـٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ].

Chapter 2. The Resurrection And Description Of The Earth On The Day Of Resurrection

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابٌ: في البعث والنشور، وصفة الْأَرض يوم القيامة)

(التحفة ١٦)

[7055] 28 - (2790) It was narrated that Sahl bin Sa'd said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'On the Day of Resurrection, the people will be gathered on an earth that is white with a reddish

[٧٠٥٥] ٢٨-(٢٧٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ:

tinge, like a loaf of pure-wheat flatbread, on which there is no landmark for anyone.'"

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُحْشَرُ النَّاسُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَلَىٰ أَرْضٍ بَيْضَاءَ، عَفْرَاءَ، كَقُرْصَةِ النَّقِيِّ، لَيْسَ فِيهَا عَلَمٌ لِأَحَدٍ».

[7056] 29 - (2791) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the Verse: 'On the Day when the earth will be changed to another earth and so will be the heavens...'[1] – where will the people be on that Day, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "On the *Sirât*."

[٧٠٥٦] **٢٩**-(٢٧٩١) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ عَنْ قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿يَوْمَ تُبَدَّلُ ٱلْأَرْضُ غَيْرَ ٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتُ﴾ [إبراهيم:٤٨]. فَأَيْنَ يَكُونُ النَّاسُ يَوْمَئِذٍ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ: «عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ».

Chapter 3. The Welcoming Feast Of The People Of Paradise

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ نُزُلِ أهل الجنة)

(التحفة ١٧)

[7057] 30 - (2792) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "On the Day of Resurrection the earth will be like a single loaf of flatbread, which Al-Jabbâr will turn in His Hand as one of you turns his bread when he is traveling, a welcoming feast for the people of Paradise." A Jewish man came and said: "May the Most Merciful bless you, Abul-Qâsim. Shall I not tell you of the welcoming feast for the people of Paradise on the Day of Resurrection?" He said: "Yes." He said: "The earth will be

[٧٠٥٧] **٣٠**-(٢٧٩٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي خَالِدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي هِلَالٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَكُونُ الْأَرْضُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ خُبْزَةً وَاحِدَةً، يَكْفَؤُهَا الْجَبَّارُ بِيَدِهِ، كَمَا يَكْفَؤُ أَحَدُكُمْ خُبْزَتَهُ فِي السَّفَرِ، نُزُلًا لِأَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ». قَالَ: فَأَتَىٰ

[1] *Ibrâhîm* 14:48.

like a single loaf of flatbread" – as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ looked at us and smiled so broadly that his molars could be seen. (The Jewish man) said: "Shall I not tell you of their seasoning?" He said: "Yes." He said: "Their seasoning will be *Bâlâm* and fish." They said: "What is this?" He said: "An ox and fish; seventy thousand will eat from the caudate lobe of their livers."

رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ، فَقَالَ: بَارَكَ الرَّحْمٰنُ عَلَيْكَ، أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ! أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِنُزُلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ قَالَ: «بَلَىٰ» قَالَ: تَكُونُ الْأَرْضُ خُبْزَةً وَاحِدَةً - كَمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ - قَالَ: فَنَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَيْنَا ثُمَّ ضَحِكَ حَتَّىٰ بَدَتْ نَوَاجِذُهُ، قَالَ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِإِدَامِهِمْ؟ قَالَ: «بَلَىٰ» قَالَ: إِدَامُهُمْ بَالَامُ وَنُونٌ، قَالُوا: وَمَا هٰذَا؟ قَالَ: «ثَوْرٌ وَنُونٌ، يَأْكُلُ مِنْ زَائِدَةِ كَبِدِهِمَا سَبْعُونَ أَلْفًا».

[7058] 31 - (2793) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: "If ten of the Jews follow me, there will be no Jew left but he will become Muslim."

[٧٠٥٨] **٣١-(٢٧٩٣)** حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ تَابَعَنِي عَشَرَةٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ لَمْ يَبْقَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِهَا يَهُودِيٌّ إِلَّا أَسْلَمَ».

Chapter 4. The Jews' Asking The Prophet ﷺ About The Soul, And The Words Of Allâh: "And They Ask You Concerning The *Rûḥ* (The Spirit)"[1]

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ سؤال اليهود النَّبِيّ ﷺ عن الروح، وقوله تعالىٰ: «يسألونك عن الروح» الآية)

(التحفة ١٨)

[7059] 32 - (2794) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "While I was walking with the Prophet ﷺ in a field, and he was

[٧٠٥٩] **٣٢-(٢٧٩٤)** حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَنْ

[1] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:85.

leaning on a palm branch, he passed by a group of Jews. They said to one another: 'Ask him about the soul.' They said: 'Why do you want to ask him about it? He may give an answer that you dislike.' They said: 'Ask him.' So one of them stood up and asked him about the soul. The Prophet ﷺ remained silent and did not give any answer, and I knew that Revelation was coming to him. I stayed where I was, and when the Revelation ended, he (ﷺ) said: "And they ask you concerning the *Rûḥ* (the spirit). Say: 'The *Rûḥ* is one of the things, the knowledge of which is only with my Lord. And of knowledge, you (mankind) have been given only a little.'"[1]

عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا أَنَا أَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَرْثٍ، وَهُوَ مُتَّكِئٌ عَلَىٰ عَسِيبٍ، إِذْ مَرَّ بِنَفَرٍ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ: سَلُوهُ عَنِ الرُّوحِ، فَقَالُوا: مَا رَابَكُمْ إِلَيْهِ؟ لَا يَسْتَقْبِلُكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ تَكْرَهُونَهُ، فَقَالُوا: سَلُوهُ، فَقَامَ إِلَيْهِ بَعْضُهُمْ فَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ الرُّوحِ، قَالَ: فَأَسْكَتَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيْهِ شَيْئًا، فَعَلِمْتُ أَنَّهُ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَقُمْتُ مَكَانِي، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ الْوَحْيُ قَالَ: ﴿وَيَسْـَٔلُونَكَ عَنِ ٱلرُّوحِۖ قُلِ ٱلرُّوحُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَبِّى وَمَآ أُوتِيتُم مِّنَ ٱلْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا﴾ [الإسراء: ٨٥].

[7060] 33 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "I was walking with the Prophet ﷺ in a field in Al-Madînah..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Ḥafṣ (no. 7059).

[٧٠٦٠] ٣٣-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي حَرْثٍ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، بِنَحوِ حَدِيثِ حَفْصٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ: وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا، وَفِي حَدِيثِ عِيسَى [بْنِ

[1] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:85.

يُونُسَ]: وَمَا أُوتُوا، مِنْ رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ خَشْرَمٍ.

[7061] 34 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Prophet ﷺ was among the date palms, leaning on a palm branch..." then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like the *Hadîth* narrated from Al-A'mash (no. 7059).

[٧٠٦١] ٣٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ إِدْرِيسَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَعْمَشَ يَرْوِيهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي نَخْلٍ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَىٰ عَسِيبٍ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، وَقَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: وَمَا أُوتِيتُمْ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا.

[7062] 35 - (2795) It was narrated that Khabbâb said: "I was owed a debt by Al-'Âṣ bin Wâ'il, so I went to him and asked for it. He said to me: 'I will never repay you until you disbelieve in Muḥammad.' I said to him: 'I will never disbelieve in Muḥammad until you die and are resurrected.' He said: 'Will I be resurrected after I die? I will repay you after I am resurrected, if I get wealth and children.'"

Wakî' said: "This is how Al-A'mash said it. And these Verses were revealed: 'Have you seen him who disbelieved in Our *Ayât* and said: I shall certainly be given wealth and children [if I will be alive (again)]' up to His saying: '...and he shall come to Us alone.'"[1]

[٧٠٦٢] ٣٥-(٢٧٩٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَبْدِ اللهِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَىٰ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ عَنْ خَبَّابٍ قَالَ: كَانَ لِي عَلَىٰ الْعَاصِ بْنِ وَائِلٍ دَيْنٌ، فَأَتَيْتُهُ أَتَقَاضَاهُ، فَقَالَ لِي: لَنْ أَقْضِيَكَ حَتَّىٰ تَكْفُرَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: إِنِّي لَنْ أَكْفُرَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ حَتَّىٰ تَمُوتَ ثُمَّ تُبْعَثَ، قَالَ: وَإِنِّي لَمَبْعُوثٌ مِنْ بَعْدِ الْمَوْتِ؟ فَسَوْفَ أَقْضِيكَ إِذَا رَجَعْتُ إِلَىٰ مَالٍ وَوَلَدٍ.

قَالَ وَكِيعٌ: كَذَا قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ، قَالَ

[1] *Mariam* 19:77-80.

فَنَزَلَتْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿أَفَرَءَيْتَ ٱلَّذِى كَفَرَ بِـَٔايَـٰتِنَا وَقَالَ لَأُوتَيَنَّ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا﴾ [مريم: ٧٧] إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَيَأْتِينَا فَرْدًا﴾.

[٧٠٦٣] ٣٦-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ جَرِيرٍ: قَالَ: كُنْتُ قَيْنًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَعَمِلْتُ لِلْعَاصِ بْنِ وَائِلٍ عَمَلًا، فَأَتَيْتُهُ أَتَقَاضَاهُ.

[7063] 36 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Wakî‘ (no. 7062) was narrated from Al-A‘mash with this chain of narrators, and in the *Ḥadîth* of Jarîr it says: "I was a blacksmith during the *Jâhiliyyah*, and I did some work for Al-‘Âṣ bin Wâ'il, and I came to him to ask him to pay me."

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابٌ: فِي قوله تعالىٰ: ﴿وَمَا كَانَ ٱللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَأَنتَ فِيهِمْ﴾ الْآية) (التحفة ١٩)

Chapter 5. The Words Of Allâh The Most High: "And Allâh Would Not Punish Them While You Are Amongst Them"[1]

[٧٠٦٤] ٣٧-(٢٧٩٦) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ الزِّيَادِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ: اللّٰهُمَّ! إِنْ كَانَ هٰذَا هُوَ الْحَقَّ مِنْ عِنْدِكَ فَأَمْطِرْ عَلَيْنَا حِجَارَةً مِنَ السَّمَاءِ أَوِ ائْتِنَا بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿وَمَا كَانَ

[7064] 37 - (2796) Anas bin Mâlik said: Abû Jahl said: "O Allâh, if this is Truth from You, rain down stones upon us from heaven, or inflict upon us a painful torment." Then this was revealed: "And Allâh would not punish them while you are amongst them, nor will He punish them while they seek (Allâh's) forgiveness. And why should not Allâh punish them

[1] *Al-Anfâl* 8:33.

while they hinder (men) from *Al-Masjid Al-Ḥarâm*.'"[1]

ٱللَّهُ لِيُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَأَنتَ فِيهِمْ وَمَا كَانَ ٱللَّهُ مُعَذِّبَهُمْ وَهُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ ٥ وَمَا لَهُمْ أَلَّا يُعَذِّبَهُمُ ٱللَّهُ وَهُمْ يَصُدُّونَ عَنِ ٱلْمَسْجِدِ ٱلْحَرَامِ﴾ [الأنفال: ٣٣، ٣٤] إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْآيَةِ.

Chapter 6. The Words Of Allâh: "Verily, Man Does Transgress Because He Considers Himself Self-Sufficient"[2]

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ قوله: ﴿إِنَّ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ لَيَطْغَىٰٓ ٥ أَن رَّءَاهُ ٱسْتَغْنَىٰٓ﴾ (التحفة ٢٠)

[7065] 38 - (2797) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Abû Jahl said: 'Does Muḥammad put his face on the ground (i.e., prostrate) among you?' It was said: 'Yes.' He said: 'By Al-Lât and Al-'Uzza, if I see him doing that, I will stomp on his neck or smear his face with dust.' He came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he was praying, and he wanted to stomp on his neck, but suddenly they saw him turning upon his heels, trying to shield himself with his hands. It was said to him: 'What is the matter with you?' He said: 'Between him and I there is a ditch filled with fire, terror and wings.'

"The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If he had come near me, the angels would have torn him limb from limb.'"

[٧٠٦٥] ٣٨-(٢٧٩٧) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ الْقَيْسِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نُعَيْمُ بْنُ أَبِي هِنْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ: هَلْ يُعَفِّرُ مُحَمَّدٌ وَجْهَهُ بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِكُمْ؟ قَالَ: فَقِيلَ: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: وَاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّىٰ! لَئِنْ رَأَيْتُهُ يَفْعَلُ ذَٰلِكَ لَأَطَأَنَّ عَلَىٰ رَقَبَتِهِ، أَوْ لَأُعَفِّرَنَّ وَجْهَهُ فِي التُّرَابِ، قَالَ: فَأَتَىٰ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي، زَعَمَ لِيَطَأَ عَلَىٰ رَقَبَتِهِ، قَالَ: فَمَا فَجِئَهُمْ مِنْهُ إِلَّا وَهُوَ يَنْكِصُ عَلَىٰ عَقِبَيْهِ وَيَتَّقِي بِيَدَيْهِ، قَالَ: فَقِيلَ لَهُ: مَا لَكَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ لَخَنْدَقًا مِنْ نَارٍ وَهَوْلًا وَأَجْنِحَةً.

[1] *Al-Anfâl* 8:33-34.

[2] *Al-'Alaq* 96:6,7.

Then Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed– and we do not know if this is the *Ḥadîth* of Abû Hurairah or something that he conveyed:

" 'Nay! Verily, man does transgress. Because he considers himself self-sufficient. Surely, to your Lord is the return. Have you seen him who prevents. A slave when he prays? Have you seen if he (Muḥammad ﷺ) is on the guidance (of Allâh). Or enjoins piety? Have you seen if he denies and turns away?" – meaning Abû Jahl – "Knows he not, that Allâh does see (what he does)? Nay! If he ceases not, We will catch him by the forelock – A lying, sinful forelock! Then let him call upon his council (of helpers). We will call out the guards of Hell (to deal with him)! Nay! (O Muḥammad) Do not obey him."[1]

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ دَنَا مِنِّي لَاخْتَطَفَتْهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ عُضْوًا عُضْوًا».

قَالَ: فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - لَا نَدْرِي فِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَو شَيْءٌ بَلَغَهُ -: ﴿كَلَّا إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَيَطْغَىٰ ○ أَن رَّآهُ اسْتَغْنَىٰ ○ إِنَّ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ الرُّجْعَىٰ ○ أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يَنْهَىٰ ○ عَبْدًا إِذَا صَلَّىٰ ○ أَرَأَيْتَ إِن كَانَ عَلَى الْهُدَىٰ ○ أَوْ أَمَرَ بِالتَّقْوَىٰ ○ أَرَأَيْتَ إِن كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّىٰ﴾ يَعْنِي أَبَا جَهْلٍ، ﴿أَلَمْ يَعْلَم بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَرَىٰ ○ كَلَّا لَئِن لَّمْ يَنتَهِ لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ ○ نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ ○ فَلْيَدْعُ نَادِيَهُ ○ سَنَدْعُ الزَّبَانِيَةَ ○ كَلَّا لَا تُطِعْهُ﴾ [العلق: ٦-١٩].

زَادَ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ فِي حَدِيثِهِ قَالَ: وَأَمَرَهُ بِمَا أَمَرَهُ بِهِ.

وَزَادَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى: فَلْيَدْعُ نَادِيَهُ، يَعْنِي: قَوْمَهُ.

Chapter 7. The Smoke (*Ad-Dukhân*)

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ الدخان)

(التحفة ٢١)

[7066] 39 - (2798) It was narrated that Masrûq said: "We were sitting with 'Abdullâh and he was lying down among us, when a man came to him and said: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân,

[٧٠٦٦] ٣٩-(٢٧٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَىٰ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللهِ جُلُوسًا، وَهُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ

[1] *Al-'Alaq* 96:6-19.

there is a storyteller by the gates of Kindah who is telling stories. He claims that the sign of *Ad-Dukhân* (the smoke) is about to appear, and it will take the souls of the disbelievers, and it will afflict the believers with something like a cold.'

"'Abdullâh sat up angrily and said: 'O people, fear Allâh! Whoever among you knows something, let him say what he knows, and whoever does not know, let him say: "Allâh knows best," for it is more knowledgeable for one of you to say, when he does not know, "Allâh knows best." Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to His Prophet ﷺ:

"Say: No wage do I ask of you for this (the Qur'ân), nor am I one of the *Mutakallifîn* (those who pretend and fabricate things which do not exist)."[1]

When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw the people ignoring him, he said: "O Allâh, seven like the seven (years of famine) of Yûsuf." Then they were afflicted with a famine which forced them to eat anything, even animal skins and dead meat, because of hunger. One of them would look at the sky and see something like smoke. Then Abû Sufyân came to him and said: "O Muhammad, you have come enjoining us to obey Allâh and uphold ties of kinship. Your people are dying; pray to Allâh for

فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! إِنَّ قَاصًّا عِنْدَ أَبْوَابِ كِنْدَةَ يَقُصُّ وَيَزْعُمُ أَنَّ آيَةَ الدُّخَانِ تَجِيءُ فَتَأْخُذُ بِأَنْفَاسِ الْكُفَّارِ، وَيَأْخُذُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْهُ كَهَيْئَةِ الزُّكَامِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ، وَجَلَسَ وَهُوَ غَضْبَانُ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! اتَّقُوا اللهَ، مَنْ عَلِمَ مِنْكُمْ شَيْئًا، فَلْيَقُلْ بِمَا يَعْلَمُ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَعْلَمْ، فَلْيَقُلْ: اللهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَإِنَّهُ أَعْلَمُ لِأَحَدِكُمْ أَنْ يَقُولَ، لِمَا لَا يَعْلَمُ: اللهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَإِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَالَ لِنَبِيِّهِ ﷺ: ﴿قُلْ مَآ أَسْـَٔلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ وَمَآ أَنَا۠ مِنَ ٱلْمُتَكَلِّفِينَ﴾ [ص: ٨٦]. إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ لَمَّا رَأَىٰ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِدْبَارًا، فَقَالَ: «اللّٰهُمَّ! سَبْعٌ كَسَبْعِ يُوسُفَ» قَالَ: فَأَخَذَتْهُمْ سَنَةٌ حَصَّتْ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ، حَتَّىٰ أَكَلُوا الْجُلُودَ وَالْمَيْتَةَ مِنَ الْجُوعِ، وَيَنْظُرُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ أَحَدُهُمْ فَيَرَىٰ كَهَيْئَةِ الدُّخَانِ، فَأَتَاهُ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! إِنَّكَ جِئْتَ تَأْمُرُ بِطَاعَةِ اللهِ وَبِصِلَةِ الرَّحِمِ، وَإِنَّ قَوْمَكَ قَدْ هَلَكُوا، فَادْعُ اللهَ لَهُمْ، قَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿فَٱرْتَقِبْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِى ٱلسَّمَآءُ بِدُخَانٍ مُّبِينٍ ۝ يَغْشَى ٱلنَّاسَ هَـٰذَا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ [الدخان: ١٠ و١١] إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّكُمْ عَآئِدُونَ﴾.

[1] *Ṣâd* 38:86.

them." Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: "Then wait you for the Day when the sky will bring forth a visible smoke. Covering the people, this is a painful torment."[1] up to His saying: "Verily, you will revert (to disbelief)"

"He said: 'Can the punishment of the Hereafter be averted? "On the Day when We shall seize you with the greatest seizure (punishment). Verily, We will exact retribution."[2] The "greatest seizure" was the Day of Badr, so the sign of the smoke has come to pass, as have the greatest seizure, *Al-Lizâm* (the inevitable punishment) and the Verses of *Ar-Rûm*."[3]

قَالَ: أَفَيُكْشَفُ عَذَابُ الْآخِرَةِ؟ ﴿يَوْمَ نَبْطِشُ الْبَطْشَةَ الْكُبْرَىٰ إِنَّا مُنتَقِمُونَ﴾ [الدخان: ١٦]. فَالْبَطْشَةُ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَقَدْ مَضَتْ آيَةُ الدُّخَانِ، وَالْبَطْشَةُ، وَاللِّزَامُ، وَآيَةُ الرُّومِ.

[7067] 40 - (...) It was narrated that Masrûq said: "A man came to 'Abdullâh and said: 'I have left a man in the *Masjid* who was interpreting the Qur'ân according to his own opinion. He interpreted this Verse: "The Day when the sky will bring forth a visible smoke" by saying: "On the Day of Resurrection a smoke will come to the people which they will inhale and they will get something like a cold." 'Abdullâh said: 'Whoever knows something, let him speak of it, and whoever does not know, let him say: "Allâh knows best." It is a part of a man's understanding of religion when he has no knowledge of it, to say: "Allâh knows best."

[٧٠٦٧] ٤٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ صُبَيْحٍ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِاللهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: تَرَكْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ رَجُلًا يُفَسِّرُ الْقُرْآنَ بِرَأْيِهِ، يُفَسِّرُ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ: (يَوْمَ تَأْتِي

[1] *Ad-Dukhân* 44:10-11.

[2] *Ad-Dukhân* 44:16.

[3] This refers to the Verses at the beginning of *Sûrat Ar-Rûm* which said that Persians had defeated the Byzantines, and the Byzantines would shortly defeat the Persians.

"This (Verse) was revealed because when the Quraish disobeyed the Prophet ﷺ, he prayed against them, and prayed for a famine like the famine of Yûsuf, and they were so afflicted by severe drought and famine that a man would look at the sky and see something like smoke between him and it, because of hunger. They even ate bones. Then a man came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, pray to Allâh for forgiveness for Muḍar, for they are dying." He said: "For Muḍar? You are indeed audacious." So he prayed to Allâh for them, and Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed: "Verily, We shall remove the torment for a while. Verily, you will revert (to disbelief)."[1]

Then it rained, and when relief reached them, they reverted to their former ways. Then Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed:

"Then wait you for the Day when the sky will bring forth a visible smoke. Covering the people, this is a painful torment."[2] "On the Day when We shall seize you with the greatest seizure (punishment). Verily, We will exact retribution."[3] He said: 'This refers to the Day of Badr.'"

السَّمَاءُ بِدُخَانٍ مُبِينٍ) قَالَ: يَأْتِي النَّاسَ يَومَ الْقِيَامَةِ دُخَانٌ فَيَأْخُذُ بِأَنْفَاسِهِمْ، حَتَّىٰ يَأْخُذَهُمْ مِنْهُ كَهَيْئَةِ الزُّكَامِ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: مَنْ عَلِمَ عِلْمًا فَلْيَقُلْ بِهِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَعْلَمْ فَلْيَقُلْ: اللهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَإِنَّ مِنْ فِقْهِ الرَّجُلِ أَنْ يَقُولَ، لِمَا لَا عِلْمَ لَهُ بِهِ: اللهُ أَعْلَمُ، إِنَّمَا كَانَ هٰذَا، أَنَّ قُرَيْشًا لَمَّا اسْتَعْصَتْ عَلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ دَعَا عَلَيْهِمْ بِسِنِينَ كَسِنِي يُوسُفَ، فَأَصَابَهُمْ قَحْطٌ وَجُهْدٌ، حَتَّىٰ جَعَلَ الرَّجُلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ السَّمَاءِ فَيَرَىٰ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهَا كَهَيْئَةِ الدُّخَانِ مِنَ الْجَهْدِ، وَحَتَّىٰ أَكَلُوا الْعِظَامَ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! اسْتَغْفِرِ اللهَ لِمُضَرَ فَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ هَلَكُوا، فَقَالَ: «لِمُضَرَ؟ إِنَّكَ لَجَرِيءٌ» قَالَ: فَدَعَا اللهَ لَهُمْ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّا كَاشِفُوا الْعَذَابِ قَلِيلًا إِنَّكُمْ عَائِدُونَ﴾ [الدخان: ١٥].

قَالَ: فَمُطِرُوا، فَلَمَّا أَصَابَتْهُمُ الرَّفَاهِيَةُ، قَالَ: عَادُوا إِلَىٰ مَا كَانُوا عَلَيْهِ، : فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿فَارْتَقِبْ يَوْمَ تَأْتِي السَّمَاءُ بِدُخَانٍ مُبِينٍ ○

[1] *Ad-Dukhân* 44:15.

[2] *Ad-Dukhân* 44:10-11.

[3] *Ad-Dukhân* 44:16.

يَغْشَى ٱلنَّاسَ هَٰذَا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ [الدخان: ١٠، ١١]. ﴿يَوْمَ نَبْطِشُ ٱلْبَطْشَةَ ٱلْكُبْرَىٰٓ إِنَّا مُنتَقِمُونَ﴾ [الدخان: ١٦]. قَالَ: يَعْنِي يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ.

[7068] 41 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "There are five signs that have come to pass: The smoke, *Al-Lizâm* (the inevitable punishment), the Verses of *Ar-Rûm*, the greatest seizure, and the moon."

[٧٠٦٨] ٤١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَىٰ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: خَمْسٌ قَدْ مَضَيْنَ: الدُّخَانُ، وَاللِّزَامُ، والرُّومُ، والْبَطْشَةُ، وَالْقَمَرُ.

[7069] (...) Al-'Amash narrated a similar report (as no. 7068) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٠٦٩] (...) حَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7070] 42 - (2799) It was narrated that 'Ubayy bin Ka'b said, concerning the saying of Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime:

"And verily, We will make them taste of the near torment prior to the supreme torment (in the Hereafter)..."[1]

"(The near torment are) the calamities of this world, the Byzantines, the great seizure, or the smoke" – Shu'bah was not sure about the great seizure or the smoke.

[٧٠٧٠] ٤٢-(٢٧٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ عَزْرَةَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ الْعُرَنِيِّ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ الْجَزَّارِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ عَنْ أُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَنُذِيقَنَّهُم مِّنَ ٱلْعَذَابِ ٱلْأَدْنَىٰ دُونَ ٱلْعَذَابِ ٱلْأَكْبَرِ﴾ [السجدة: ٢١]. قَالَ: مَصَائِبُ الدُّنْيَا، وَالرُّومُ، وَالْبَطْشَةُ، أَوِ

[1] *As-Sajdah* 32:21.

الدُّخَانُ - شُعْبَةُ الشَّاكُّ فِي الْبَطْشَةِ أَوِ الدُّخَانِ -.

Chapter 8. The Splitting Of The Moon

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ انشقاق القمر)
(التحفة ٢٢)

[7071] 43 - (2800) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The moon was split in half during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Bear witness.'"

[٧٠٧١] **٤٣**-(٢٨٠٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: انْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِشِقَّتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اشْهَدُوا».

[7072] 44 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "While we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in Minâ, the moon split in two; one half was behind the mountain, and the other in front of it, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Bear witness.'"

[٧٠٧٢] **٤٤**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِمِنًى، إِذَا انْفَلَقَ الْقَمَرُ فِلْقَتَيْنِ، فَكَانَتْ فِلْقَةٌ وَرَاءَ الْجَبَلِ، وَفِلْقَةٌ دُونَهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اشْهَدُوا».

[7073] 45 - (...) It was narrated

[٧٠٧٣] **٤٥**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ

that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "The moon split in half during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ; the mountain covered one half, and one half was above the mountain, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, bear witness.'"

ابْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ [بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ] قَالَ: انْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِلْقَتَيْنِ، فَسَتَرَ الْجَبَلُ فِلْقَةً، وَكَانَتْ فِلْقَةٌ فَوْقَ الْجَبَلِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اشْهَدْ».

[7074] (2801) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7073) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٠٧٤] (٢٨٠١) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَ ذَٰلِكَ.

[7075] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7073) was narrated from Shu'bah, but in the *Hadîth* of Ibn 'Adiyy it says: "And he said: 'Bear witness, bear witness.'"

[٧٠٧٥] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، بِإِسْنَادِ ابْنِ مُعَاذٍ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ: فَقَالَ: «اشْهَدُوا، اشْهَدُوا».

[7076] 46 - (2802) It was narrated from Anas that the people of Makkah asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ to show them a sign, and he showed them the splitting of the moon, twice.

[٧٠٧٦] ٤٦-(٢٨٠٢) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ أَهْلَ مَكَّةَ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُرِيَهُمْ آيَةً، فَأَرَاهُمُ انْشِقَاقَ الْقَمَرِ، مَرَّتَيْنِ.

[7077] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of

[٧٠٧٧] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Shaibân (no. 7076) was narrated from Anas.

رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ.

[7078] 47 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Moon was split twice."

According to the *Hadîth* of Abû Dâwûd: "The moon was split during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٧٠٧٨] **٤٧-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: انْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ فِرْقَتَيْنِ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي دَاوُدَ: انْشَقَّ الْقَمَرُ عَلَىٰ عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7079] 48 - (2803) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The moon was split during the time of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٧٠٧٩] **٤٨-(٢٨٠٣) حَدَّثَنَا** مُوسَى ابْنُ قُرَيْشٍ التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ بَكْرِ بْنِ مُضَرَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا جَعْفَرُ ابْنُ رَبِيعَةَ عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: إِنَّ الْقَمَرَ انْشَقَّ عَلَىٰ زَمَانِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

Chapter 9. The Disbelievers

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابٌ فِي الكفار)

(التحفة ٢٣)

[7080] 49 - (2804) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one is more patient in bearing offensive things that he hears than Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is

[٧٠٨٠] **٤٩-(٢٨٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ السُّلَمِيِّ،

He; others are associated with Him, a son is attributed to Him, but He still grants them health and provision.'"

عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا أَحَدَ أَصْبَرُ عَلَىٰ أَذًى يَسْمَعُهُ مِنَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ، إِنَّهُ يُشْرَكُ بِهِ، وَيُجْعَلُ لَهُ الْوَلَدُ، ثُمَّ هُوَ يُعَافِيهِمْ وَيَرْزُقُهُمْ».

[7081] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7080) was narrated from Abû Mûsâ from the Prophet ﷺ, except the words, "...a son is attributed to Him," which he did not mention.

[٧٠٨١] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: «وَيُجْعَلُ لَهُ الْوَلَدُ» فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْهُ.

[7082] 50 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Qais said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one who is more patient in bearing offensive things that he hears than Allâh, Exalted is He. They ascribe equals to Him and attribute a son to Him, yet despite that, He grants them provision and health and gives to them.'"

[٧٠٨٢] ٥٠-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ السُّلَمِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ قَيْسٍ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا أَحَدٌ أَصْبَرَ عَلَىٰ أَذًى يَسْمَعُهُ مِنَ اللهِ تَعَالَىٰ، إِنَّهُمْ يَجْعَلُونَ لَهُ نِدًّا، وَيَجْعَلُونَ لَهُ وَلَدًا، وَهُوَ مَعَ ذَلِكَ يَرْزُقُهُمْ وَيُعَافِيهِمْ وَيُعْطِيهِمْ».

Chapter 10. The Disbeliever Seeking Ransom With An Earthful Of Gold

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابُ طلب الكافر الفداء بملء الأرض ذهبا) (التحفة ٢٤)

[7083] 51 - (2805) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will say to the least severely punished

[٧٠٨٣] ٥١-(٢٨٠٥) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ

person in Hell: 'If you had the world and everything in it, would you ransom yourself with it?' He will say: 'Yes.' He will say: 'I asked you for something less than that when you were in the loins of Âdam: (I asked you) not to associate anything with Me"' – I think he said – "and I would not cause you to enter the Fire, but you insisted on <u>*Sh*</u>*irk* (associating others with Allâh).'"

[7084] (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadî<u>th</u>* no. 7083) from the Prophet ﷺ, except the words: "And I would not cause you to enter the Fire," which he did not say.

[7085] 52 - (...) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "It will be said to the disbeliever on the Day of Resurrection: 'Do you think that if you had an earthful of gold, you would ransom yourself with it?' He will say: 'Yes.' It will be said to him: 'You were asked for something easier than that.'"

[7086] 53 - (...) A similar

ابْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَقُولُ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ لِأَهْوَنِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ عَذَابًا: لَوْ كَانَتْ لَكَ الدُّنْيَا وَمَا فِيهَا، أَكُنْتَ مُفْتَدِيًا بِهَا؟ فَيَقُولُ: نَعَمْ، فَيَقُولُ: قَدْ أَرَدْتُ مِنْكَ أَهْوَنَ مِنْ هٰذَا وَأَنْتَ فِي صُلْبِ آدَمَ: أَنْ لَا تُشْرِكَ - أَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ - وَلَا أُدْخِلَكَ النَّارَ، فَأَبَيْتَ إِلَّا الشِّرْكَ».

[٧٠٨٤] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِهِ، إِلَّا قَوْلَهُ: «وَلَا أُدْخِلَكَ النَّارَ» فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْهُ.

[٧٠٨٥] **٥٢**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُقَالُ لِلْكَافِرِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ كَانَ لَكَ مِلْءُ الْأَرْضِ ذَهَبًا، أَكُنْتَ تَفْتَدِي بِهِ؟ فَيَقُولُ: نَعَمْ. فَيُقَالُ لَهُ: قَدْ سُئِلْتَ أَيْسَرَ مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ».

[٧٠٨٦] **٥٣**-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ بْنُ

report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7086) was narrated from Anas, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that he said: "It will be said to him: 'You are lying; you were asked for something that was easier than that.'"

حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ زُرَارَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَطَاءٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَيُقَالُ لَهُ: كَذَبْتَ، قَدْ سُئِلْتَ مَا هُوَ أَيْسَرُ مِنْ ذٰلِكَ».

Chapter 11. The Disbeliever Will Be Driven Upon His Face

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابٌ: يحشر الكافر علىٰ وجهه) (التحفة ٢٥)

[7087] 54 - (2806) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that a man said: "O Messenger of Allâh, how will the disbeliever be driven upon his face on the Day of Resurrection?" He said: "Is not the One Who caused him to walk on his legs in this world able to cause him to walk on his face on the Day of Resurrection?"

Qatâdah said: "Yes, by the Might of our Lord."

[٧٠٨٧] **٥٤-(٢٨٠٦) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ يُحْشَرُ الْكَافِرُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ قَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ الَّذِي أَمْشَاهُ عَلَىٰ رِجْلَيْهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا، قَادِرًا عَلَىٰ أَنْ يُمْشِيَهُ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟».

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: بَلَىٰ، وَعِزَّةِ رَبِّنَا!

Chapter 12. The Most Affluent Of People In This World Will Be Dipped In The Fire, And The Most Destitute Will Be Dipped In Paradise

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابٌ صبغ أنعم أهل الدنيا في النار، وصبغ أشدهم بؤسًا في الجنة) (التحفة ٢٦)

[7088] 55 - (2807) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The most affluent of the people in this world, of the inhabitants of the Fire, (who will

[٧٠٨٨] **٥٥-(٢٨٠٧) حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَـٰرُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ الْبُنَانِيِّ، عَنْ

be) will be brought on the Day of Resurrection and dipped once in the Fire. Then it will be said: 'O son of Âdam, did you ever see anything good? Did you ever have any pleasure?' He will say: 'No, by Allâh, O Lord.' Then the most destitute of the people in this world, (who will be) of the inhabitants of Paradise, will be brought and dipped once in Paradise, and it will be said to him: 'O son of Âdam, did you ever see anything bad? Did you ever experience any hardship?' He will say: 'No, by Allâh, O Lord. I never saw anything bad and I never experienced any hardship.'"

أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُؤْتَىٰ بِأَنْعَمِ أَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا، مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، فَيُصْبَغُ فِي النَّارِ صَبْغَةً: ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! هَلْ رَأَيْتَ خَيْرًا قَطُّ؟ هَلْ مَرَّ بِكَ نَعِيمٌ قَطُّ؟ فَيَقُولُ: لَا، وَاللهِ! يَا رَبِّ! وَيُؤْتَىٰ بِأَشَدِّ النَّاسِ بُؤْسًا فِي الدُّنْيَا، مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، فَيُصْبَغُ صَبْغَةً فِي الْجَنَّةِ، فَيُقَالُ لَهُ: يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! هَلْ رَأَيْتَ بُؤْسًا قَطُّ؟ هَلْ مَرَّ بِكَ شِدَّةٌ قَطُّ؟ فَيَقُولُ: لَا، وَاللهِ! يَا رَبِّ! مَا مَرَّ بِي بُؤْسٌ قَطُّ، وَلَا رَأَيْتُ شِدَّةً قَطُّ».

Chapter 13. The Believer Is Rewarded For His Good Deeds In This World, And In The Hereafter; And The Disbeliever Is Rewarded For His Good Deeds In This World

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ جزاء المؤمن بحسناته في الدنيا والآخرة، وتعجيل حسنات الكافر في الدنيا) (التحفة ٢٧)

[7089] 56 - (2808) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh does not treat the believer unjustly with regard to his good deeds. He blesses him because of them in this world and He will reward him for them in the Hereafter. As for the disbeliever, he is fed because of the good deeds that he does for the sake of Allâh in this world, then when he passes on into the Hereafter, he will have no good deeds left for which to be rewarded.'"

[٧٠٨٩] ٥٦-(٢٨٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هَمَّامُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ لَا يَظْلِمُ مُؤْمِنًا حَسَنَةً، يُعْطِي بِهَا فِي الدُّنْيَا وَيَجْزِي بِهَا فِي الْآخِرَةِ، وَأَمَّا الْكَافِرُ فَيُطْعَمُ بِحَسَنَاتِ مَا عَمِلَ بِهَا للهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا

أَفْضَىٰ إِلَىٰ الْآخِرَةِ، لَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ حَسَنَةٌ يُجْزَىٰ بِهَا».

[7090] 57 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "If the disbeliever does a good deed, he is fed because of it in this world. As for the believer, Allâh stores up his good deeds for him in the Hereafter, and grants him provision in accordance with his obedience in this world."

[٧٠٩٠] ٥٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ ابْنُ النَّضْرِ التَّيْمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْكَافِرَ إِذَا عَمِلَ حَسَنَةً أُطْعِمَ بِهَا طُعْمَةً مِنَ الدُّنْيَا، وَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ فَإِنَّ اللهَ يَدَّخِرُ لَهُ حَسَنَاتِهِ فِي الْآخِرَةِ وَيُعْقِبُهُ رِزْقًا فِي الدُّنْيَا، عَلَىٰ طَاعَتِهِ».

[7091] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7090) was narrated from Anas, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٠٩١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الرُّزِّيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ بْنُ عَطَاءٍ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

Chapter 14. The Believer Is Like A Plant And The Hypocrite And The Disbeliever Are Like Cedars

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ مثل المؤمن كالزرع، والمنافق والكافر كالأرزة)

(التحفة ٢٨)

[7092] 58 - (2809) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The likeness of the believer is that of a plant which the wind continually causes to sway, and the believer continues to be stricken with calamity. The likeness of the hypocrite is that of a cedar tree, which does not move until it is cut down.'"

[٧٠٩٢] ٥٨-(٢٨٠٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ مَثَلُ الزَّرْعِ، لَا تَزَالُ الرِّيحُ تُمِيلُهُ، وَلَا يَزَالُ الْمُؤْمِنُ يُصِيبُهُ الْبَلَاءُ، وَمَثَلُ الْمُنَافِقِ كَمَثَلِ

شَجَرَةِ الْأَرْزِ، لَا تَهْتَزُّ حَتَّىٰ تُسْتَحْصَدَ».

[7093] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7092).

[٧٠٩٣] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ - مَكَانَ قَوْلِهِ تُمِيلُهُ - «تُفِيئُهُ».

[7094] 59 - (2810) Ka'b bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The likeness of the believer is that of a fresh, tender plant, which is bent by the wind; the wind bends it flat sometimes and pushes it upright sometimes, until his appointed time comes. And the likeness of the disbeliever is that of a stiff cedar, not shaken by anything, until it is uprooted in one go.'"

[٧٠٩٤] ٥٩-(٢٨١٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَمَثَلِ الْخَامَةِ مِنَ الزَّرْعِ، تُفِيئُهَا الرِّيحُ، تَصْرَعُهَا مَرَّةً وَتَعْدِلُهَا أُخْرَىٰ، حَتَّىٰ تَهِيجَ، وَمَثَلُ الْكَافِرِ كَمَثَلِ الْأَرْزَةِ الْمُجْذِيَةِ عَلَىٰ أَصْلِهَا، لَا يُفِيئُهَا شَيْءٌ، حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ انْجِعَافُهَا مَرَّةً وَاحِدَةً».

[7095] 60 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Rahmân bin Ka'b bin Mâlik that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The likeness of the believer is that of a fresh, tender plant which is bent by the wind; the wind bends it flat sometimes and

[٧٠٩٥] ٦٠-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ

pushes it upright sometimes, until his appointed time comes. And the likeness of the hypocrite is that of a stiff cedar which is not affected by anything, until it is uprooted in one go.'"

قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ مَثَلُ الْخَامَةِ مِنَ الزَّرْعِ، تُفِيئُهَا الرِّيَاحُ، تَصْرَعُهَا مَرَّةً وَتَعْدِلُهَا مَرَّةً، حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَهُ أَجَلُهُ، وَمَثَلُ الْمُنَافِقِ مَثَلُ الأَرْزَةِ الْمُجْذِيَةِ، الَّتِي لَا يُصِيبُهَا شَيْءٌ، حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ انْجِعَافُهَا مَرَّةً وَاحِدَةً».

[7096] 61 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik from his father from the Prophet ﷺ (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7095), except that Mahmûd said in his report from Bishr: "The likeness of the disbeliever is that of a cedar," and Ibn Hâtim said: "The likeness of the hypocrite," as Zuhair said.

[٧٠٩٦] ٦١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَمَحْمُودُ بْنُ غَيْلَانَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ غَيْرَ أَنَّ مَحْمُودًا قَالَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنْ بِشْرٍ: «وَمَثَلُ الْكَافِرِ كَمَثَلِ الأَرْزَةِ» وَأَمَّا ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ فَقَالَ: «مَثَلُ الْمُنَافِقِ» كَمَا قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ.

[7097] 62 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Ka'b bin Mâlik, and Ibn Bash-shâr: "It was narrated from the son of Ka'b bin Mâlik, from his father, from the Prophet ﷺ" – a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7095). They both said in their *Hadîth* from Yahya: "The likeness of the disbeliever is that of a cedar."

[٧٠٩٧] ٦٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ ابْنُ هَاشِمٍ: عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ وَقَالَ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: عَنِ ابْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ، وَقَالَا جَمِيعًا فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ: «وَمَثَلُ الْكَافِرِ مَثَلُ الأَرْزَةِ».

Chapter 15. The Likeness Of The Believer Is That Of A Date Palm

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ مثل المؤمن مثل النخلة) (التحفة ٢٩)

[7098] 63 - (2811) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Among the trees is one whose leaves do not fall, and it is like the Muslim. Tell me what it is.' The people started to name trees of the desert."

'Abdullâh said: "It occurred to me that it was the date palm, but I felt too shy (to speak). Then they said: 'Tell us what it is, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'It is the date palm.'

"I mentioned that to 'Umar and he said: 'If you had said, "it is the date palm," that would have been dearer to me than such and such.'"

[٧٠٩٨] ٦٣-(٢٨١١) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَحْيَىٰ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنَ الشَّجَرِ شَجَرَةً لَا يَسْقُطُ وَرَقُهَا، وَإِنَّهَا مَثَلُ الْمُسْلِمِ، فَحَدِّثُونِي مَا هِيَ؟» فَوَقَعَ النَّاسُ فِي شَجَرِ الْبَوَادِي.

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ: وَوَقَعَ فِي نَفْسِي أَنَّهَا النَّخْلَةُ، فَاسْتَحْيَيْتُ، ثُمَّ قَالُوا: حَدِّثْنَا مَا هِيَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «هِيَ النَّخْلَةُ».

قَالَ: فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِعُمَرَ، قَالَ: لَأَنْ تَكُونَ قُلْتَ: هِيَ النَّخْلَةُ، أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ كَذَا وَكَذَا.

[7099] 64 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to his Companions one day: 'Tell me about a tree that is like the believer.' The people started to mention various desert trees."

Ibn 'Umar said: "It occurred to me that it was the date palm, and I wanted to say it, but because the people were so much older than

[٧٠٩٩] ٦٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عُبَيْدٍ الْغُبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي الْخَلِيلِ الضُّبَعِيِّ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «أَخْبِرُونِي عَنْ شَجَرَةٍ، مَثَلُهَا مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ» فَجَعَلَ الْقَوْمُ يَذْكُرُونَ شَجَرًا مِنْ شَجَرِ الْبَوَادِي.

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: وَأُلْقِيَ فِي نَفْسِي أَوْ رُوعِي أَنَّهَا النَّخْلَةُ، فَجَعَلْتُ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَقُولَهَا، فَإِذَا أَسْنَانُ الْقَوْمِ، فَأَهَابُ أَنْ أَتَكَلَّمَ، فَلَمَّا سَكَتُوا، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هِيَ النَّخْلَةُ».

me, I felt shy to speak. When they fell silent, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It is the date palm.'"

[٧١٠٠] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ قَالَ: صَحِبْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، فَمَا سَمِعْتُهُ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَّا حَدِيثًا وَاحِدًا، قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأُتِيَ بِجُمَّارٍ، فَذَكَرَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمَا.

[7100] (...) It was narrated that Mujâhid said: "I went to Al-Madînah with Ibn 'Umar, and I did not hear him narrate any *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ except one. He said: 'We were with the Prophet ﷺ and some heart of palm was brought to him...'" and he mentioned a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7099).

[٧١٠١] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: أُتِيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِجُمَّارٍ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[7101] (...) Mujâhid said: "I heard Ibn 'Umar say: 'Some heart of palm was brought to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ...'" and he mentioned a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7099).

[٧١٠٢] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَخْبِرُونِي بِشَجَرَةٍ شِبْهِ، أَوْ كَالرَّجُلِ الْمُسْلِمِ، لَا يَتَحَاتُّ وَرَقُهَا».

[7102] (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: 'Tell me of a tree which is like a Muslim: Its leaves do not wither.'"

Ibrâhîm[1] said: "Perhaps (Imâm) Muslim said: 'It constantly bears fruit.' But I also found that someone else said: 'It does not constantly bear fruit.'"

[1] Ibrâhîm bin Muhammad bin Sufyân, who reported the text from Imâm Muslim.

Ibn 'Umar said: "It occurred to me that it was the date palm, but I saw Abû Bakr and 'Umar not saying anything so I did not want to say anything. Then 'Umar said: 'If you had said it, that would be dearer to me than such and such.'"

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: لَعَلَّ مُسْلِمًا قَالَ: وَتُؤْتِي [أُكُلَهَا]، وَكَذَا وَجَدْتُ عِنْدَ غَيْرِي أَيْضًا: وَلَا تُؤْتِي أُكُلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ.

قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَوَقَعَ فِي نَفْسِي أَنَّهَا النَّخْلَةُ. وَرَأَيْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ لَا يَتَكَلَّمَانِ، فَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ أَتَكَلَّمَ أَوْ أَقُولَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: لَأَنْ تَكُونَ قُلْتَهَا أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ كَذَا وَكَذَا.

Chapter 16. The Mischief Of The *Shaitân* And How He Sends His Troops To Tempt People, And With Every Person There Is A *Qarîn* (Companion From Among The Jinn)

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ تحريش الشيطان، وبعثه سراياه لفتنة الناس، وأن مع كل إنسان قرينا) (التحفة ٣٠)

[7103] 65 - (2812) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'The *Shaitân* has despaired of being worshipped in the Arabian Peninsula, but he will sow seeds of discord among them.'"

[٧١٠٣] ٦٥-(٢٨١٢) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ قَدْ أَيِسَ أَنْ يَعْبُدَهُ الْمُصَلُّونَ فِي جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَلٰكِنْ فِي التَّحْرِيشِ بَيْنَهُمْ».

[7104] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7103).

[٧١٠٤] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[7105] 66 - (2813) It was narrated that Jâbir said: I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "The throne of Iblîs is upon the sea, and he sends out his troops to tempt the people, and the greatest of them in his view is the one who causes the greatest amount of *Fitnah* (tribulation or temptation)."

[٧١٠٥] ٦٦-(٢٨١٣) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ عَرْشَ إِبْلِيسَ عَلَى الْبَحْرِ، فَيَبْعَثُ سَرَايَاهُ يَفْتِنُونَ النَّاسَ، فَأَعْظَمُهُمْ عِنْدَهُ أَعْظَمُهُمْ فِتْنَةً».

[7106] 67 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Iblîs places his throne over the water, then he sends out his troops, and the one who is closest in status to him is the one who causes the greatest amount of *Fitnah* (tribulation or temptation). One of them comes and says: 'I have done such and such,' and he says: 'You have not done anything.' Then one of them comes and says: 'I did not leave him until I separated him and his wife.' Then he draws him close to him and says: 'How good you are.'"

Al-A'mash said: "I think he (ﷺ) said: 'And he embraces him.'"

[٧١٠٦] ٦٧-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ إِبْلِيسَ يَضَعُ عَرْشَهُ عَلَى الْمَاءِ، ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُ سَرَايَاهُ، فَأَدْنَاهُمْ مِنْهُ مَنْزِلَةً أَعْظَمُهُمْ فِتْنَةً، يَجِيءُ أَحَدُهُمْ فَيَقُولُ: فَعَلْتُ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَيَقُولُ: مَا صَنَعْتَ شَيْئًا، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَجِيءُ أَحَدُهُمْ فَيَقُولُ: مَا تَرَكْتُهُ حَتَّى فَرَّقْتُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ امْرَأَتِهِ، قَالَ: فَيُدْنِيهِ مِنْهُ وَيَقُولُ: نِعْمَ أَنْتَ».

قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: أُرَاهُ قَالَ: «فَيَلْتَزِمُهُ».

[7107] 68 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "The *Shaitân* sends out his troops and they tempt the people, and the greatest of them in status with him is the one who causes the greatest

[٧١٠٧] ٦٨-(...) حَدَّثَنِي سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ، حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يَبْعَثُ

amount of *Fitnah* (tribulation or temptation)."

الشَّيْطَانُ سَرَايَاهُ فَيَفْتِنُونَ النَّاسَ، فَأَعْظَمُهُمْ عِنْدَهُ مَنْزِلَةً أَعْظَمُهُمْ فِتْنَةً».

[7108] 69 - (2814) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one among you but Allâh has appointed a companion for him from among the jinn.' They said: 'Even you, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'Even me, but Allâh helped me with him, and he became Muslim, so he only tells me to do good.'"

[٧١٠٨] ٦٩-(٢٨١٤) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْكُمْ مِنْ أَحَدٍ إِلَّا وَقَدْ وَكَّلَ اللهُ بِهِ قَرِينَهُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ» قَالُوا: وَإِيَّاكَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَإِيَّايَ، إِلَّا أَنَّ اللهَ أَعَانَنِي عَلَيْهِ فَأَسْلَمَ، فَلَا يَأْمُرُنِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ».

[7109] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 7108) was narrated from Manṣûr with the chain of Jarîr, but in the *Ḥadîth* of Sufyân it says: "There is appointed over him his companion from among the jinn and his companion from among the angels."

[٧١٠٩] (...) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ يَعْنِيَانِ ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ عَنْ عَمَّارِ بْنِ رُزَيْقٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ بِإِسْنَادِ جَرِيرٍ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ سُفْيَانَ: «وَقَدْ وُكِّلَ بِهِ قَرِينُهُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ، وَقَرِينُهُ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ».

[7110] 70 - (2815) It was narrated from 'Urwah that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, told him that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ left her house one night. She said: "I felt jealous about him, then he came and saw

[٧١١٠] ٧٠-(٢٨١٥) حَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُرْوَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

what I was doing." He said: "What is the matter with you, O 'Âishah? Are you jealous?" I said: "Why wouldn't one such as me feel jealous about one such as you?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Has your devil come to you?" I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, is there a devil with me?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Is there a devil with every person?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Even with you, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Yes, but my Lord helped me with him until he became Muslim."

حَدَّثَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ مِنْ عِنْدِهَا لَيْلًا، قَالَتْ: فَغِرْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَجَاءَ فَرَأَىٰ مَا أَصْنَعُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا لَكِ؟ يَا عَائِشَةُ! أَغِرْتِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: وَمَا لِي لَا يَغَارُ مِثْلِي عَلَىٰ مِثْلِكَ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَقَدْ جَاءَكِ شَيْطَانُكِ؟» قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَوَ مَعِيَ شَيْطَانٌ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قُلْتُ: وَمَعَ كُلِّ إِنْسَانٍ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ» قُلْتُ: وَمَعَكَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَلٰكِنْ رَبِّي أَعَانَنِي عَلَيْهِ حَتَّىٰ أَسْلَمَ».

Chapter 17. No One Will Enter Paradise By Virtue Of His Deeds, Rather By The Mercy Of Allâh, Exalted is He

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابٌ: لن يدخل أحد الجنة بعمله، بل برحمة الله تعالىٰ)

(التحفة ٣١)

[7111] 71 - (2816) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "None of you will ever enter Paradise by virtue of his deeds." A man said: "Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with His mercy. But aim to do good."

[٧١١١] ٧١-(٢٨١٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَنْ يُنْجِيَ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ عَمَلُهُ» قَالَ رَجُلٌ: وَلَا إِيَّاكَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا إِيَّايَ، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ مِنْهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ، وَلٰكِنْ سَدِّدُوا». [انظر: ٧١٢٠]

[7112] (...) It was narrated from Bukair bin Al-Ashajj with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7111), except that he said: "... with His mercy and grace." And he did not mention (the words): "But aim to do good."

[٧١١٢] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** يُونُسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى الصَّدَفِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ بُكَيْرِ بْنِ الْأَشَجِّ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ

قَالَ: «بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ وَفَضْلٍ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ: «وَلَٰكِنْ سَدِّدُوا».

[7113] 72 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no one whose deeds will gain him admittance to Paradise." It was said: "Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Not even me, unless my Lord encompasses me with His mercy."

[٧١١٣] ٧٢-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ يُدْخِلُهُ عَمَلُهُ الْجَنَّةَ» فَقِيلَ: وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِي رَبِّي بِرَحْمَةٍ».

[7114] 73 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'There is no one among you whose deeds will save him.' They said: 'Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with His forgiveness and mercy.'"

Ibn 'Awn (a sub narrator) gestured with his hand like this, and pointed to his head: "Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with His forgiveness and mercy."

[٧١١٤] ٧٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ يُنْجِيهِ عَمَلُهُ» قَالُوا: وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ مِنْهُ وَرَحْمَةٍ».

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ بِيَدِهِ هَٰكَذَا، وَأَشَارَ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِهِ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ مِنْهُ وَرَحْمَةٍ».

[7115] 74 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'No one will be saved by virtue of his deeds.' They said: 'Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'Not even me, unless Allâh saves me with mercy.'"

[٧١١٥] ٧٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ يُنْجِيهِ عَمَلُهُ» قَالُوا: وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَدَارَكَنِيَ اللهُ مِنْهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ».

[7116] 75 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no one among you whose deeds will earn him admittance to Paradise.' They said: 'Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with grace and mercy from Him.'"

[٧١١٦] **٧٥**-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبَّادٍ يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ عَنْ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَنْ يُدْخِلَ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ عَمَلُهُ الْجَنَّةَ» قَالُوا: وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ مِنْهُ بِفَضْلٍ وَرَحْمَةٍ».

[7117] 76 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Be moderate and aim to do good, and understand that none of you will be saved by virtue of his deeds.'" They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, not even you?' He said: 'Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with His mercy and grace.'"

[٧١١٧] **٧٦**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قَارِبُوا وَسَدِّدُوا، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّهُ لَنْ يَنْجُوَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ بِعَمَلِهِ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ وَفَضْلٍ».

[7118] (2817) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7177) was narrated from Jâbir, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧١١٨] **(٢٨١٧) حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مِثْلَهُ.

[انظر: ٧١٢١]

[7119] (...) A report like that of Ibn Numair was narrated from Al-A'mash with both chain of narrators (no. 7117,7118).

[٧١١٩] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ جَمِيعًا، كَرِوَايَةِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

[7120] (2816) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7117) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ. And he added: "And be of good cheer."

[٧١٢٠] (٢٨١٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ - وَزَادَ: «وَأَبْشِرُوا». [راجع: ٧١١١]

[7121] 77 - (2817) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'None of you will be admitted to Paradise or saved from the Fire by virtue of his deeds, not even me, except by mercy (from) Allâh.'"

[٧١٢١] ٧٧-(٢٨١٧) **حَدَّثَنِي** سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْقِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يُدْخِلُ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ عَمَلُهُ الْجَنَّةَ، وَلَا يُجِيرُهُ مِنَ النَّارِ، وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا بِرَحْمَةٍ [مِنَ] اللهِ». [راجع: ٧١٠٨]

[7122] 78 - (2818) It was narrated that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Aim to do good and be moderate, and be of good cheer, for none of you will be admitted to Paradise by virtue of his deeds.' They said: 'Not even you, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'Not even me, unless Allâh encompasses me with His mercy. And remember that the most beloved of deeds to Allâh is that which is done with regularity, even if it is small.'"

[٧١٢٢] ٧٨-(٢٨١٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «سَدِّدُوا وَقَارِبُوا، وَأَبْشِرُوا، فَإِنَّهُ لَنْ يُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ أَحَدًا عَمَلُهُ» قَالُوا: وَلَا أَنْتَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «وَلَا أَنَا، إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَغَمَّدَنِيَ اللهُ مِنْهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ أَحَبَّ الْعَمَلِ إِلَى اللهِ أَدْوَمُهُ وَإِنْ قَلَّ».

[7123] (...) It was narrated from (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7112) Mûsâ bin 'Uqbah with this chain of narrators, but he did not mention (the phrase) "And be of good cheer."

[٧١٢٣] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَاه** حَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ الْمُطَّلِبِ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ «وَأَبْشِرُوا».

Chapter 18. Doing A Lot Of Good Deeds And Striving Hard In Worship

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ إكثار الأعمال، والاجتهاد في العبادة) (التحفة ٣٢)

[7124] 79 - (2819) It was narrated from Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah that the Prophet ﷺ prayed until his feet became swollen, and it was said to him: "Why do you burden yourself when Allâh has forgiven your past and future sins?" He said: "Should I not be a thankful slave?"

[٧١٢٤] **٧٩**-(٢٨١٩) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ عِلَاقَةَ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّىٰ حَتَّى انْتَفَخَتْ قَدَمَاهُ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَتَكَلَّفُ هٰذَا؟ وَقَدْ غُفِرَ [اللهُ] لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَقَالَ: «أَفَلَا أَكُونُ عَبْدًا شَكُورًا؟».

[7125] 80 - (...) Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah said: "The Prophet ﷺ stood in prayer until his feet became swollen and they said: 'Allâh has forgiven your past and future sins.' He said: 'Should I not be a thankful slave?'"

[٧١٢٥] **٨٠**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ عِلَاقَةَ: سَمِعَ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنَ شُعْبَةَ يَقُولُ: قَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ وَرِمَتْ قَدَمَاهُ، قَالُوا: قَدْ غَفَرَ اللهُ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، قَالَ: «أَفَلَا أَكُونُ عَبْدًا شَكُورًا؟».

[7126] 81 - (2820) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed, he would stand for so long that his feet became swollen." 'Âishah said: "O Messenger of Allâh, are

[٧١٢٦] **٨١**-(٢٨٢٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ وَهَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ

you doing this when Allâh has forgiven your past and future sins?" He said: "O 'Âishah, should I not be a thankful slave?"

قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذَا صَلَّىٰ، قَامَ حَتَّىٰ تَفَطَّرَتْ رِجْلَاهُ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَتَصْنَعُ هٰذَا، وَقَدْ غُفِرَ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! أَفَلَا أَكُونُ عَبْدًا شَكُورًا؟».

Chapter 19. Moderation In Preaching

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ الاقتصاد في الموعظة) (التحفة ٣٣)

[7127] 82 - (2821) It was narrated that Shaqîq said: "We were sitting at 'Abdullâh's door, waiting for him, when Yazîd bin Mu'âwiyah An-Nakha'î passed by us. We said: 'Tell him that we are here.' He entered upon him, and soon 'Abdullâh came out to us, and he said: 'I was told that you are here, but nothing prevented me from coming out to you except the fact that I did not want to burden you. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to choose the right to time address us, for fear of burdening us.'"

[٧١٢٧] ٨٢-(٢٨٢١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا جُلُوسًا عِنْدَ بَابِ عَبْدِ اللهِ نَنْتَظِرُهُ، فَمَرَّ بِنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ النَّخَعِيُّ، فَقُلْنَا: أَعْلِمْهُ بِمَكَانِنَا، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ فَلَمْ يَلْبَثْ أَنْ خَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أُخْبَرُ بِمَكَانِكُمْ، فَمَا يَمْنَعُنِي أَنْ أَخْرُجَ إِلَيْكُمْ إِلَّا كَرَاهِيَةُ أَنْ أُمِلَّكُمْ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَتَخَوَّلُنَا بِالْمَوْعِظَةِ فِي الْأَيَّامِ، مَخَافَةَ السَّآمَةِ عَلَيْنَا.

[7128] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7127) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators.

[٧١٢٨] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مِنْجَابُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ التَّمِيمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ مُسْهِرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلِيُّ ابْنُ خَشْرَمٍ قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ

يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

وَزَادَ مِنْجَابٌ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ عَنِ ابْنِ مُسْهِرٍ قَالَ الْأَعْمَشُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُرَّةَ عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7129] 83 - (...) It was narrated that Shaqîq bin Abî Wâ'il said: "Abdullâh used to give us a talk every Thursday, and a man said to him: 'O Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân, we love your talks, and we wish that you would give us a talk every day.' He said: 'Nothing prevents me from doing so except the fact that I do not want to burden you. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ used to choose the right time to address us, for fear of burdening us.'"

[٧١٢٩] **٨٣**-(. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا فُضَيْلُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: كَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ يُذَكِّرُنَا كُلَّ يَوْمِ خَمِيسٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ! إِنَّا نُحِبُّ حَدِيثَكَ وَنَشْتَهِيهِ، وَلَوَدِدْنَا أَنَّكَ حَدَّثْتَنَا كُلَّ يَوْمٍ، فَقَالَ: مَا يَمْنَعُنِي أَنْ أُحَدِّثَكُمْ إِلَّا كَرَاهِيَةُ أَنْ أُمِلَّكُمْ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَتَخَوَّلُنَا بِالْمَوْعِظَةِ فِي الْأَيَّامِ، كَرَاهِيَةَ السَّآمَةِ عَلَيْنَا.

51. The Book Of Paradise And Description Of Its Delights And Its People

Chapter... The Description Of Paradise

[7130] 1 - (2822) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Paradise is surrounded with hardships and Hell is surrounded with desires.'"

[7131] (2823) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7130) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[7132] 2 - (2824) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: 'I have prepared for My righteous slaves that which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, nor has it ever crossed the mind of man.'"

This is confirmed in the Book of Allâh: "No person knows what is kept hidden for them of joy as a reward for what they used to do."[1]

٧ - (المعجم ٥١) - كتاب الجنة، وصفة نعيمها وأهلها (التحفة ٣٩)

(المعجم . . .) - (باب صفة الجنة) (التحفة ١)

[٧١٣٠] ١-(٢٨٢٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ وَحُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «حُفَّتِ الْجَنَّةُ بِالْمَكَارِهِ، وَحُفَّتِ النَّارُ بِالشَّهَوَاتِ».

[٧١٣١] (٢٨٢٣) **وحَدَّثَني** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[٧١٣٢] ٢-(٢٨٢٤) **حَدَّثَنَا** سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا - سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: أَعْدَدْتُ لِعِبَادِي الصَّالِحِينَ مَا لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ، وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ، وَلَا خَطَرَ عَلَىٰ قَلْبِ بَشَرٍ».

[1] *As-Sajdah* 32:17.

مِصْدَاقُ ذَلِكَ فِي كِتَابِ اللهِ: ﴿فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّآ أُخْفِىَ لَهُم مِّن قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ جَزَآءَۢ بِمَا كَانُوا۟ يَعْمَلُونَ﴾ [السجدة: ١٧].

[7133] 3 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said: 'I have prepared for My righteous slaves that which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, nor has it ever crossed the mind of man,' apart from that of which Allâh has informed you."

[٧١٣٣] ٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي هَـٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «قَالَ اللهُ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]: أَعْدَدْتُ لِعِبَادِيَ الصَّالِحِينَ مَا لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ، وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ، وَلَا خَطَرَ عَلَىٰ قَلْبِ بَشَرٍ، ذُخْرًا، بَلْهَ مَا أَطْلَعَكُمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ».

[7134] 4 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, says: "I have prepared for My righteous slaves that which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, nor has it ever entered the heart of man," apart from that of which Allâh has informed you.'"

Then he recited: "No person knows what is kept hidden for them of joy..."[1]

[٧١٣٤] ٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَقُولُ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: أَعْدَدْتُ لِعِبَادِيَ الصَّالِحِينَ مَا لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ، وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ، وَلَا خَطَرَ عَلَىٰ قَلْبِ بَشَرٍ، ذُخْرًا، بَلْهَ مَا أَطْلَعَكُمُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ».

ثُمَّ قَرَأَ: ﴿فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّآ أُخْفِىَ لَهُم مِّن قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ﴾.

[1] *As-Sajdah* 32:17.

[7135] 5 - (2825) Sahl bin Sa'd As-Sâ'idî said: "I was present with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in a gathering where he described Paradise, and at the end of his talk he said: 'There is in it that which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, nor has it ever crossed the heart of man.' Then he recited these Verses:

"Their sides forsake their beds, to invoke their Lord in fear and hope, and they spend (in charity in Allâh's Cause) out of what We have bestowed on them. No person knows what is kept hidden for them of joy as a reward for what they used to do."[1]

[٧١٣٥] ٥-(٢٨٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ وَهَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا حَازِمٍ حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ السَّاعِدِيَّ يَقُولُ: شَهِدْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مَجْلِسًا وَصَفَ فِيهِ الْجَنَّةَ، حَتَّى انْتَهَىٰ، ثُمَّ قَالَ [ﷺ] فِي آخِرِ حَدِيثِهِ: «فِيهَا مَا لَا عَيْنٌ رَأَتْ، وَلَا أُذُنٌ سَمِعَتْ، وَلَا عَلَىٰ قَلْبِ بَشَرٍ خَطَرَ» ثُمَّ قَرَأَ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ: ﴿تَتَجَافَىٰ جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ ٱلْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَٰهُمْ يُنفِقُونَ فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّآ أُخْفِىَ لَهُم مِّن قُرَّةِ أَعْيُنٍ جَزَآءً بِمَا كَانُوا۟ يَعْمَلُونَ﴾ [السجدة: ١٦ و١٧].

Chapter 1. In Paradise There Is A Tree In Whose Shade A Rider Could Travel For One Hundred Years And Still Not Cross It

(المعجم ١) - (بَابٌ: إن في الجنة شجرة، يسير الراكب في ظلها مائة عام، لا يقطعها) (التحفة ٢)

[7136] 6 - (2826) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "In Paradise there is a tree in whose shade a rider could travel for one hundred years."

[٧١٣٦] ٦-(٢٨٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ لَشَجَرَةً يَسِيرُ الرَّاكِبُ فِي ظِلِّهَا مِائَةَ سَنَةٍ».

[1] *As-Sajdah* 32:16-17.

[7137] 7 - (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7136) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ, and he added: "...and still not cross it."

[٧١٣٧] ٧-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ - وَزَادَ: «لَا يَقْطَعُهَا».

[7138] 8 - (2827) It was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "In Paradise there is a tree in whose shade a rider could travel for one hundred years, and still not cross it."

[٧١٣٨] ٨-(٢٨٢٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ لَشَجَرَةً يَسِيرُ الرَّاكِبُ فِي ظِلِّهَا مِائَةَ عَامٍ، لَا يَقْطَعُهَا».

[7139] (2828) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "In Paradise there is a tree in whose shade a rider could travel on a fine, swift-footed horse for one hundred years, and still not cross it."

[٧١٣٩] (٢٨٢٨) **قَالَ** أَبُو حَازِمٍ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ النُّعْمَانَ بْنَ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ الزُّرَقِيَّ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيُّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ شَجَرَةً يَسِيرُ الرَّاكِبُ الْجَوَادَ الْمُضَمَّرَ السَّرِيعَ، مِائَةَ عَامٍ، مَا يَقْطَعُهَا».

Chapter 2. Bestowal Of Divine Pleasure On The People Of Paradise, And Allâh Will Never Be Angry With Them

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ إحلال الرضوان على أهل الجنة، فلا يسخط عليهم أبدا) (التحفة ٣)

[7140] 9 - (2829) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, will say to the people of Paradise: 'O people of Paradise!'

[٧١٤٠] ٩-(٢٨٢٩) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ سَهْمٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -:

They will say: 'Here we are at Your service, our Lord, all goodness is in Your Hand.' He will say: 'Are you pleased?' They will say: 'How could we not be pleased, O Lord, when You have given us that which You have not given to anyone else among Your creation?' He will say: 'Shall I not give you something even better than that?' They will say: 'O Lord, what can be better than that?' He will say: 'I bestow My pleasure upon you, and I will never be angry with you."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَقُولُ لِأَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ! فَيَقُولُونَ: لَبَّيْكَ، رَبَّنَا وَسَعْدَيْكَ، وَالْخَيْرُ فِي يَدَيْكَ، فَيَقُولُ: هَلْ رَضِيتُمْ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: وَمَا لَنَا لَا نَرْضَىٰ؟ يَا رَبِّ! وَقَدْ أَعْطَيْتَنَا مَا لَمْ تُعْطِ أَحَدًا مِنْ خَلْقِكَ. فَيَقُولُ: أَلَا أُعْطِيكُمْ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: يَا رَبِّ! وَأَيُّ شَيْءٍ أَفْضَلُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: أُحِلُّ عَلَيْكُمْ رِضْوَانِي، فَلَا أَسْخَطُ عَلَيْكُمْ بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا».

Chapter 3. The Inhabitants Of Paradise Will See The People In The Highest Place In Paradise As Planets Are Seen In The Sky

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ ترائي أهل الجنة أهل الغرف، كما يرى الكوكب في السماء) (التحفة ٤)

[7141] 10 - (2830) It was narrated from Sahl bin Sa'd that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The inhabitants of Paradise will see the highest place in Paradise as you see the planets in the sky."

[٧١٤١] ١٠-(٢٨٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ لَيَتَرَاءَوْنَ الْغُرْفَةَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ كَمَا تَرَاءَوْنَ الْكَوْكَبَ فِي السَّمَاءِ».

[7142] (2831) Abû Sa'eed (in his *Ḥadîth*) said: "As you see a brilliant star in the eastern or western horizon."

[٧١٤٢] (٢٨٣١) قَالَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِذَلِكَ النُّعْمَانَ بْنَ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ فَقَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: «كَمَا تَرَاءَوْنَ الْكَوْكَبَ الدُّرِّيَّ فِي الْأُفُقِ الشَّرْقِيِّ أَوِ الْغَرْبِيِّ». [انظر: ٧١٤٤]

[7143] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Ya'qûb (no. 7141) was narrated from Abû Hâzim with both chain of narrators.

[٧١٤٣] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَاه إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمَخْزُومِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ بِالْإِسْنَادَيْنِ جَمِيعًا، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَعْقُوبَ.

[7144] 11 - (2831) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The inhabitants of Paradise will see the people of the highest place in Paradise above them, as you see the brilliant star far away on the horizon in the east, or the west, because of the difference in status between them." They said: "O Messenger of Allâh, is that the status of the Prophets that no one else will attain?" He said: "No, by the One in Whose Hand is my soul. They are men who believed in Allâh and believed in the Messengers."

[٧١٤٤] ١١-(٢٨٣١) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَـٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ سُلَيْمٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ لَيَتَرَاءَوْنَ أَهْلَ الْغُرَفِ مِنْ فَوْقِهِمْ، كَمَا تَتَرَاءَوْنَ الْكَوْكَبَ الدُّرِّيَّ الْغَابِرَ مِنَ الْأُفُقِ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ أَوِ الْمَغْرِبِ، لِتَفَاضُلِ مَا بَيْنَهُمْ» قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! تِلْكَ مَنَازِلُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ، لَا يَبْلُغُهَا غَيْرُهُمْ، قَالَ: «بَلَىٰ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! رِجَالٌ آمَنُوا بِاللهِ وَصَدَّقُوا الْمُرْسَلِينَ». [راجع: ٧١٤٢]

Chapter 4. One Who Would Love To Have Seen The Prophet ﷺ Even If That Was At The Expense Of His Family And His Wealth

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابٌ: فيمن يود رؤية النبيّ ﷺ، بأهله وماله) (التحفة ٥)

[7145] 12 - (2832) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Among the most beloved of my *Ummah* to me are people who will come after me, one of whom would wish to have seen me, even if that was at the expense of his family and his wealth."

[٧١٤٥] ١٢-(٢٨٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مِنْ أَشَدِّ أُمَّتِي إِلَيَّ حُبًّا، نَاسٌ يَكُونُونَ بَعْدِي، يَوَدُّ أَحَدُهُمْ لَوْ رَآنِي، بِأَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ».

Chapter 5. The Market Of Paradise, And What They Will Get There Of Delight And Beauty

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابٌ: في سوق الجنة، وما ينالون فيها من النعيم والجمال) (التحفة ٦)

[7146] 13 - (2833) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "In Paradise there is a market to which they will come every Friday. Then the north wind will blow and will blow on their faces and garments, and increase them in beauty and elegance. Then they will return to their families having increased in beauty and elegance and their families will say to them: 'By Allâh, you have increased in beauty and elegance,' and they will say: 'By Allâh, you too have increased in beauty and elegance.'"

[٧١٤٦] ١٣-(٢٨٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُثْمَانَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْجَبَّارِ الْبَصْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ الْبُنَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ لَسُوقًا، يَأْتُونَهَا كُلَّ جُمُعَةٍ، فَتَهُبُّ رِيحُ الشَّمَالِ فَتَحْثُو فِي وُجُوهِهِمْ وَثِيَابِهِمْ، فَيَزْدَادُونَ حُسْنًا وَجَمَالًا، فَيَرْجِعُونَ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِيهِمْ وَقَدِ ازْدَادُوا حُسْنًا وَجَمَالًا، فَيَقُولُ لَهُمْ أَهْلُوهُمْ: وَاللهِ! لَقَدِ ازْدَدْتُمْ بَعْدَنَا حُسْنًا وَجَمَالًا، فَيَقُولُونَ: وَأَنْتُمْ، وَاللهِ! لَقَدِ ازْدَدْتُمْ بَعْدَنَا حُسْنًا وَجَمَالًا».

Chapter 6. The First Group To Enter Paradise Will Look Like The Moon When It Is Full; Their Attributes And Their Spouses

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ أول زمرة تدخل الجنة على صورة القمر ليلة البدر، وصفاتهم وأزواجهم) (التحفة ٧)

[7147] 14 - (2834) It was narrated that Muhammad said: "They either boasted or discussed whether there would be more men or women in Paradise. Abû Hurairah said: 'Did not Abul-Qâsim ﷺ say: The first group to enter Paradise will look like the moon when it is full, then those who follow them will look like the most brilliant planet in the sky. Each man among them will have two wives whose marrow can be seen beneath their flesh, and there will be no one in Paradise who is unmarried.'"

[٧١٤٧] ١٤-(٢٨٣٤) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ ويَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِيَعْقُوبَ - [قَالَا]: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: إِمَّا تَفَاخَرُوا وَإِمَّا تَذَاكَرُوا: الرِّجَالُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَكْثَرُ أَمِ النِّسَاءُ؟ فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: أَوَ لَمْ يَقُلْ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ زُمْرَةٍ تَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ الْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ، وَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا عَلَىٰ أَضْوَإِ كَوْكَبٍ دُرِّيٍّ فِي السَّمَاءِ، لِكُلِّ امْرِىءٍ مِنْهُمْ زَوْجَتَانِ اثْنَتَانِ، يُرَىٰ مُخُّ سُوقِهِمَا مِنْ وَرَاءِ اللَّحْمِ، وَمَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ عَزَبٌ».

[7148] (...) It was narrated that Ibn Sirîn said: "Men and women disputed as to which of them would form the majority in Paradise. They asked Abû Hurairah and he said: 'Abul-Qâsim ﷺ said:...'" a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn 'Ulayyah (no. 7147).

[٧١٤٨] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ قَالَ: اخْتَصَمَ الرِّجَالُ وَالنِّسَاءُ: أَيُّهُمْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَكْثَرُ؟ فَسَأَلُوا أَبَا هُرَيْرَة فَقَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ. مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ.

[7149] 15 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The first group to enter Paradise will

[٧١٤٩] ١٥-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زِيادٍ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو زُرْعَةَ

look like the moon when it is full, and those who come after them will look like the most brilliant planet in the sky. They will not urinate, or defecate, or spit, or blow their noses. Their combs will be of gold and their sweat will be musk, and their incense burners will be of aloeswood. Their wives will be *Al-Hûr Al-'Iyn* and their form will be as one man, the image of their father Âdam, sixty cubits tall.'"

قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوَّلُ مَنْ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ»؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ زُمْرَةٍ يَدْخُلُونَ الْجَنَّةَ عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ الْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ، وَالَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ عَلَىٰ أَشَدِّ كَوْكَبٍ دُرِّيٍّ، فِي السَّمَاءِ إِضَاءَةً، لَا يَبُولُونَ، وَلَا يَتَغَوَّطُونَ وَلَا يَتْفِلُونَ وَلَا يَمْتَخِطُونَ، أَمْشَاطُهُمُ الذَّهَبُ، وَرَشْحُهُمُ الْمِسْكُ، [وَ]مَجَامِرُهُمُ الْأَلُوَّةُ، وَأَزْوَاجُهُمُ الْحُورُ الْعِينُ، أَخْلَاقُهُمْ عَلَىٰ خَلْقِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ، عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ أَبِيهِمْ آدَمَ، سِتُّونَ ذِرَاعًا، فِي السَّمَاءِ».

[7150] 16 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The first group of my *Ummah* to enter Paradise will look like the moon when it is full, then those who come after them will be like the brightest stars in the sky, then there will come others of different status. They will not defecate, or urinate, or blow their noses, or spit. Their combs will be of gold, their incense burners will be of aloeswood and their sweat will be musk. Their form will be that of one man, the

[٧١٥٠] ١٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوَّلُ زُمْرَةٍ تَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ مِنْ أُمَّتِي، عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ الْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ عَلَىٰ أَشَدِّ نَجْمٍ، فِي السَّمَاءِ، إِضَاءَةً، ثُمَّ هُمْ بَعْدَ ذَٰلِكَ مَنَازِلُ، لَا يَتَغَوَّطُونَ وَلَا يَبُولُونَ وَلَا يَمْتَخِطُونَ وَلَا يَبْزُقُونَ، أَمْشَاطُهُمُ

height of their father Âdam, sixty cubits."

Ibn Abî Shaibah said: "In the form (*Khuluqi*) of one man." Abû Kuraib said: "In the creation (*Khulqi*) of one man." Ibn Abî Shaibah said: "In the image of their father."

الذَّهَبُ، وَمَجَامِرُهُمُ الأَلُوَّةُ، وَرَشْحُهُمُ الْمِسْكُ، أَخْلَاقُهُمْ عَلَىٰ خُلُقِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ، عَلَىٰ طُولِ أَبِيهِمْ آدَمَ، سِتُّونَ ذِرَاعًا».

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: عَلَىٰ خُلُقِ رَجُلٍ، وَقَالَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: عَلَىٰ خَلْقِ رَجُلٍ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ أَبِيهِمْ.

Chapter 7. The Attributes Of Paradise And Its People, And Their Glorifying Allâh Every Morning And Evening

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابٌ فِي: صفات الجنة وأهلها، وتسبيحهم فيها بكرة وعشيا) (التحفة ٨)

[7151] 17 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. And he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The first group to enter Paradise will look like the moon when it is full. They will not spit, or blow their noses, or defecate therein. Their vessels and combs will be of gold and silver, their incense burners will be of aloeswood, and their sweat will be musk. Each of them will have two wives, the marrow of whose calves will be visible from beneath the flesh because of their beauty. There will be no dissent or enmity among them, and their hearts will be as one, and they will glorify Allâh morning and evening.'"

[٧١٥١] ١٧ -(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوَّلُ زُمْرَةٍ تَلِجُ الْجَنَّةَ، صُوَرُهُمْ عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ الْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ، لَا يَبْصُقُونَ فِيهَا وَلَا يَمْتَخِطُونَ وَلَا يَتَغَوَّطُونَ فِيهَا، آنِيَتُهُمْ وَأَمْشَاطُهُمْ مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ، وَمَجَامِرُهُمْ مِنَ الأَلُوَّةِ، وَرَشْحُهُمُ الْمِسْكُ، وَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمْ زَوْجَتَانِ، يُرَىٰ مُخُّ سُوقِهِمَا مِنْ وَرَاءِ اللَّحْمِ، مِنَ الْحُسْنِ، لَا اخْتِلَافَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَلَا تَبَاغُضَ، قُلُوبُهُمْ قَلْبٌ وَاحِدٌ، يُسَبِّحُونَ اللهَ بُكْرَةً وَعَشِيًّا».

[7152] 18 - (2835) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'The people of Paradise will eat and drink there, but they will not spit, or urinate, or defecate, or blow their noses.' They said: 'What about their digestion?' He said: 'It will be by means of burping and sweating like musk. And they will glorify and praise Allâh as easily as breathing.'"

[7153] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7152), as far as the words "...like musk."

[7154] 19 -(...) Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The people of Paradise will eat and drink there, but they will not defecate, or blow their noses, or urinate. Rather their digestion will be by belching like musk, they will glorify and praise Allâh as easily as breathing.'"

[٧١٥٢] ١٨-(٢٨٣٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ يَأْكُلُونَ فِيهَا وَيَشْرَبُونَ، وَلَا يَتْفِلُونَ وَلَا يَبُولُونَ، وَلَا يَتَغَوَّطُونَ وَلَا يَمْتَخِطُونَ» قَالُوا: فَمَا بَالُ الطَّعَامِ؟ قَالَ: «جُشَاءٌ وَرَشْحٌ كَرَشْحِ الْمِسْكِ، يُلْهَمُونَ التَّسْبِيحَ وَالتَّحْمِيدَ، كَمَا يُلْهَمُونَ النَّفَسَ».

[٧١٥٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: «كَرَشْحِ الْمِسْكِ».

[٧١٥٤] ١٩-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي عَاصِمٍ - قَالَ حَسَنٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ - عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يأْكُلُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ فِيهَا وَيَشْرَبُونَ، وَلَا يَتَغَوَّطُونَ وَلَا يَمْتَخِطُونَ وَلَا يَبُولُونَ، وَلٰكِنْ طَعَامُهُمْ ذَاكَ جُشَاءٌ كَرَشْحِ

الْمِسْكِ، يُلْهَمُونَ التَّسْبِيحَ وَ التَّحْمِيدَ، كَمَا يُلْهَمُونَ النَّفَسَ».

قَالَ: وَفِي حَدِيثِ حَجَّاجٍ: «طَعَامُهُمْ ذَلِكَ».

[٧١٥٥] ٢٠-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ الْأُمَوِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَيُلْهَمُونَ التَّسْبِيحَ وَالتَّكْبِيرَ، كَمَا يُلْهَمُونَ النَّفَسَ».

[7155] 20 - (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7154) was narrated from Jâbir from the Prophet ﷺ except that he said: "...And they will glorify and praise Allâh as easily as breathing."

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابٌ: في دوام نعيم أهل الجنة، وقوله تعالى: ﴿وَنُودُوٓا۟ أَن تِلْكُمُ ٱلْجَنَّةُ أُورِثْتُمُوهَا بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾ (التحفة ٩)

Chapter 8. The Eternal Delight Of The People Of Paradise, And The Verse In Which Allâh Says: "And It Will Be Announced To Them: This Is The Paradise Which You Have Inherited For What You Used To Do"[1]

[٧١٥٦] ٢١-(٢٨٣٦) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي رَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ يَدْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ يَنْعَمُ لَا يَبْأَسُ، لَا تَبْلَىٰ ثِيَابُهُ وَلَا يَفْنَىٰ شَبَابُهُ».

[7156] 21 - (2836) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever enters Paradise will enjoy bliss and will not be miserable, his clothes will not wear out, and his youth will not fade."

[٧١٥٧] ٢٢-(٢٨٣٧) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ

[7157] 22 - (2837) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî and Abû Hurairah that

[1] *Al-A'râf* 7:43.

لإِسْحٰقَ - قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: قَالَ الثَّوْرِيُّ: فَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو إِسْحٰقَ أَنَّ الْأَغَرَّ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ وأَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُنَادِي مُنَادٍ: إِنَّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَصِحُّوا فَلَا تَسْقَمُوا أَبَدًا، وَإِنَّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَحْيَوْا فَلَا تَمُوتُوا أَبَدًا، وَإِنَّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَشِبُّوا فَلَا تَهْرَمُوا أَبَدًا، وَإِنَّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَنْعَمُوا فَلَا تَبْأَسُوا أَبَدًا» فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَنُودُوٓا أَن تِلْكُمُ ٱلْجَنَّةُ أُورِثْتُمُوهَا بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾ [الأعراف: ٤٣].

the Prophet ﷺ said: "A caller will call out: 'You are promised that you will be healthy and will never get sick, you will live and never die, you will remain young and never grow old, you will enjoy bliss and will never be miserable." This is what Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, says: "And it will be announced to them: This is the Paradise which you have inherited for what you used to do."[1]

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابٌ: فِي صفة خيام الجنة، وما للمؤمنين فيها من الأهلين) (التحفة ١٠)

Chapter 9. The Tents Of Paradise, And The Wives That The Believers Will Have In Them

[٧١٥٨] ٢٣-(٢٨٣٨) حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ عَنْ أَبِي قُدَامَةَ وَهُوَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ لَخَيْمَةً مِنْ لُؤْلُؤَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ مُجَوَّفَةٍ، طُولُهَا سِتُّونَ مِيلًا، لِلْمُؤْمِنِ فِيهَا أَهْلُونَ، يَطُوفُ عَلَيْهِمِ الْمُؤْمِنُ فَلَا يَرَىٰ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا».

[7158] 23 - (2838) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin 'Abdullâh bin Qais, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ said: "In Paradise the believer will have a tent made from a single hollowed-out pearl, sixty miles high (or wide), in which the believer will have wives and he will go around among them, and they will not see one another."

[٧١٥٩] ٢٤-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبْدِ

[7159] 24 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin 'Abdullâh bin Qais from his father that the

[1] *Al-A'râf* 7:43.

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "In Paradise there is a tent made from a hollowed-out pearl, sixty miles wide. In each corner of it there is a wife who cannot see the others, and the believer will go around to them."

الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فِي الْجَنَّةِ خَيْمَةٌ مِنْ لُؤْلُؤَةٍ مُجَوَّفَةٍ عَرْضُهَا سِتُّونَ مِيلًا، فِي كُلِّ زَاوِيَةٍ مِنْهَا أَهْلٌ، مَا يَرَوْنَ الْآخَرِينَ، يَطُوفُ عَلَيْهِمُ الْمُؤْمِنُ».

[7160] 25 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakr bin Abî Mûsâ bin Qais from his father that the Prophet ﷺ said: (In paradise there is a tent.) "The tent is a pearl, sixty miles high. In each corner of it there is a wife for the believer, whom the others will not see."

[٧١٦٠] **٢٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَى بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْخَيْمَةُ دُرَّةٌ، طُولُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ سِتُّونَ مِيلًا، فِي كُلِّ زَاوِيَةٍ مِنْهَا أَهْلٌ لِلْمُؤْمِنِ، لَا يَرَاهُمُ الْآخَرُونَ».

Chapter 10. Rivers Of Paradise In This World

(المعجم ١٠) - (**بَابُ مَا فِي الدُّنيا مِن أنهار الجنة**) (التحفة ١١)

[7161] 26 - (2839) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Sayḥân, Jayḥân, *Al-Furât* (the Euphrates) and *An-Nîl* (the Nile) are all rivers of Paradise.'"

[٧١٦١] **٢٦-(٢٨٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ وعَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ خُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «سَيْحَانُ وَجَيْحَانُ، وَالْفُرَاتُ وَالنِّيلُ، كُلٌّ مِنْ أَنْهَارِ الْجَنَّةِ».

Chapter 11. People Will Enter Paradise Whose Hearts Are Like The Hearts Of Birds

[7162] 27 - (2840) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "People will enter Paradise whose hearts are like the hearts of birds."

[7163] 28 - (2841) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." And he mentioned a number of *Aḥâdîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, created Âdam in his image, (his height) sixty cubits tall. When He had created him he said: "Go and greet that group" – a group of the angels who were sitting – "and listen to the response they give, for it will be your greeting and the greeting of your descendants." So he went and said: "*As-Salâmu 'alaikum* (peace be upon you)" and they said: *As-salâmu 'alaika wa Raḥmatullâh* (peace be upon you and the mercy of Allâh)." So they added (the words) *wa*

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابٌ: يدخل الجنة أقوام، أفئدتهم مثل أفئدة الطير)

(التحفة ١٢)

[٧١٦٢] ٢٧-(٢٨٤٠) حَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ اللَّيْثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ أَقْوَامٌ أَفْئِدَتُهُمْ مِثْلُ أَفْئِدَةِ الطَّيْرِ».

[٧١٦٣] ٢٨-(٢٨٤١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا [بِهِ] أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خَلَقَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ آدَمَ عَلَىٰ صُورَتِهِ، طُولُهُ سِتُّونَ ذِرَاعًا، فَلَمَّا خَلَقَهُ قَالَ: اذْهَبْ فَسَلِّمْ عَلَىٰ أُولٰئِكَ النَّفَرِ - وَهُمْ نَفَرٌ مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ جُلُوسٌ - فَاسْتَمِعْ مَا يُحَيُّونَكَ بِهِ، فَإِنَّهَا تَحِيَّتُكَ وَتَحِيَّةُ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ، قَالَ: فَذَهَبَ فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَقَالُوا: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ، قَالَ: فَزَادُوهُ: وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ، قَالَ: فَكُلُّ مَنْ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ عَلَىٰ صُورَةِ آدَمَ،

وَطُولُهُ سِتُّونَ ذِرَاعًا، فَلَمْ يَزَلِ الْخَلْقُ يَنْقُصُ بَعْدَهُ حَتَّى الْآنَ».

Rahmatullâh. Everyone who enters Paradise will be in the image of Âdam, sixty cubits tall. Mankind continued to diminish in size after him until now.'"

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ جهنم أعاذنا الله منها) (التحفة ١٣)

Chapter 12. About Hell – May Allâh Protect Us From It

[٧١٦٤] ٢٩-(٢٨٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ الْكَاهِلِيِّ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُؤْتَىٰ بِجَهَنَّمَ يَوْمَئِذٍ، لَهَا سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ زِمَامٍ، مَعَ كُلِّ زِمَامٍ سَبْعُونَ أَلْفَ مَلَكٍ يَجُرُّونَهَا».

[7164] 29 - (2842) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Hell will be brought on that Day (the Day of Resurrection) with seventy thousand reins, each rein being held by seventy thousand angels pulling it.'"

[٧١٦٥] ٣٠-(٢٨٤٣) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحِزَامِيَّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «نَارُكُمْ هٰذِهِ - الَّتِي يُوقِدُ ابْنُ آدَمَ - جُزْءٌ مِنْ سَبْعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنْ حَرِّ جَهَنَّمَ». قَالُوا: وَاللهِ! إِنْ كَانَتْ لَكَافِيَةً، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَإِنَّهَا فُضِّلَتْ عَلَيْهَا بِتِسْعَةٍ وَسِتِّينَ جُزْءًا، كُلُّهَا مِثْلُ حَرِّهَا».

[7165] 30 - (2843) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "This fire of yours – that which is lit by the son of Âdam – is one-seventieth part of the fire of Hell." They said: "By Allâh, if it was like this it would be sufficient, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "But it is sixty-nine degrees more, each one of which is like it in heat."

[٧١٦٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ

[7166] (...) A Hadîth like that of Abû Az-Zinnâd (no. 7165) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «كُلُّهُنَّ مِثْلُ حَرِّهَا».

[7167] 31 - (2844) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he heard a loud noise. The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Do you know what that was?' We said: 'Allâh and His Messenger know best.' He said: 'It was a stone that was thrown into the Fire seventy years ago, and it has been falling through the Fire until now, when it reached the bottom of it.'"

[٧١٦٧] **٣١-(٢٨٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا خَلَفُ بْنُ خَلِيفَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، إِذْ سَمِعَ وَجْبَةً، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَتَدْرُونَ مَا هٰذَا؟» قَالَ: قُلْنَا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «هٰذَا حَجَرٌ رُمِيَ بِهِ فِي النَّارِ مُنْذُ سَبْعِينَ خَرِيفًا، فَهُوَ يَهْوِي فِي النَّارِ الْآنَ، حَتَّى انْتَهَىٰ إِلَىٰ قَعْرِهَا».

[7168] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7167), and he said: "...It has landed in the bottom of it, and you heard its sound."

[٧١٦٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ وابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «هٰذَا وَقَعَ فِي أَسْفَلِهَا، فَسَمِعْتُمْ وَجْبَتَهَا».

[7169] 32 - (2845) It was narrated from Samurah that he heard the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ say: "There are some whom the Fire will seize up to the ankles, and some whom it will seize up to the waist, and some whom it will seize up to the neck."

[٧١٦٩] **٣٢-(٢٨٤٥) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ قَالَ: قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَمُرَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ النَّارُ إِلَىٰ كَعْبَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ إِلَىٰ حُجْزَتِهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ إِلَىٰ عُنُقِهِ».

[7170] 33 - (...) It was narrated from Samurah bin Jundab that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Some of them will be seized by the Fire up to the ankles, some will be seized by the Fire up to the knees, some will be seized by the Fire up to the waist, and some will be seized by the Fire up to the collarbone."

[٧١٧٠] **٣٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَمْرُو ابْنُ زُرَارَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَطَاءٍ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدَبٍ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ النَّارُ إِلَىٰ كَعْبَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ النَّارُ إِلَىٰ رُكْبَتَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ النَّارُ إِلَىٰ حُجْزَتِهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ تَأْخُذُهُ النَّارُ إِلَىٰ تَرْقُوَتِهِ».

[7171] (...) Sa'eed narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7170), but instead of "waist" he said "groin".

[٧١٧١] (...) **حَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ ومُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَجَعَلَ - مَكَانَ «حُجْزَتِهِ - حَقْوَيْهِ».

Chapter 13. The Arrogant Will Enter The Fire, And The Humble Will Enter Paradise

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابُ النار يدخلها الجبارون، والجنة يدخلها الضعفاء)

(التحفة ١٤)

[7172] 34 - (2846) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Fire and Paradise argued. One said: "I will be entered by the arrogant and proud." The other said: "I will be entered by the weak and poor." Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to the one: "You are My punishment, with which I will punish whomsoever I will." – and perhaps He said: "which I will inflict upon whomsoever I

[٧١٧٢] **٣٤**-(٢٨٤٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «احْتَجَّتِ النَّارُ وَالْجَنَّةُ، فَقَالَتْ هَٰذِهِ: يَدْخُلُنِي الْجَبَّارُونَ وَالْمُتَكَبِّرُونَ، وَقَالَتْ هَٰذِهِ: يَدْخُلُنِي الضُّعَفَاءُ وَالْمَسَاكِينُ، فَقَالَ اللهُ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - لِهَٰذِهِ: أَنْتِ عَذَابِي أُعَذِّبُ بِكِ

will." – and He said to the other: "You are My mercy, by which I will show mercy to whomsoever I will, and each of you will be full."

[7173] 35 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Fire and Paradise disputed. The Fire said: 'I have been favored with the arrogant and proud.' Paradise said: 'What is the matter with me, that no one will enter me except the weak, humble and downtrodden?' Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to Paradise: 'You are My mercy, by which I will show mercy to whomsoever I will of My slaves.' And He said to the Fire: 'You are My punishment, with which I will punish whomsoever I will of My slaves. And each of you will be full.' As for the Fire, it will not be full until He puts His Foot on it and it says: 'Enough, enough.' Then it will be full, and all its parts will be integrated together."

[7174] (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Paradise and Hell disputed..." and he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Az-Zinnâd (no. 7173).

مَنْ أَشَاءُ - وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ: أُصِيبُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ -. وَقَالَ لِهَٰذِهِ: أَنْتِ رَحْمَتِي أَرْحَمُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ، وَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْكُمَا مِلْؤُهَا».

[٧١٧٣] **٣٥-(...) وحدَّثني** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي وَرْقَاءُ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَحَاجَّتِ النَّارُ وَالْجَنَّةُ، فَقَالَتِ النَّارُ: أُوثِرْتُ بِالْمُتَكَبِّرِينَ وَالْمُتَجَبِّرِينَ، وَقَالَتِ الْجَنَّةُ: فَمَالِي لَا يَدْخُلُنِي إِلَّا ضُعَفَاءُ النَّاسِ وَسَقَطُهُمْ وَعَجَزُهُمْ، فَقَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لِلْجَنَّةِ: أَنْتِ رَحْمَتِي، أَرْحَمُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِي، وَقَالَ لِلنَّارِ: أَنْتِ عَذَابِي، أُعَذِّبُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِي، وَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْكُمَا مِلْؤُهَا، فَأَمَّا النَّارُ فَلَا تَمْتَلِىءُ، فَيَضَعُ قَدَمَهُ عَلَيْهَا فَتَقُولُ: قَطْ قَطْ. فَهُنَالِكَ تَمْتَلِىءُ، وَيُزْوَىٰ بَعْضُهَا إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ».

[٧١٧٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَوْنٍ الْهِلَالِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو سُفْيَانَ يَعْنِي مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «احْتَجَّتِ الْجَنَّةُ وَالنَّارُ» - وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ.

[7175] 36 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." And he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Fire and Paradise disputed, and Hell said: "I have been favored with the arrogant and proud.' Paradise said: 'What is the matter with me, that no one will enter me except the weak, humble and downtrodden?' Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to Paradise: 'You are My mercy, by which I will show mercy to whomsoever I will of My slaves.' And He said to the Fire: 'You are My punishment, with which I will punish whomsoever I will of My slaves. And each of you will be full.' As for the Fire, it will not be full until Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, puts His Foot on it and it says: 'Enough, enough.' Then it will be full, and all its parts will be integrated together, and Allâh will not treat any of His creation unjustly. As for Paradise, Allâh will create a creation just for it."

[٧١٧٥] ٣٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَحَاجَّتِ الْجَنَّةُ وَالنَّارُ، فَقَالَتِ النَّارُ: أُوثِرْتُ بِالْمُتَكَبِّرِينَ وَالْمُتَجَبِّرِينَ، وَقَالَتِ الْجَنَّةُ: فَمَالِي لَا يَدْخُلُنِي إِلَّا ضُعَفَاءُ النَّاسِ وَسَقَطُهُمْ وَغِرَّتُهُمْ؟ فَقَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لِلْجَنَّةِ: إِنَّمَا أَنْتِ رَحْمَتِي أَرْحَمُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِي، وَقَالَ لِلنَّارِ: إِنَّمَا أَنْتِ عَذَابِي أُعَذِّبُ بِكِ مَنْ أَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِي، وَلِكُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْكُمَا مِلْؤُهَا، فَأَمَّا النَّارُ فَلَا تَمْتَلِيءُ حَتَّىٰ يَضَعَ اللهُ - تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ - رِجْلَهُ، تَقُولُ: قَطْ قَطْ [قَطْ]. فَهُنَالِكَ تَمْتَلِيءُ، وَيُزْوَىٰ بَعْضُهَا إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ، وَلَا يَظْلِمُ اللهُ مِنْ خَلْقِهِ أَحَدًا، وَأَمَّا الْجَنَّةُ فَإِنَّ اللهَ يُنْشِيءُ لَهَا خَلْقًا».

[7176] (2847) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Paradise and the Fire disputed...'" and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Hurairah, up to the words: "And it is upon me to fill

[٧١٧٦] (٢٨٤٧) وحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «احْتَجَّتِ

both of you." But he did not mention that additional material that came after that.

[7177] 37 - (2848) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Hell will keep saying: 'Are there any more (to come)?' Until the Lord of Glory, Blessed and Exalted is He, puts His Foot in it, then it will say: 'Enough, enough, by Your glory!' And all its parts will be integrated together."

[7178] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Shaibân (no. 7177) was narrated from Anas, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[7179] 38 - (...) 'Abdul-Wahhâb bin 'Atâ' narrated concerning the saying of Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime: 'On the Day when We will say to Hell: 'Are you filled?' It will say: 'Are there any more (to come)?'",[1] – from Sa'eed, from Qatâdah, from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet ﷺ said: "(Inhabitants) will continue to be thrown into Hell, and it will say:

الْجَنَّةُ وَالنَّارُ» فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: «وَلِكِلَيْكُمَا عَلَيَّ مِلْؤُهَا»، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ مِنَ الزِّيَادَةِ.

[٧١٧٧] ٣٧-(٢٨٤٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَزَالُ جَهَنَّمُ تَقُولُ: هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيدٍ؟ حَتَّىٰ يَضَعَ فِيهَا رَبُّ الْعِزَّةِ - تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ - قَدَمَهُ، فَتَقُولُ: قَطْ قَطْ، وَعِزَّتِكَ! وَيُزْوَىٰ بَعْضُهَا إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ».

[٧١٧٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَني** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبَانُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْعَطَّارُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ.

[٧١٧٩] ٣٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الرُّزِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ ابْنُ عَطَاءٍ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿يَوْمَ نَقُولُ لِجَهَنَّمَ هَلِ امْتَلَأْتِ وَتَقُولُ هَلْ مِن مَّزِيدٍ﴾ [ق: ٣٠] فَأَخْبَرَنَا عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «لَا تَزَالُ جَهَنَّمُ

[1] *Qâf* 50:30.

'Are there any more to come?' Until the Lord of Glory places His Foot in it, then its parts will be integrated with one another and it will say: 'Enough, enough, by Your glory and Your honor.' And there will be extra space in Paradise, until Allâh creates another creation to live in the extra space of Paradise.'"

يُلْقَىٰ فِيهَا وَتَقُولُ: هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيدٍ؟ حَتَّىٰ يَضَعَ رَبُّ الْعِزَّةِ فِيهَا قَدَمَهُ، فَيَنْزَوِي بَعْضُهَا إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ وَتَقُولُ: قَطْ قَطْ، بِعِزَّتِكَ وَكَرَمِكَ، وَلَا يَزَالُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ فَضْلٌ حَتَّىٰ يُنْشِىءَ اللهُ لَهَا خَلْقًا، فَيُسْكِنَهُمْ فَضْلَ الْجَنَّةِ».

[7180] 39 - (...) Anas narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There will be left in Paradise as much (space) as Allâh wills should be left, then Allâh will create another creation for it as He wills."

[٧١٨٠] **٣٩-(...)** **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَمَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ثَابِتٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا يَقُولُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَبْقَىٰ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ مَا شَاءَ اللهُ أَنْ يَبْقَىٰ، ثُمَّ يُنْشِىءُ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ لَهَا خَلْقًا مِمَّا يَشَاءُ».

[7181] 40 - (2849) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Death will be brought on the Day of Resurrection like a black and white ram'" – Abû Kuraib added: "and it will be made to stand between Paradise and the Fire.'" The (narrators) agreed on the rest of the *Hadîth*. – 'and it will he said: "O people of Paradise, do you recognize this?" They will crane their necks and look, and will say: "Yes; this is death." Then it will be said: "O people of the Fire, do you recognize this?" They will crane their necks and look, and will say: "Yes; this is death." Then the command will be given for it to

[٧١٨١] **٤٠-(٢٨٤٩)** **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي اللَّفْظِ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُجَاءُ بِالْمَوْتِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ كَأَنَّهُ كَبْشٌ أَمْلَحُ - زَادَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - فَيُوقَفُ بَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ - وَاتَّفَقَا فِي بَاقِي الْحَدِيثِ - فَيَقُولُ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ! هَلْ تَعْرِفُونَ هَـٰذَا؟ فَيَشْرَئِبُّونَ وَيَنْظُرُونَ وَيَقُولُونَ: نَعَمْ، هَـٰذَا الْمَوْتُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: يَا أَهْلَ النَّارِ! هَلْ تَعْرِفُونَ هَـٰذَا؟ قَالَ: فَيَشْرَئِبُّونَ وَيَنْظُرُونَ وَيَقُولُونَ:

be slaughtered. Then it will be said: "O people of Paradise, it is eternal, and there will be no death. O people of the Fire, it is eternal and there will be no death.'" Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recited: "And warn them of the Day of grief and regrets, when the case has been decided, while (now) they are in a state of carelessness, and they believe not"[1] and gestured with his hand indicating this world."

نَعَمْ، هَٰذَا الْمَوْتُ، قَالَ: فَيُؤْمَرُ بِهِ فَيُذْبَحُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ! خُلُودٌ فَلَا مَوْتَ، وَيَا أَهْلَ النَّارِ! خُلُودٌ فَلَا مَوْتَ». قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَرَأَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: ﴿وَأَنذِرْهُمْ يَوْمَ ٱلْحَسْرَةِ إِذْ قُضِىَ ٱلْأَمْرُ وَهُمْ فِى غَفْلَةٍ وَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ﴾ [مريم: ٣٩] وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الدُّنْيَا.

[7182] 41 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the people of Paradise are admitted to Paradise, and the people of the Fire are admitted to the Fire, it will be said: O people of Paradise...'" then he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Mu'âwiyah (no. 7181), except that he said: "That is the words of the Glorified and the Exalted (Allâh);" and he did not say: "Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ recited." And he did not say: "...and he gestured with his hand indicating this world."

[٧١٨٢] ٤١-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أُدْخِلَ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ الْجَنَّةَ، وَأَهْلُ النَّارِ النَّارَ، قِيلَ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ!» - ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «فَذَٰلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ» وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: ثُمَّ قَرَأَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَيْضًا: وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الدُّنْيَا.

[7183] 42 - (2850) 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh will admit the people of Paradise to Paradise and the people of the Fire to the Fire, then an announcer will stand between them and will say: O people of Paradise, there is no

[٧١٨٣] ٤٢-(٢٨٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَالْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

[1] *Mariam* 19:39.

نَافِعٌ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ قَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُدْخِلُ اللهُ أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ الْجَنَّةَ، وَيُدْخِلُ أَهْلَ النَّارِ النَّارَ، ثُمَّ يَقُومُ مُؤَذِّنٌ بَيْنَهُمْ فَيَقُولُ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ! لَا مَوْتَ، وَيَا أَهْلَ النَّارِ! لَا مَوْتَ، كُلٌّ خَالِدٌ فِيمَا هُوَ فِيهِ».

death. O people of the Fire, there is no death. Everyone will abide for eternity where he is.'"

[٧١٨٤] **٤٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَيْلِيُّ وَحَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا صَارَ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ إِلَىٰ الْجَنَّةِ، وَصَارَ أَهْلُ النَّارِ إِلَىٰ النَّارِ، أُتِيَ بِالْمَوْتِ حَتَّىٰ يُجْعَلَ بَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، ثُمَّ يُذْبَحُ، ثُمَّ يُنَادِي مُنَادٍ: يَا أَهْلَ الْجَنَّةِ! لَا مَوْتَ، يَا أَهْلَ النَّارِ! لَا مَوْتَ، فَيَزْدَادُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ فَرَحًا إِلَىٰ فَرَحِهِمْ، وَيَزْدَادُ أَهْلُ النَّارِ حُزْنًا إِلَىٰ حُزْنِهِمْ».

[7184] 43 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When the people of Paradise go to Paradise, and the people of the Fire go to the Fire, death will be brought and placed between Paradise and the Fire. Then it will be slaughtered, and a caller will call out: 'O people of Paradise, there is no death; O people of the Fire, there is no death.' Then the joy of the people of Paradise will increase, and the sorrow of the people of the Fire will increase."

[٧١٨٥] **٤٤**-(٢٨٥١) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ هَٰرُونَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «ضِرْسُ الْكَافِرِ - أَوْ نَابُ الْكَافِرِ - مِثْلُ أُحُدٍ، وَغِلَظُ جِلْدِهِ مَسِيرَةُ ثَلَاثٍ».

[7185] 44 - (2851) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The molar of the disbeliever' – or 'the eyetooth of the disbeliever – will be like Uḥud (mountain), and the thickness of his skin will be the distance of three nights travel.'"

[7186] 45 - (2852) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah, who attributed it to the Prophet ﷺ: "The distance between the shoulders of the disbeliever in Hell will be the distance of three nights travel for a swift rider."

[٧١٨٦] **٤٥-(٢٨٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْوَكِيعِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، يَرْفَعُهُ قَالَ: «مَا بَيْنَ مَنْكِبَي الْكَافِرِ فِي النَّارِ، مَسِيرَةُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، لِلرَّاكِبِ الْمُسْرِعِ».

وَلَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْوَكِيعِيُّ «فِي النَّارِ».

[7187] 46 - (2853) Ḥârithah bin Wahb said that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "Shall I not tell you about the people of Paradise?" They said: "Yes." He said: "Every weak person who is regarded as insignificant, but if he were to beseech Allâh, He would respond to him." Then he said: "Shall I not tell you about the people of the Fire?" They said: "Yes." He said: "Every violent, haughty and arrogant person."

[٧١٨٧] **٤٦-(٢٨٥٣) حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَعْبَدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ؛ [أَنَّهُ] سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَىٰ. قَالَ [ﷺ]: «كُلُّ ضَعِيفٍ مُتَضَعَّفٍ، لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَىٰ اللهِ لَأَبَرَّهُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ النَّارِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَىٰ. قَالَ: «كُلُّ عُتُلٍّ جَوَّاظٍ مُسْتَكْبِرٍ».

[7188] (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7187) with this chain of narrators.

[٧١٨٨] **(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «أَلَا أَدُلُّكُمْ».

[7189] 47 - (...) Ḥârithah bin Wahb Al-Khuzâ'î said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Shall I not tell you about the people of Paradise? Every weak person who is regarded as insignificant, but if he were to beseech Allâh, He

[٧١٨٩] **٤٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ مَعْبَدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ: سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهْبٍ الْخُزَاعِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ

would respond to him. Shall I not tell you about the people of the Fire? Every haughty, low-born and arrogant person.'"

رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟ كُلُّ ضَعِيفٍ مُتَضَعِّفٍ، لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَىٰ اللهِ لَأَبَرَّهُ، أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ النَّارِ؟ كُلُّ جَوَّاظٍ زَنِيمٍ مُتَكَبِّرٍ».

[7190] 48 - (2854) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There may be a dishevelled person who is driven away from the door, but if he were to urge Allâh, He would respond to him."

[٧١٩٠] **٤٨-(٢٨٥٤) حَدَّثَنِي** سُوَيْدُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «رُبَّ أَشْعَثَ مَدْفُوعٍ بِالْأَبْوَابِ، لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَىٰ اللهِ لَأَبَرَّهُ».

[7191] 49 - (2855) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Zam'ah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ delivered a *Khuṭbah*, and he mentioned the she-camel, and the one who slaughtered it. He said: 'When the most wicked man among them went forth (to kill the she-camel)"[1] An evil and powerful man, who was of a high status among his people like Abû Zam'ah. Then he mentioned women and exhorted (the men) with regard to them and said: 'Why would one of you flog his wife' – according to the report of Abû Bakr: 'flog the slave woman.' According to the report of Abû Kuraib: 'flog the slave' – 'and then sleep with her at the end of the day?' Then he spoke to them regarding their laughing upon breaking wind, and said:

[٧١٩١] **٤٩-(٢٨٥٥) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ زَمْعَةَ قَالَ: خَطَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ النَّاقَةَ وَذَكَرَ الَّذِي عَقَرَهَا، فَقَالَ: ﴿إِذِ انبَعَثَ أَشْقَاهَا﴾ انْبَعَثَ لَهَا رَجُلٌ عَزِيزٌ عَارِمٌ مَنِيعٌ فِي رَهْطِهِ، مِثْلُ أَبِي زَمْعَةَ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ النِّسَاءَ فَوَعَظَ فِيهِنَّ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِلَىٰ مَا يَجْلِدُ أَحَدُكُمُ امْرَأَتَهُ؟» - فِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: «جَلْدَ الْأَمَةِ» وَفِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي كُرَيْبٍ «جَلْدَ الْعَبْدِ - وَلَعَلَّهُ يُضَاجِعُهَا مِنْ آخِرِ يَوْمِهِ» ثُمَّ وَعَظَهُمْ فِي ضَحِكِهِمْ مِنَ الضَّرْطَةِ فَقَالَ: «إِلَىٰ مَا يَضْحَكُ أَحَدُكُمْ مِمَّا يَفْعَلُ».

[1] *Ash-Shams* 91:12.

'Why would one of you laugh at something he himself does?'"

[7192] 50 - (2856) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I saw 'Amr bin Luhayy bin Qam'ah bin Khindif, the father of those of Banû Ka'b, dragging his intestines in the Fire.'"

[٧١٩٢] ٥٠-(٢٨٥٦) حَدَّثَني زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «رَأَيْتُ عَمْرَو بْنَ لُحَيِّ بْنِ قَمَعَةَ ابْنِ خِنْدِفَ، أَبَا بَنِي كَعْبٍ هٰؤُلَاءِ، يَجُرُّ قُصْبَهُ فِي النَّارِ».

[7193] 51 - (...) Sa'eed bin Al-Musayyab said: "The *Bahîrah* was a camel which it was forbidden to milk for the sake of their false gods, so no one among the people would milk it. The *Sâ'ibah* was a camel which they let loose for the sake of their gods, so nothing was loaded onto it.

Ibn Al-Musayyab said: "Abû Hurairah said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I saw 'Amr bin 'Âmir Al-Khuzâ'î dragging his intestines in the Fire. He was the first one to introduce the institution of the *Sâ'ibah*."'"[1]

[٧١٩٣] ٥١-(...) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَحَسَنٌ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: - حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الْبَحِيرَةَ الَّتِي يُمْنَعُ دَرُّهَا لِلطَّوَاغِيتِ، فَلَا يَحْتَلِبُهَا أَحَدٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ، وَأَمَّا السَّائِبَةُ الَّتِي كَانُوا يُسَيِّبُونَهَا لِآلِهَتِهِمْ، فَلَا يُحْمَلُ عَلَيْهَا شَيْءٌ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «رَأَيْتُ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَامِرٍ الْخُزَاعِيَّ يَجُرُّ قُصْبَهُ فِي النَّارِ، وَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ سَيَّبَ السَّوَائِبَ».

[7194] 52 - (2128) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There are two types of the people of the Fire whom I have

[٧١٩٤] ٥٢-(٢١٢٨) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ

[1] It is an explanation of *Sûrat Al-Mâ'idah* 5:103.

اللهِ ﷺ: «صِنْفَانِ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ لَمْ أَرَهُمَا، قَوْمٌ مَعَهُمْ سِيَاطٌ كَأَذْنَابِ الْبَقَرِ يَضْرِبُونَ بِهَا النَّاسَ، وَنِسَاءٌ كَاسِيَاتٌ عَارِيَاتٌ مُمِيلَاتٌ مَائِلَاتٌ، رُءُوسُهُنَّ كَأَسْنِمَةِ الْبُخْتِ الْمَائِلَةِ، لَا يَدْخُلْنَ الْجَنَّةَ وَلَا يَجِدْنَ رِيحَهَا، وَإِنَّ رِيحَهَا لَيُوجَدُ مِنْ مَسِيرَةِ كَذَا وَكَذَا». [راجع: ٥٥٨٢]

not seen, men with whips like the tails of cattle with which they strike the people; and women who are clothed yet naked, *Mumîlâtun-mâ'ilât* (walking with an enticing gait) with their heads like the humps of camels leaning to one side. They will not enter Paradise nor smell its fragrance, and its fragrance may be detected from such and such a distance.'"

[٧١٩٥] **٥٣-(٢٨٥٧) وَحَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حُبَابٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ رَافِعٍ مَوْلَىٰ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ، إِنْ طَالَتْ بِكَ مُدَّةٌ، أَنْ تَرَىٰ قَوْمًا فِي أَيْدِيهِمْ مِثْلُ أَذْنَابِ الْبَقَرِ، يَغْدُونَ فِي غَضَبِ اللهِ، وَيَرُوحُونَ فِي سَخَطِ اللهِ».

[7195] 53 - (2857) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Soon, if you live for a while, you will see people with something like the tails of cattle in their hands. They will go out in the morning under the wrath of Allâh and they will come back in the evening under the wrath of Allâh.'"

[٧١٩٦] **٥٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَفْلَحُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ رَافِعٍ مَوْلَىٰ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ طَالَتْ بِكَ مُدَّةٌ، أَوْشَكَ أَنْ تَرَىٰ قَوْمًا يَغْدُونَ فِي سَخَطِ اللهِ، وَيَرُوحُونَ فِي لَعْنَتِهِ، فِي أَيْدِيهِمْ مِثْلُ أَذْنَابِ الْبَقَرِ».

[7196] 54 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'If you live for a while, soon you will see people who will go out in the morning under the wrath of Allâh and they will come back in the evening under His curse, with something like the tails of cattle in their hands.'"

Chapter 14. The Destruction (End) Of This World, And The Gathering On The Day Of Resurrection

[7197] 55 - (2858) Mustawrid, the brother of Banû Fihr, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By Allâh, this world in comparison to the Hereafter, is like one of you dipping this' – and he pointed with his forefinger – 'into the sea; let him see how much he brings back.'"

[7198] 56 - (2859) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The people will be gathered on the Day of Resurrection barefoot,

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ فناء الدنيا، وبيان الحشر يوم القيامة) (التحفة ١٥)

[٧١٩٧] ٥٥-(٢٨٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ أَعْيَنَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسٌ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُسْتَوْرِدًا أَخَا بَنِي فِهْرٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَاللهِ! مَا الدُّنْيَا فِي الْآخِرَةِ إِلَّا مِثْلُ مَا يَجْعَلُ أَحَدُكُمْ إِصْبَعَهُ هَٰذِهِ - وَأَشَارَ يَحْيَىٰ بِالسَّبَّابَةِ - فِي الْيَمِّ، فَلْيَنْظُرْ [أَحَدُكُم] بِمَ تَرْجِعُ؟».

وَفِي حَدِيثِهِمْ جَمِيعًا، غَيْرَ يَحْيَىٰ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ ذَٰلِكَ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: عَنِ الْمُسْتَوْرِدِ ابْنِ شَدَّادٍ أَخِي بَنِي فِهْرٍ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِ أَيْضًا: قَالَ وَأَشَارَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ بِالْإِبْهَامِ.

[٧١٩٨] ٥٦-(٢٨٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ حَاتِمِ بْنِ أَبِي صَغِيرَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي

naked and uncircumcised.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, men and women together, looking at one another?' He said: 'O 'Âishah, the matter will be too serious for them to look at one another.'"

مُلَيْكَةَ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُحْشَرُ النَّاسُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ حُفَاةً عُرَاةً غُرْلًا» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! الرِّجَالُ وَالنِّسَاءُ جَمِيعًا، يَنْظُرُ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ قَالَ [ﷺ]: «يَا عَائِشَةُ! الْأَمْرُ أَشَدُّ مِنْ أَنْ يَنْظُرَ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَىٰ بَعْضٍ».

[7199] (...) It was narrated from Ḥâtim bin Abî Ṣaghîrah (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7198) with this chain of narrators, but he did not mention "uncircumcised" in his *Ḥadîth*.

[٧١٩٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ عَنْ حَاتِمِ بْنِ أَبِي صَغِيرَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ «غُرْلًا».

[7200] 57 - (2860) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs heard the Prophet ﷺ delivering a speech and saying: "You will meet Allâh walking barefoot, naked and uncircumcised."

[٧٢٠٠] ٥٧-(٢٨٦٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَمْرٍو عَنْ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ وَ هُوَ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّكُمْ مُلَاقُو اللهِ مُشَاةً حُفَاةً عُرَاةً غُرْلًا» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ زُهَيْرٌ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: يَخْطُبُ.

[7201] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood before us and delivered a *Khuṭbah*,

[٧٢٠١] ٥٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ

and said: 'O people, you will be gathered to Allâh (on the Day of Resurrection) barefoot, naked and uncircumcised: "As We began the first creation, We shall repeat it. (It is) a promise binding upon Us. Truly, We shall do it."[1] The first of creation to be clothed will be Ibrâhîm ﷷ. Behold! Then some men of my *Ummah* will be brought and taken to the left, and I will say: "O Lord, my Companions!" It will be said: "You do not know what they innovated after you were gone." And I will say as the righteous slave ('Eîsâ ﷷ) said: "...And I was a witness over them while I dwelt amongst them, but when You took me up, You were the Watcher over them; and You are a Witness to all things. If You punish them, they are Your slaves, and if You forgive them, verily, You, only You are the All-Mighty, the All-Wise."[2] Then it will be said to me: "They kept turning on their heels since you left them."'

In the Hadîth of Wakî' and Mu'âdh it says: "And it will be said: 'You do not know what they did after you were gone.'"

شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ ابْنِ النُّعْمَانِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَامَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ خَطِيبًا بِمَوْعِظَةٍ، فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّكُمْ مَحْشُورُونَ إِلَىٰ اللهِ حُفَاةً عُرَاةً غُرْلًا ﴿كَمَا بَدَأْنَآ أَوَّلَ خَلْقٍ نُّعِيدُهُۥ وَعْدًا عَلَيْنَآ إِنَّا كُنَّا فَٰعِلِينَ﴾ [الأنبياء: ١٠٤]. أَلَا وَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ الْخَلَائِقِ يُكْسَىٰ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - أَلَا! وَإِنَّهُ - سَيُجَاءُ بِرِجَالٍ مِنْ أُمَّتِي فَيُؤْخَذُ مِنْهُمْ ذَاتَ الشِّمَالِ، فَأَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَصْحَابِي، فَيُقَالُ: إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثُوا بَعْدَكَ، فَأَقُولُ كَمَا قَالَ الْعَبْدُ الصَّالِحُ: ﴿وَكُنتُ عَلَيْهِمْ شَهِيدًا مَّا دُمْتُ فِيهِمْ فَلَمَّا تَوَفَّيْتَنِي كُنتَ أَنتَ الرَّقِيبَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَنتَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ ۝ إِن تُعَذِّبْهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ عِبَادُكَ وَإِن تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَإِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ﴾» [المائدة: ١١٧، ١١٨] قَالَ: «فَيُقَالُ لِي: إِنَّهُمْ لَمْ يَزَالُوا مُرْتَدِّينَ عَلَىٰ أَعْقَابِهِمْ مُذْ فَارَقْتَهُمْ».

وَفِي حَدِيثِ وَكِيعٍ وَمُعَاذٍ: «فَيُقَالُ: إِنَّكَ لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثُوا بَعْدَكَ».

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[1] *Al-Anbiyâ'* 21:104.

[2] *Al-Mâ'idah* 5:117-118.

[7202] 59 - (2861) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The people will be gathered in three groups, hoping (for Paradise) and fearing (Hell), two on a camel, three on a camel, four on a camel, ten on a camel. The rest of them will be gathered by a fire which will stay with them when they stop for the night, and it will rest with them when they take a rest, and will be with them morning and evening."

[٧٢٠٢] **٥٩-(٢٨٦١) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ؛ و حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَهْزٌ قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُحْشَرُ النَّاسُ عَلَىٰ ثَلَاثِ طَرَائِقَ: رَاغِبِينَ رَاهِبِينَ، وَاثْنَانِ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، وَثَلَاثَةٌ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، وَأَرْبَعَةٌ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، وَعَشَرَةٌ عَلَىٰ بَعِيرٍ، وَتَحْشُرُ بَقِيَّتَهُمُ النَّارُ، تَبِيتُ مَعَهُمْ حَيْثُ بَاتُوا، وَتَقِيلُ مَعَهُمْ حَيْثُ قَالُوا: وَتُصْبِحُ مَعَهُمْ حَيْثُ أَصْبَحُوا، وَتُمْسِي مَعَهُمْ حَيْثُ أَمْسَوْا».

Chapter 15. Description Of The Day Of Resurrection, May Allâh Save Us From Its Terrors

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابٌ: في صفة يوم القيامة، أعاننا الله على أهواله)

(التحفة ١٦)

[7203] 60 - (2862) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Day when (all) mankind will stand before the Lord of the *'Âlamîn* (all that exists)."[1] Until one of them will be submerged in his own sweat halfway up his ears."

[٧٢٠٣] **٦٠-(٢٨٦٢) حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ﴿يَوْمَ يَقُومُ ٱلنَّاسُ لِرَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ﴾ [المطففين: ٦] قَالَ: «حَتَّىٰ يَقُومَ أَحَدُهُمْ فِي رَشْحِهِ إِلَىٰ أَنْصَافِ

[1] *Al-Muṭaffifîn* 83:6.

أُذُنَيْهِ»، وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَ: ﴿يَقُومُ ٱلنَّاسُ﴾ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ ﴿يَوْمَ﴾.

[7204] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of 'Ubaidullâh from Nâfi' (no. 7203) was narrated from Ibn 'Umar from the Prophet ﷺ.

But in the *Hadîth* of Mûsâ bin 'Uqbah and Sâlih (it says): "Until one of them will disappear (submerged) in his sweat halfway up his ears."

[٧٢٠٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ الْأَحْمَرُ وَعِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ يَحْيَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْنٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو نَصْرٍ التَّمَّارُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ ابْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، كُلُّ هَٰؤُلَاءِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ.

غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ وَصَالِحٍ: «حَتَّى يَغِيبَ أَحَدُهُمْ فِي رَشْحِهِ إِلَىٰ أَنْصَافِ أُذُنَيْهِ».

[7205] 61 - (2863) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "On the Day of Resurrection, sweat will seep into the earth seventy fathoms, and it will reach up to the people's mouths" or "ears." Thawr (a narrator) was uncertain as to which of them he said.

[٧٢٠٥] ٦١-(٢٨٦٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ ثَوْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْعَرَقَ - يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ - لَيَذْهَبُ فِي الْأَرْضِ سَبْعِينَ بَاعًا، وَإِنَّهُ لَيَبْلُغُ إِلَىٰ أَفْوَاهِ النَّاسِ أَوْ إِلَىٰ آذَانِهِمْ» يَشُكُّ ثَوْرٌ أَيَّهُمَا قَالَ.

[7206] 62 - (2864) Al-Miqdâd bin Al-Aswad said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The sun will be brought near to the people on the Day of Resurrection, until it is one *Mîl* away from them.'"

Sulaim bin 'Âmir said: "By Allâh, I do not know what he meant by the word *Mîl* – was it a measure of distance (mile) or the stick which is used to apply kohl to the eyes."

"And he (ﷺ) said: 'The people will be submerged in the sweat in accordance with their deeds; for some it will come up to their ankles, for some it will come up to their knees, for some it will come up to their waists and for some it will come up to their mouths.'

And the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ pointed with his hand to his mouth.

[٧٢٠٦] ٦٢-(٢٨٦٤) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ أَبُو صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْزَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي الْمِقْدَادُ بْنُ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تُدْنَى الشَّمْسُ - يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ - مِنَ الْخَلْقِ، حَتَّىٰ تَكُونَ مِنْهُ كَمِقْدَارِ مِيلٍ».

قَالَ سُلَيْمُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: فَوَاللهِ! مَا أَدْرِي مَا يَعْنِي بِالْمِيلِ؟ أَمَسَافَةَ الْأَرْضِ، أَمِ الْمِيلَ الَّذِي يُكْحَلُ بِهِ الْعَيْنُ.

قَالَ: «فَيَكُونُ النَّاسُ عَلَىٰ قَدْرِ أَعْمَالِهِمْ فِي الْعَرَقِ، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَكُونُ إِلَىٰ كَعْبَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَكُونُ إِلَىٰ رُكْبَتَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَكُونُ إِلَىٰ حَقْوَيْهِ، وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يُلْجِمُهُ الْعَرَقُ إِلْجَامًا».

قَالَ وَأَشَارَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ [بِيَدِهِ] إِلَىٰ فِيهِ.

Chapter 16. Attributes By Which The People Of Paradise And The People Of The Fire May Be Recognized In This World

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ الصفات التي يعرف بها في الدنيا أهل الجنة وأهل النار) (التحفة ١٧)

[7207] 63 - (2865) It was narrated from 'Iyâḍ bin Ḥimâr Al-Mujâshi'î that one day in his *Khuṭbah*, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Behold! My Lord has

[٧٢٠٧] ٦٣-(٢٨٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ - وَاللَّفْظُ

commanded me to teach you that which you do not know of what He has taught me: 'On this day, all the wealth that I have bestowed upon a slave (of Allâh) is permissible. I have created all My slaves *Ḥunafâ'* (with the inclination to worship Allâh alone), but the devils come to them and turn them away from their religion (true path). They forbid to them that which I have permitted to them, and they tell them to associate others with Me for which I have not sent down any authority.' Allâh looked at the people of earth and hated them, Arabs and non-Arabs alike, except a remnant of the People of the Book. He said: 'I have only sent you to put you to trial, and to put others to trial through you, and I have revealed to you a Book that cannot be washed away with water, which you will recite when sleeping and when awake.' Allâh commanded me to severely strike the Quraish and I said: 'Lord, they will break my head like bread.' He said: 'Expel them as they expelled you; fight them and We will help you; spend, and you will be spent upon; send out an army, and We will send five like it; fight with the help of those who obey you against those who disobey you.'"

He said: "And the people of Paradise are of three types: A man of authority who is fair and just,

لِأَبِي غَسَّانَ وَابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ الشِّخِّيرِ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ حِمَارٍ الْمُجَاشِعِيِّ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ فِي خُطْبَتِهِ: «أَلَا! إِنَّ رَبِّي أَمَرَنِي أَنْ أُعَلِّمَكُمْ مَا جَهِلْتُمْ مِمَّا عَلَّمَنِي، يَوْمِي هٰذَا، كُلُّ مَالٍ نَحَلْتُهُ عَبْدًا، حَلَالٌ، وَإِنِّي خَلَقْتُ عِبَادِي حُنَفَاءَ كُلَّهُمْ، وَإِنَّهُمْ أَتَتْهُمُ الشَّيَاطِينُ فَاجْتَالَتْهُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِمْ، وَحَرَّمَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ مَا أَحْلَلْتُ لَهُمْ، وَأَمَرَتْهُمْ أَنْ يُشْرِكُوا بِي مَا لَمْ أُنْزِلْ بِهِ سُلْطَانًا، وَإِنَّ اللهَ نَظَرَ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ فَمَقَتَهُمْ، عَرَبَهُمْ وَعَجَمَهُمْ، إِلَّا بَقَايَا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا بَعَثْتُكَ لِأَبْتَلِيَكَ وَأَبْتَلِيَ بِكَ، وَأَنْزَلْتُ عَلَيْكَ كِتَابًا لَا يَغْسِلُهُ الْمَاءُ، تَقْرَأُهُ نَائِمًا وَيَقْظَانَ، وَإِنَّ اللهَ أَمَرَنِي أَنْ أُحَرِّقَ قُرَيْشًا، فَقُلْتُ: رَبِّ! إِذًا يَثْلَغُوا رَأْسِي فَيَدَعُوهُ خُبْزَةً، فَقَالَ: اسْتَخْرِجْهُمْ كَمَا اسْتَخْرَجُوكَ، وَاغْزُهُمْ نُغْزِكَ، وَأَنْفِقْ فَسَنُنْفِقَ عَلَيْكَ، وَابْعَثْ جَيْشًا نَبْعَثْ خَمْسَةً مِثْلَهُ، وَقَاتِلْ بِمَنْ أَطَاعَكَ مَنْ عَصَاكَ، قَالَ: وَأَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ ثَلَاثَةٌ: ذُو سُلْطَانٍ مُقْسِطٌ مُتَصَدِّقٌ مُوَفَّقٌ، وَرَجُلٌ

who gives charity and does good; a man who is compassionate and kind to every relative, and Muslim; and a man who refrains from asking for help even though he has dependents.

"And the people of the Fire are of five types: A weak man who lacks the wisdom (to avoid evil); those who are your followers that do not have any care for family and wealth; one who is dishonest and is a miser even for a little; a man who will betray you morning and evening with regard to your family and your wealth" – and he mentioned miserliness or lying – "and the one whose language is obscene." Abû Ghassân (a sub narrator) did not mention in his *Hadîth* the words "spend and you will be spent upon."

رَحِيمٌ رَقِيقُ الْقَلْبِ لِكُلِّ ذِي قُرْبَىٰ وَمُسْلِمٍ، وَعَفِيفٌ وَمُتَعَفِّفٌ ذُو عِيَالٍ - قَالَ -: وَأَهْلُ النَّارِ خَمْسَةٌ: الضَّعِيفُ الَّذِي لَا زَبْرَ لَهُ، الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِيكُمْ تَبَعًا لَا يَتْبَعُونَ أَهْلًا وَلَا مَالًا، وَالْخَائِنُ الَّذِي لَا يَخْفَىٰ لَهُ طَمَعٌ- وَإِنْ دَقَّ - إِلَّا خَانَهُ، وَرَجُلٌ لَا يُصْبِحُ وَلَا يُمْسِي إِلَّا وَ هُوَ يُخَادِعُكَ عَنْ أَهْلِكَ وَمَالِكَ». وَذَكَرَ الْبُخْلَ أَوِ الْكَذِبَ «وَالشِّنْظِيرُ: الْفَحَّاشُ» وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَبُو غَسَّانَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «وَأَنْفِقْ فَسَيُنْفَقَ عَلَيْكَ».

[7208] (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7207), but he did not mention in his *Hadîth* (the words) "all the wealth that I have bestowed upon a slave (of Allâh) is permissible".

[٧٢٠٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ الْعَنَزِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «كُلُّ مَالٍ نَحَلْتُهُ عَبْدًا، حَلَالٌ».

[7209] (...) It was narrated from 'Iyâḍ bin Ḥimâr that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ delivered a *Khuṭbah* one day... and he quoted the *Hadîth* (as no. 7207).

[٧٢٠٩] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ ابْنُ بِشْرٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ هِشَامٍ صَاحِبِ الدَّسْتَوَائِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ حِمَارٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ خَطَبَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ. وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، وَقَالَ فِي آخِرِهِ: قَالَ

[7210] 64 - (...) It was narrated that 'Iyâḍ bin Ḥimâr, the brother of Banû Mujâshî' said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up among us one day and delivered a speech, and said: 'Allâh has commanded me...'" and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* like that of Hishâm from Qatâdah (no. 7207), and added: "Allâh revealed to me that you should be humble (towards one another) so that no one should boast to another, and no one should wrong another." And he said in his *Ḥadîth*: "...they are those who follow you among you, who do not have any care for family and wealth."

I said: "Does that really happen, O Abû 'Abdullâh?" He said: "Yes, by Allâh. I saw them during the *Jâhiliyyah*, when a man would graze the sheep of a tribe in order to have his way with their slave girl."

Chapter 17. The Deceased Is Shown His Place In Paradise Or The Fire; And Confirmation Of The Torment In The Grave – We Seek Refuge With Allâh From That

[7211] 65 - (2866) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

يَحْيَىٰ: قَالَ شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُطَرِّفًا فِي هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ.

[٧٢١٠] **٦٤**-(...) **وحَدَّثَني** أَبُو عَمَّارٍ حُسَيْنُ بْنُ حُرَيْثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ ابْنُ مُوسَىٰ عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنْ مَطَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي قَتَادَةُ عَنْ مُطَرِّفِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الشِّخِّيرِ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ حِمَارٍ أَخِي بَنِي مُجَاشِعٍ قَالَ: قَامَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ خَطِيبًا فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ أَمَرَنِي» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هِشَامٍ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ - وَزَادَ فِيهِ: «وَإِنَّ اللهَ أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنْ تَوَاضَعُوا حَتَّىٰ لَا يَفْخَرَ أَحَدٌ عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ، وَلَا يَبْغِي أَحَدٌ عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ». وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «وَهُمْ فِيكُمْ تَبَعًا لَا يَبْغُونَ أَهْلًا وَلَا مَالًا».

فَقُلْتُ: فَيَكُونُ ذٰلِكَ؟ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللهِ! قَالَ: نَعَمْ، وَاللهِ! لَقَدْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَرْعَىٰ عَلَى الْحَيِّ، مَا بِهِ إِلَّا وَلِيدَتُهُمْ يَطَؤُهَا.

(المعجم ١٧) - **(بَابُ عرض مقعد الميت من الجنة و النار عليه، وإثبات عذاب القبر، والتعوذ منه)** (التحفة ١٨)

[٧٢١١] **٦٥**-(٢٨٦٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَىٰ مَالِكٍ عَنْ

"When one of you dies, he is shown his place morning and evening. If he is one of the people of Paradise, then (he is shown his place) among the people of Paradise. If he is one of the people of the Fire, then (he is shown his place) among the people of the Fire. And it is said: 'This is your place, until Allâh resurrects you to it on the Day of Resurrection.'"

نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ إِذَا مَاتَ عُرِضَ عَلَيْهِ مَقْعَدُهُ بِالْغَدَاةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ، إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ فَمِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ فَمِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ يُقَالُ: هَٰذَا مَقْعَدُكَ حَتَّىٰ يَبْعَثَكَ اللهُ إِلَيْهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[7212] 66 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'When a man dies, he is shown his place morning and evening. If he is one of the people of Paradise, then (he is shown his place) in Paradise, and if he is one of the people of the Fire, then (he is shown his place) in the Fire. Then it is said: This is your place to which you will be resurrected on the Day of Resurrection.'"

[٧٢١٢] ٦٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا مَاتَ الرَّجُلُ عُرِضَ عَلَيْهِ مَقْعَدُهُ بِالْغَدَاةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ، إِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، فَالْجَنَّةُ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَالنَّارُ» قَالَ: «ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: هَٰذَا مَقْعَدُكَ الَّذِي تُبْعَثُ إِلَيْهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[7213] 67 - (2867) Abû Sa'eed said: I did not hear it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ but Zaid bin Thâbit narrated it to me. He said: While the Prophet ﷺ was in a garden belonging to Banû An-Najjâr, on a mule of his, and we were with him, the mule was startled and nearly threw him off. There were six, or five, or four graves there – He said:[1] This is how Al-Jurairî said it – and he (ﷺ) said:

[٧٢١٣] ٦٧-(٢٨٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ - قَالَ: وَأَخْبَرَنَا سَعِيدٌ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: وَلَمْ أَشْهَدْهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَٰكِنْ حَدَّثَنِيهِ زَيْدُ بْنُ

[1] That is Ibn 'Ulayyah, from whom multiple routes have been narrated by the author for it. And Al-Jurairî is Sa'eed bin Iyâs.

"Who knows the occupants of these graves?" A man said: "I do." He said: "When did these people die?" He said: "They died as idolaters." He said: "This *Ummah* will be tested in their graves. Were it not that you would not bury one another, I would pray to Allâh to make you hear the torment of the grave that I can hear." Then he turned to face us and said: "Seek refuge with Allâh from the torment of the Fire." We said: "We seek refuge with Allâh from the torment of the Fire." He said: "Seek refuge with Allâh from the torment of the grave." We said: "We seek refuge with Allâh from the torment of the grave." He said: "Seek refuge with Allâh from the *Fitan* (tribulations), both visible and invisible." We said: "We seek refuge with Allâh from *Fitan* (tribulations), both visible and invisible." He said: "Seek refuge with Allâh from the *Fitnah* of *Ad-Dajjâl*." We said: "We seek refuge with Allâh from the *Fitnah* of *Ad-Dajjâl*."

[7214] 68 - (2868) It was narrated from Anas that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Were it not that you would not bury one another, I would have prayed to Allâh to let you hear the torment of the grave."

ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي حَائِطٍ لِبَنِي النَّجَّارِ، عَلَىٰ بَغْلَةٍ لَهُ، وَنَحْنُ مَعَهُ، إِذْ حَادَتْ بِهِ فَكَادَتْ تُلْقِيهِ، وَإِذَا أَقْبُرٌ سِتَّةٌ أَوْ خَمْسَةٌ أَوْ أَرْبَعَةٌ - قَالَ: كَذَا كَانَ يَقُولُ الْجُرَيْرِيُّ - فَقَالَ: «مَنْ يَعْرِفُ أَصْحَابَ هَٰذِهِ الْأَقْبُرِ؟» فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَنَا. قَالَ: «فَمَتَىٰ مَاتَ هٰؤُلَاءِ؟» قَالَ: مَاتُوا فِي الْإِشْرَاكِ. فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ هٰذِهِ الْأُمَّةَ تُبْتَلَىٰ فِي قُبُورِهَا، فَلَوْلَا أَنْ لَا تَدَافَنُوا، لَدَعَوْتُ اللهَ أَنْ يُسْمِعَكُمْ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ الَّذِي أَسْمَعُ مِنْهُ»، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا بِوَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ: «تَعَوَّذُوا بِاللهِ مِنْ عَذَابِ النَّارِ» فَقَالُوا: نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ عَذَابِ النَّارِ فَقَالَ: «تَعَوَّذُوا بِاللهِ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ» فَقَالُوا: نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ. قَالَ: «تَعَوَّذُوا بِاللهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ، مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ» قَالُوا: نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ، مَا ظَهَرَ مِنْهَا وَمَا بَطَنَ. قَالَ: «تَعَوَّذُوا بِاللهِ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَّالِ» قَالُوا: نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَّالِ.

[٧٢١٤] ٦٨-(٢٨٦٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَوْلَا أَنْ لَا تَدَافَنُوا لَدَعَوْتُ اللهَ أَنْ يُسْمِعَكُمْ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ».

[7215] 69 - (2869) It was narrated that Abû Ayyûb said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out after the sun had set, and he heard a sound. He said: 'Jews who are being tormented in their graves.'"

[٧٢١٥] **٦٩-(٢٨٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَوْنِ ابْنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَوْنُ ابْنُ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بَعْدَ مَا غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، فَسَمِعَ صَوْتًا، فَقَالَ: «يَهُودُ تُعَذَّبُ فِي قُبُورِهَا».

[7216] 70 - (2870) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When a person is placed in his grave and his companions turn to leave, he hears the sound of their footsteps. Then two angels come to him and sit him up, and say to him: 'What did you used to say about this man?' As for the believer, he says: 'I bear witness that he is the slave of Allâh, and His Messenger.' Then it is said to him: 'Look at your place in the Fire; Allâh has substituted it with a place in Paradise.'" The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "He is shown them both."

[٧٢١٦] **٧٠-(٢٨٧٠) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا وُضِعَ فِي قَبْرِهِ، وَتَوَلَّىٰ عَنْهُ أَصْحَابُهُ، إِنَّهُ لَيَسْمَعُ قَرْعَ نِعَالِهِمْ». قَالَ: «يَأْتِيهِ مَلَكَانِ فَيُقْعِدَانِهِ فَيَقُولَانِ لَهُ: مَا كُنْتَ تَقُولُ فِي هَٰذَا الرَّجُلِ؟». قَالَ: «فَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ فَيَقُولُ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّهُ عَبْدُ اللهِ وَرَسُولُهُ» قَالَ: «فَيُقَالُ لَهُ: انْظُرْ إِلَىٰ مَقْعَدِكَ مِنَ النَّارِ، قَدْ

أَبْدَلَكَ اللهُ بِهِ مَقْعَدًا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ» قَالَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ: «فَيَرَاهُمَا جَمِيعًا».

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: وَذُكِرَ لَنَا أَنَّهُ يُفْسَحُ لَهُ فِي قَبْرِهِ سَبْعُونَ ذِرَاعًا، وَيُمْلَأُ عَلَيْهِ خُضَرًا إِلَىٰ يَوْمِ يُبْعَثُونَ.

Qatâdah said: "It was said to us that his grave is expanded seventy cubits for him, and it is filled with greenery until the Day they will be resurrected."

[٧٢١٧] ٧١-(...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ الضَّرِيرُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ الْمَيِّتَ إِذَا وُضِعَ فِي قَبْرِهِ، إِنَّهُ لَيَسْمَعُ خَفْقَ نِعَالِهِمْ إِذَا انْصَرَفُوا».

[7217] 71 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When the deceased is placed in his grave, he can hear the sound of their footsteps when they leave (after burying him).'"

[٧٢١٨] ٧٢-(...) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ زُرَارَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا وُضِعَ فِي قَبْرِهِ، وَتَوَلَّىٰ عَنْهُ أَصْحَابُهُ» فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ.

[7218] 72 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "When a person is placed in his grave, and his companions leave," and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Shaibân from Qatâdah (no. 7216).

[٧٢١٩] ٧٣-(٢٨٧١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارِ بْنِ عُثْمَانَ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ ابْنِ مَرْثَدٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ابْنِ عَازِبٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: ﴿يُثَبِّتُ ٱللَّهُ

[7219] 73 - (2871) It was narrated from Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Allâh will keep firm those who believe, with the word that stands firm in this world."[1] This was revealed concerning the torment of the grave. It will be said to him (in the

[1] *Ibrâhîm* 14:27.

grave): 'Who is your Lord?' And he will say: 'My Lord is Allâh, and my Prophet is Muḥammad ﷺ.' That is what Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He says: "Allâh will keep firm those who believe, with the word that stands firm in this world, and in the Hereafter.''"

[7220] 74 - (...) It was narrated from Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib: "Allâh will keep firm those who believe, with the word that stands firm in this world, and in the Hereafter."[1] "This was revealed concerning the torment of the grave."

[7221] 75 - (2872) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "When the soul of the believer departs, it is received by two angels who take it up."

Ḥammâd said: "And he mentioned its good fragrance and he mentioned musk."

He said: "The people of heaven say: 'A good soul that has come from the earth. May Allâh bless you and the body in which you used to reside.' Then it is taken to its Lord, Glorified and Exalted is He, then He says: 'Take it to the Utmost Boundary.'"

[1] *Ibrâhîm* 14:27.

ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ بِٱلْقَوْلِ ٱلثَّابِتِ﴾ [إبراهيم: ٢٧] قَالَ: «نَزَلَتْ فِي عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: رَبِّي اللهُ وَنَبِيِّي مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿يُثَبِّتُ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ بِٱلْقَوْلِ ٱلثَّابِتِ فِى ٱلْحَيَوٰةِ ٱلدُّنْيَا وَفِى ٱلْـَٔاخِرَةِ﴾».

[٧٢٢٠] ٧٤-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ خَيْثَمَةَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ: ﴿يُثَبِّتُ ٱللَّهُ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ بِٱلْقَوْلِ ٱلثَّابِتِ فِى ٱلْحَيَوٰةِ ٱلدُّنْيَا وَفِى ٱلْـَٔاخِرَةِ﴾، قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ فِي عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ.

[٧٢٢١] ٧٥-(٢٨٧٢) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بُدَيْلٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: «إِذَا خَرَجَتْ رُوحُ الْمُؤْمِنِ تَلَقَّاهَا مَلَكَانِ يُصْعِدَانِهَا».

قَالَ حَمَّادٌ: فَذَكَرَ مِنْ طِيبِ رِيحِهَا، وَذَكَرَ الْمِسْكَ.

قَالَ: «وَيَقُولُ أَهْلُ السَّمَاءِ: رُوحٌ طَيِّبَةٌ جَاءَتْ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْأَرْضِ، صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْكِ وَعَلَىٰ جَسَدٍ كُنْتِ تَعْمُرِينَهُ، فَيُنْطَلَقُ بِهِ إِلَىٰ

He said: "When the soul of the disbeliever departs" – Hammâd said: "and he mentioned its foul stench, and he mentioned curses" – "the people of heaven say: 'An evil soul that has come from the earth.' It is said: 'Take it to the Utmost Boundary.'"

Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ held a thin cloth that he had with him over his nose, like this."

[7222] 76 - (2873) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "We were with 'Umar between Makkah and Al-Madînah, and we looked for the crescent of the new moon. I was a man with keen eyesight, and I saw it, but no one else said that he had seen it. I said to 'Umar: 'Don't you see it?' But he did not see it. 'Umar said: 'I will see it when I am lying on my bed.'

"Then he started to tell us about the people of Badr. And he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ showed us, one day before, where the people of Badr (the *Mushrikûn*) would fall. He said: "This is the place where so-and-so will fall tomorrow, if Allâh wills."' 'Umar said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, they did not miss the places that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had pointed out. They were put in a well on top of one another, then

رَبِّهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ] ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: انْطَلِقُوا بِهِ إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْأَجَلِ».

قَالَ: «وَإِنَّ الْكَافِرَ إِذَا خَرَجَتْ رُوحُهُ - قَالَ حَمَّادٌ: وَذَكَرَ مِنْ نَتْنِهَا، وَذَكَرَ لَعْنًا - وَيَقُولُ أَهْلُ السَّمَاءِ: رُوحٌ خَبِيثَةٌ جَاءَتْ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْأَرْضِ، قَالَ: فَيُقَالُ: انْطَلِقُوا بِهِ إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْأَجَلِ».

قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَرَدَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ رَيْطَةً، كَانَتْ عَلَيْهِ، عَلَىٰ أَنْفِهِ، هَكَذَا.

[٧٢٢٢] ٧٦-(٢٨٧٣) حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَلِيطٍ الْهُذَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ ابْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: كُنْتُ مَعَ عُمَرَ؛ وحَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ [بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ]: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ عُمَرَ بَيْنَ مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ، فَتَرَاءَيْنَا الْهِلَالَ، وَكُنْتُ رَجُلًا حَدِيدَ الْبَصَرِ، فَرَأَيْتُهُ، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ رَآهُ غَيْرِي قَالَ: فَجَعَلْتُ أَقُولُ لِعُمَرَ: أَمَا تَرَاهُ؟ فَجَعَلَ لَا يَرَاهُ، قَالَ: يَقُولُ عُمَرُ: سَأَرَاهُ وَأَنَا مُسْتَلْقٍ عَلَىٰ فِرَاشِي، ثُمَّ أَنْشَأَ يُحَدِّثُنَا عَنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ يُرِينَا مَصَارِعَ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ بِالْأَمْسِ يَقُولُ: «هَٰذَا مَصْرَعُ فُلَانٍ غَدًا، إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ». قَالَ: فَقَالَ

the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to them and said: "O so-and-so son of so-and-so, and O so-and-so son of so-and-so, have you found what Allâh and His Messenger promised to be true? For I have found what my Lord promised me to be true.'"

"Umar said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how can you speak to bodies in which there are no souls?' He said: 'You do not hear what I am saying more clearly than they do, but they cannot give me any reply.'"

عُمَرُ: فَوَالَّذِي بَعَثَهُ بِالْحَقِّ! مَا أَخْطَأُوا الْحُدُودَ الَّتِي حَدَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَجُعِلُوا فِي بِئْرٍ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ، فَانْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى انْتَهَىٰ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ: «يَا فُلَانُ بْنَ فُلَانٍ! وَيَا فُلَانُ بْنَ فُلَانٍ! هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَكُمُ اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ حَقًّا؟ فَإِنِّي قَدْ وَجَدْتُ مَا وَعَدَنِي اللهُ حَقًّا».

قَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ تُكَلِّمُ أَجْسَادًا لَا أَرْوَاحَ فِيهَا؟ قَالَ: «مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا أَقُولُ مِنْهُمْ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمْ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ أَنْ يَرُدُّوا عَلَيَّ شَيْئًا».

[7223] 77 - (2874) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ left the slain of Badr (the *Mushrikûn*) for three days, then he came to them and stood over them and called out to them: "O Abû Jahl bin Hishâm! O Umayyah bin Khalaf! O 'Utbah bin Rabî'ah! O Shaibah bin Rabî'ah! Have you not found what your Lord promised you to be true? For I have found what my Lord promised me to be true." 'Umar heard what the Prophet ﷺ said, and he said: "O Messenger of Allâh, how can they hear and respond when they have started to decay?" He (ﷺ) said: "By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, you cannot hear what I am saying any better than

[٧٢٢٣] ٧٧-(٢٨٧٤) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ ثَابِتٍ الْبُنَانِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ تَرَكَ قَتْلَىٰ بَدْرٍ ثَلَاثًا، ثُمَّ أَتَاهُمْ فَقَامَ عَلَيْهِمْ فَنَادَاهُمْ فَقَالَ: «يَا أَبَا جَهْلِ بْنَ هِشَامٍ! يَا أُمَيَّةَ بْنَ خَلَفٍ! يَا عُتْبَةَ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ! يَا شَيْبَةَ بْنَ رَبِيعَةَ! أَلَيْسَ قَدْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا؟ فَإِنِّي قَدْ وَجَدْتُ مَا وَعَدَنِي رَبِّي حَقًّا» فَسَمِعَ عُمَرُ قَوْلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! كَيْفَ يَسْمَعُوا وَأَنَّىٰ يُجِيبُوا وَقَدْ جَيَّفُوا؟ قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا أَقُولُ مِنْهُمْ، وَلٰكِنَّهُمْ لَا يَقْدِرُونَ أَنْ

they can, but they are not able to respond." Then he ordered that they be dragged and thrown into the well of Badr.

[7224] 78 - (2875) It was narrated that Abû Ṭalḥah said: "On the Day of Badr, when the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ prevailed against them (the *Mushrikûn*), he ordered that twenty-odd men" – in the *Ḥadîth* of Rawḥ it says: "Twenty-four men" – "of the bravest of the disbelievers be thrown into one of the wells of Badr..." and he quoted a *Ḥadîth* like that of Thâbit from Anas (no. 7223).

يُجِيبُوا». ثُمَّ أُمِرَ بِهِمْ فَسُحِبُوا، فَأُلْقُوا فِي قَلِيبِ بَدْرٍ.

[٧٢٢٤] ٧٨-(٢٨٧٥) حَدَّثَني يُوسُفُ بْنُ حَمَّادٍ الْمَعْنِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ ابْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ لَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ بَدْرٍ، وَظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ بِبِضْعَةٍ وَعِشْرِينَ رَجُلًا - وَفِي حَدِيثِ رَوْحٍ، بِأَرْبَعَةٍ وَعِشْرِينَ رَجُلًا - مِنْ صَنَادِيدِ قُرَيْشٍ، فَأُلْقُوا فِي طَوِيٍّ مِنْ أَطْوَاءِ بَدْرٍ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَنَسٍ.

Chapter 18. The Surety Of Reckoning

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ إثبات الحساب)

(التحفة ١٩)

[7225] 79 - (2876) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever is brought to account on the Day of Resurrection will be punished.' I said: 'Didn't Allâh say: "He surely, will receive an easy reckoning"?[1] He said: 'That is not the actual reckoning; rather that is

[٧٢٢٥] ٧٩-(٢٨٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ- قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ - عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حُوسِبَ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، عُذِّبَ» فَقُلْتُ: أَلَيْسَ

[1] *Al-Inshiqâq* 84:8.

the presentation of deeds. Whoever is examined thoroughly at the Reckoning will be punished.'"

قَدْ قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ: ﴿فَسَوْفَ يُحَاسَبُ حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا﴾ [الانشقاق: ٨] فَقَالَ: «لَيْسَ ذَاكِ الْحِسَابُ، إِنَّمَا ذَاكِ الْعَرْضُ، مَنْ نُوقِشَ الْحِسَابَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عُذِّبَ».

[7226] (...) Ayyûb narrated a similar report with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٢٦] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[7227] 80 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "No one is brought to account but he will be doomed." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, didn't Allâh say "...an easy reckoning."?[1] He said: "That is the presentation of deeds. Whoever is examined thoroughly at the Reckoning will be doomed."

[٧٢٢٧] ٨٠-(...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ بِشْرِ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو يُونُسَ الْقُشَيْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ يُحَاسَبُ إِلَّا هَلَكَ» قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَلَيْسَ اللهُ يَقُولُ: ﴿حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا﴾؟ قَالَ: «ذَاكِ الْعَرْضُ، وَلَٰكِنْ مَنْ نُوقِشَ الْمُحَاسَبَةَ هَلَكَ».

[7228] (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever is examined thoroughly at the Reckoning will be doomed." Then he (the sub narrator) mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Yûnus (no. 7227).

[٧٢٢٨] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ نُوقِشَ الْحِسَابَ هَلَكَ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي يُونُسَ.

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[1] *Al-Inshiqâq* 84:8.

Chapter 19. The Command To Think Positively Of Allâh At The Time Of Death

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ الأمر بحسن الظن بالله تعالى، عند الموت)

(التحفة ٢٠)

[7229] 81 - (2877) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, three days before he died: 'None of you should die except thinking positively of Allâh.'"

[٧٢٢٩] **٨١-(٢٨٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، قَبْلَ وَفَاتِهِ بِثَلَاثٍ، يَقُولُ: «لَا يَمُوتَنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَّا وَ هُوَ يُحْسِنُ بِاللهِ الظَّنَّ».

[7230] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7229) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٣٠] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ وَأَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7231] 82 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh Al-Ansârî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, three days before he died: 'None of you should die except thinking positively of Allâh, (Glorified and Exalted is He).'"

[٧٢٣١] **٨٢-(. . .) وَحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو دَاوُدَ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ مَعْبَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ عَارِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَهْدِيُّ بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَاصِلٌ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَبْلَ مَوْتِهِ بِثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، يَقُولُ: «لَا يَمُوتَنَّ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَّا وَهُوَ يُحْسِنُ الظَّنَّ بِاللهِ [عَزَّ وَجَلَّ]».

[7232] 83 -(2878) It was narrated that Jâbir said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ say: 'Every slave

[٧٢٣٢] **٨٣-(٢٨٧٨) وحَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا:

(of Allâh) will be raised in the state in which he died.'"

حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُبْعَثُ كُلُّ عَبْدٍ عَلَىٰ مَا مَاتَ عَلَيْهِ».

[7233] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7232) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators, and he said: The Prophet ﷺ said, but he did not say: "I heard."

[٧٢٣٣] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: سَمِعْتُ.

[7234] 84 - (2879) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'When Allâh wants to punish a people, the punishment befalls everyone who is among them, then they will be raised according to their deeds.'"

[٧٢٣٤] ٨٤-(٢٨٧٩) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا أَرَادَ اللهُ بِقَوْمٍ عَذَابًا، أَصَابَ الْعَذَابُ مَنْ كَانَ فِيهِمْ، ثُمَّ بُعِثُوا عَلَىٰ أَعْمَالِهِمْ».

52. The Book Of Tribulations And The Portents Of The Hour

٨ - (المعجم ٥٢)- كتاب الفتن وأشراط الساعة (التحفة ٤٠)

Chapter 1. The Approach Of Tribulations And The Opening Of The Barrier Of Ya'jûj And Ma'jûj

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ اقتراب الفتن، وفتح ردم يأجوج ومأجوج) (التحفة ١)

[7235] 1 - (2880) It was narrated from Zainab bint Jahsh that the Prophet ﷺ awoke from sleep, saying: "None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, woe to the Arabs from an evil that has approached. Today (a hole) like this has been opened in the barrier of Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj." And Sufyân gestured to indicate the size of the hole.

I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, will we be destroyed even though there are righteous people among us?" He said: "Yes, if evil prevails."

[٧٢٣٥] ١-(٢٨٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ اسْتَيْقَظَ مِنْ نَوْمِهِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ، وَيْلٌ لِلْعَرَبِ مِنْ شَرٍّ قَدِ اقْتَرَبَ، فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ رَدْمِ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مِثْلُ هٰذِهِ» وَعَقَدَ سُفْيَانُ بِيَدِهِ عَشَرَةً.

قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَنَهْلِكُ وَفِينَا الصَّالِحُونَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، إِذَا كَثُرَ الْخَبَثُ».

[7236] (...) It was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7235).

[٧٢٣٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهٰذَا الإِسْنَادِ - وَزَادُوا فِي الإِسْنَادِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ فَقَالُوا: عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ حَبِيبَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ.

[7237] 2 - (...) It was narrated that Zainab bint Jahsh, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went out one day in a panic, red in the face, saying: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, woe to the Arabs from an evil that has approached. Today (a hole) like this has been opened in the barrier of Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj,' and he made a circle with his thumb and forefinger."

She said; "I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh! Will we be destroyed even though there are righteous people among us?' He said: 'Yes, if evil prevails.'"

[٧٢٣٧] ٢-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ؛ أَنَّ أُمَّ حَبِيبَةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ أَخْبَرَتْهَا؛ أَنَّ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ، زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا فَزِعًا، مُحْمَرًّا وَجْهُهُ، يَقُولُ: «لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ، وَيْلٌ لِلْعَرَبِ مِنْ شَرٍّ قَدِ اقْتَرَبَ، فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ رَدْمِ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مِثْلُ هٰذِهِ» وَحَلَّقَ بِإِصْبَعِهِ الْإِبْهَامِ، وَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا.

قَالَتْ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَنَهْلِكُ وَفِينَا الصَّالِحُونَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، إِذَا كَثُرَ الْخَبَثُ».

[7238] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus from Az-Zuhrî (no. 7237) was narrated from Ibn Shihâb with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٣٨] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ وَفِي إِسْنَادِهِ.

[7239] 3 - (2881) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Today (a hole) like this has been opened in the barrier of Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj."

[٧٢٣٩] ٣-(٢٨٨١) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ طَاوُسٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ رَدْمِ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مِثْلُ هَٰذِهِ» وَعَقَدَ وُهَيْبٌ بِيَدِهِ تِسْعِينَ.

Chapter 2. The Earth Swallowing Up The Army That Aims To Attack *Al-Bait* (The Ka'bah)

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ الخسف بالجيش الذي يؤم البيت) (التحفة ٢)

[7240] 4 - (2882) It was narrated that 'Ubaidullâh bin Al-Qibṭiyyah said: Al-Ḥârith bin Abî Rabî'ah, 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân and I entered upon Umm Salamah, the Mother of the Believers, and they asked her about the army which will be swallowed up by the earth. That was during the days of Ibn Az-Zubair. She said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Someone will seek refuge in the House (Ka'bah) and an army will be sent after him, then when they are on a plain they will be swallowed up by the earth." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what about one who was forced (to join that army)?" He said: "He will be swallowed up with them, but on the Day of Resurrection he will be raised according to his intention."

Abû Ja'far said: "It is the plain of Al-Madînah."

[٧٢٤٠] ٤-(٢٨٨٢) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْقِبْطِيَّةِ قَالَ: دَخَلَ الْحَارِثُ بْنُ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ وَعَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ، وَأَنَا مَعَهُمَا، عَلَىٰ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَسَأَلَاهَا عَنِ الْجَيْشِ الَّذِي يُخْسَفُ بِهِ، وَكَانَ ذَٰلِكَ فِي أَيَّامِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَقَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَعُوذُ عَائِذٌ بِالْبَيْتِ فَيُبْعَثُ إِلَيْهِ بَعْثٌ، فَإِذَا كَانُوا بِبَيْدَاءَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ خُسِفَ بِهِمْ» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَكَيْفَ بِمَنْ كَانَ كَارِهًا؟ قَالَ: «يُخْسَفُ بِهِ مَعَهُمْ، وَلَٰكِنَّهُ يُبْعَثُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عَلَىٰ نِيَّتِهِ».

وَقَالَ أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ: هِيَ بَيْدَاءُ الْمَدِينَةِ.

[7241] 5 - (...) 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Rufai' narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7240), and in his *Ḥadîth* he

[٧٢٤١] ٥-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَاه أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ ابْنُ رُفَيْعٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَفِي حَدِيثِهِ

said: "I met Abû Ja'far and said: 'Did she say: 'A plain in some land?' Abû Ja'far said: 'No, by Allâh, it is the plain of Al-Madînah.'"

[7242] 6 - (2883) It was narrated that Umayyah bin Ṣafwân heard his grandfather 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân say: Ḥafṣah told me that she heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "An army will seek to attack this House, then when they are in a plain, the middle of them will be swallowed up by the earth, and the front (of the army) will call out to the back, then they will be swallowed up, and there will be no one left but one fugitive who will tell their story."

A man said: "I bear witness that you are not telling a lie about Ḥafṣah, and I bear witness that Ḥafṣah did not tell a lie about the Prophet ﷺ."

[7243] 7 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân narrated from the Mother of the Believers that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Some people will seek refuge in this House, i.e., the Ka'bah, who do not have the strength, numbers or weapons (to protect themselves), and an army will be sent after them, then when they are in a plain, they will be swallowed up by the earth."

Yûsuf said: "At that time the people of Ash-Shâm were marching

قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّهَا إِنَّمَا قَالَتْ: بِبَيْدَاءَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ: كَلَّا، وَاللهِ! إِنَّهَا لَبَيْدَاءُ الْمَدِينَةِ.

[٧٢٤٢] ٦-(٢٨٨٣) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَمْرٍو - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أُمَيَّةَ بْنِ صَفْوَانَ؛ سَمِعَ جَدَّهُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ صَفْوَانَ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَتْنِي حَفْصَةُ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَيَؤُمَّنَّ هٰذَا الْبَيْتَ جَيْشٌ يَغْزُونَهُ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانُوا بِبَيْدَاءَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ، يُخْسَفُ بِأَوْسَطِهِمْ، وَيُنَادِي أَوَّلُهُمْ آخِرَهُمْ، ثُمَّ يُخْسَفُ بِهِمْ، فَلَا يَبْقَىٰ إِلَّا الشَّرِيدُ الَّذِي يُخْبِرُ عَنْهُمْ».

فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَيْكَ أَنَّكَ لَمْ تَكْذِبْ عَلَىٰ حَفْصَةَ، وَأَشْهَدُ عَلَىٰ حَفْصَةَ أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَكْذِبْ عَلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

[٧٢٤٣] ٧-(. . .) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: أَخْبَرَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ أَبِي أُنَيْسَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ الْعَامِرِيِّ، عَنْ يُوسُفَ بْنِ مَاهَكَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَيَعُوذُ بِهٰذَا الْبَيْتِ - يَعْنِي الْكَعْبَةَ - قَوْمٌ لَيْسَتْ لَهُمْ مَنَعَةٌ وَلَا عَدَدٌ وَلَا عُدَّةٌ،

towards Makkah. 'Abdullâh bin Ṣafwân said: "By Allâh, it is not this army."

يُبْعَثُ إِلَيْهِمْ جَيْشٌ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانُوا بِبَيْدَاءَ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ خُسِفَ بِهِمْ».

قَالَ يُوسُفُ: وَأَهْلُ الشَّأْمِ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَسِيرُونَ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ: أَمَ وَاللهِ! مَا هُوَ بِهَٰذَا الْجَيْشِ.

قَالَ زَيْدٌ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ الْعَامِرِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ سَابِطٍ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُوسُفَ بْنِ ماهَكَ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ فِيهِ الْجَيْشَ الَّذِي ذَكَرَهُ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ.

[7244] 8 - (2884) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Az-Zubair that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was startled in his sleep, and we said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you did something in your sleep that you did not do before.' He said: 'Strange it is, that some people of my *Ummah* will attack the House to kill a man of the Quraish who has sought refuge in the House. Then when they are in the plain, they will be swallowed up by the earth.' We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, there may be all sorts of people on the road.' He said: 'Yes, among them will be those who are there by choice, those who were forced to join and travelers. They will all be destroyed as one, but they will be

[٧٢٤٤] ٨-(٢٨٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ الْحُدَّانِيُّ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: عَبِثَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي مَنَامِهِ فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! صَنَعْتَ شَيْئًا فِي مَنَامِكَ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَفْعَلُهُ فَقَالَ: «الْعَجَبُ إِنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أُمَّتِي يَؤُمُّونَ الْبَيْتَ بِرَجُلٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، قَدْ لَجَأَ بِالْبَيْتِ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانُوا بِالْبَيْدَاءِ خُسِفَ بِهِمْ». فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّ الطَّرِيقَ قَدْ يَجْمَعُ النَّاسَ. قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، فِيهِمُ الْمُسْتَبْصِرُ؛ وَالْمَجْبُورُ، وَابْنُ السَّبِيلِ، يَهْلِكُونَ مَهْلَكًا وَاحِدًا،

raised in different states; Allâh will raise them according to their intentions.'"

وَيَصْدُرُونَ مَصَادِرَ شَتَّىٰ، يَبْعَثُهُمُ اللهُ عَلَىٰ نِيَّاتِهِمْ».

Chapter 3. Onset Of Tribulations Like Rainfall

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ نزول الفتن كمواقع القطر) (التحفة٣)

[7245] 9 - (2885) It was narrated from Usâmah that the Prophet ﷺ looked out over one of the battlements of Al-Madînah and said: "Do you see what I see? I see the places of tribulation among your houses like the places where rain falls."

[٧٢٤٥] ٩-(٢٨٨٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَشْرَفَ عَلَىٰ أُطُمٍ مِنْ آطَامِ الْمَدِينَةِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هَلْ تَرَوْنَ مَا أَرَىٰ؟ إِنِّي لَأَرَىٰ مَوَاقِعَ الْفِتَنِ خِلَالَ بُيُوتِكُمْ، كَمَوَاقِعِ الْقَطْرِ».

[7246] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7245) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٤٦] (...) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[7247] 10 - (2886) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There will be tribulations during that one who is sitting is better than one who is standing, and one who is standing is better than one who is walking, and one who is walking is better than one who is running. He who sees them will be drawn to them, and whoever find a refuge from

[٧٢٤٧] ١٠-(٢٨٨٦) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ وَهُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ:

them, let him seek protection therein.'"

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «سَتَكُونُ فِتَنٌ، الْقَاعِدُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْقَائِمِ، وَالْقَائِمُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْمَاشِي، وَالْمَاشِي فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّاعِي، مَنْ تَشَرَّفَ لَهَا تَسْتَشْرِفُهُ، وَمَنْ وَجَدَ فِيهَا مَلْجَأً فَلْيَعُذْ بِهِ».

[7248] 11 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Abû Hurairah (no. 7247) was narrated from Nawfal bin Mu'âwiyah, but Abû Bakr (one of the narrators) added (the words): "Among the *Salât* (prayers) there is one *Salât* (prayer), whoever misses it, it is as if he was deprived of his family and his wealth."

[٧٢٤٨] **١١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ مُطِيعِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ نَوْفَلِ بْنِ مُعَاوِيَةَ مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ هَٰذَا، إِلَّا أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ يَزِيدُ: «مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ صَلَاةٌ، مَنْ فَاتَتْهُ فَكَأَنَّمَا وُتِرَ أَهْلَهُ وَمَالَهُ».

[7249] 12 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Prophet ﷺ said: 'There will be tribulation during that the one who sleeps will be better than the one who is awake, and the one who is awake will be better than the one who is standing, and the one who is standing will be better than the one who is running. Whoever finds a place of refuge, let him seek refuge therein.'"

[٧٢٤٩] **١٢-(...) حَدَّثَنِي** إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ الطَّيَالِسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَكُونُ فِتْنَةٌ النَّائِمُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْيَقْظَانِ، وَالْيَقْظَانُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْقَائِمِ، وَالْقَائِمُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّاعِي، فَمَنْ وَجَدَ مَلْجَأً أَوْ مَعَاذًا فَلْيَسْتَعِذْ».

[7250] 13 - (2887) 'Uthmân Ash-Shaḥ-ḥâm said: Farqad As-Sabakhî and I went to Muslim bin

[٧٢٥٠] **١٣-(٢٨٨٧) حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

Abî Bakrah when he was in his land, and entered upon him. We said: 'Did you hear your father narrate any *Ḥadîth* about tribulations?' He said: Yes, I heard Abû Bakrah narrate that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Verily there will be tribulations, then there will be tribulations during that one who is sitting will be better than one who is walking, and one who is walking is better than one who is running. During those tribulations, whoever has camels, let him stay with his camels, whoever has sheep, let him stay with his sheep, and whoever has land, let him stay on his land." A man said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what do you think if he does not have camels, or sheep, or land?" He said: "Let him go to his sword and make it blunt with a stone, then let him try to find a way of escape if he can. O Allâh, have I conveyed (the message)? O Allâh, have I conveyed (the message)? O Allâh, have I conveyed (the message)?" A man said: "O Messenger of Allâh, what if I am forced to join one of the two ranks, or one of the two groups, and a man strikes me with his sword, or an arrow comes and kills me?" He said: "He will bear the burden of his sin and your sin, and he will be one of the people of the Fire."

حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ الشَّحَّامُ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَفَرْقَدٌ السَّبَخِيُّ إِلَىٰ مُسْلِمِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، وَهُوَ فِي أَرْضِهِ، فَدَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ فَقُلْنَا: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ أَبَاكَ يُحَدِّثُ فِي الْفِتَنِ حَدِيثًا؟ قَالَ: قَالَ: نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بَكْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّهَا سَتَكُونُ فِتَنٌ، أَلَا! ثُمَّ تَكُونُ فِتَنٌ الْقَاعِدُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْمَاشِي [فِيهَا]، وَالْمَاشِي فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّاعِي إِلَيْهَا، أَلَا! فَإِذَا نَزَلَتْ أَوْ وَقَعَتْ، فَمَنْ كَانَ لَهُ إِبِلٌ فَلْيَلْحَقْ بِإِبِلِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ غَنَمٌ فَلْيَلْحَقْ بِغَنَمِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ لَهُ أَرْضٌ فَلْيَلْحَقْ بِأَرْضِهِ». قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ مَنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ إِبِلٌ وَلَا غَنَمٌ وَلَا أَرْضٌ؟ قَالَ: «يَعْمِدُ إِلَىٰ سَيْفِهِ فَيَدُقُّ عَلَىٰ حَدِّهِ بِحَجَرٍ، ثُمَّ لِيَنْجُ إِنِ اسْتَطَاعَ النَّجَاءَ، اللَّهُمَّ! هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟ اللَّهُمَّ! هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟ اللَّهُمَّ! هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» قَالَ: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ أُكْرِهْتُ حَتَّىٰ يُنْطَلَقَ بِي إِلَىٰ أَحَدِ الصَّفَّيْنِ، أَوْ إِحْدَىٰ الْفِئَتَيْنِ، فَضَرَبَنِي رَجُلٌ بِسَيْفِهِ، أَوْ يَجِيءُ سَهْمٌ فَيَقْتُلُنِي؟ قَالَ: «يَبُوءُ بِإِثْمِهِ وَإِثْمِكَ، وَيَكُونُ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّارِ».

[7251] (...) The *Ḥadîth* of Ibn Abî 'Adiyy, which is like the *Ḥadîth* of Ḥammâd up to the end, was narrated from 'Uthmân Ash-Shaḥ-ḥâm (no. 7250) with this chain of narrators. The *Ḥadîth* of Wakî' ends with the words: "Then let him try to find a way of escape if he can," and he did not mention what comes after that.

[٧٢٥١] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عُثْمَانَ الشَّحَّامِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِحَدِيثِ ابْنِ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ حَمَّادٍ إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ وَانْتَهَىٰ حَدِيثُ وَكِيعٍ عِنْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «إِنِ اسْتَطَاعَ النَّجَاءَ». وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ.

Chapter 4. If Two Muslims Confront One Another With Their Swords

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابٌ: إِذَا تَوَاجَهَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيْفَيْهِمَا) (التحفة ٤)

[7252] 14 - (2888) It was narrated that Al-Aḥnaf bin Qais said: "I went out looking for this man, and I was met by Abû Bakrah who said: 'Where are you going, O Aḥnaf?' I said: 'I want to support the cousin of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ,' meaning 'Alî. He said to me: 'O Aḥnaf, go back, for I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "When two Muslims confront one another with their swords, the slayer and the slain will both be in the Fire." I said: – or it was said: – "O Messenger of Allâh, (we understand about) the slayer, but what about the slain?" He said: "He wanted to kill his companion."

[٧٢٥٢] ١٤-(٢٨٨٨) وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنِ الْأَحْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ هَٰذَا الرَّجُلَ، فَلَقِيَنِي أَبُو بَكْرَةَ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ تُرِيدُ؟ يَا أَحْنَفُ! قَالَ: قُلْتُ: أُرِيدُ نَصْرَ ابْنِ عَمِّ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَعْنِي عَلِيًّا، قَالَ: فَقَالَ لِي: يَا أَحْنَفُ! ارْجِعْ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا تَوَاجَهَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيْفَيْهِمَا، فَالْقَاتِلُ وَالْمَقْتُولُ فِي النَّارِ» قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ - أَوْ قِيلَ -: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! هَٰذَا الْقَاتِلُ، فَمَا بَالُ الْمَقْتُولِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ قَدْ أَرَادَ قَتْلَ صَاحِبِهِ».

[7253] 15 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Bakrah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When two Muslims face one another with their swords, the slayer and the slain will both be in the Fire.'"

[٧٢٥٣] ١٥-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ وَالْمُعَلَّى بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنِ الْأَحْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا الْتَقَى الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيْفَيْهِمَا، فَالْقَاتِلُ وَالْمَقْتُولُ فِي النَّارِ».

[7254] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Abû Kâmil from Hammâd (no. 7252) was narrated from Ayyûb with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٥٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَنِي** حَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ مِنْ كِتَابِهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي كَامِلٍ عَنْ حَمَّادٍ، إِلَىٰ آخِرِهِ.

[7255] 16 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Bakrah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "When two Muslims, one of them bears arms against his brother, they are both on the brink of Hell, and if one of them kills the other, they will both enter it."

[٧٢٥٥] ١٦-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا الْمُسْلِمَانِ، حَمَلَ أَحَدُهُمَا عَلَىٰ أَخِيهِ السِّلَاحَ، فَهُمَا عَلَىٰ جُرُفِ جَهَنَّمَ، فَإِذَا قَتَلَ أَحَدُهُمَا صَاحِبَهُ، دَخَلَاهَا جَمِيعًا».

[7256] 17 - (157) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. And he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*,

[٧٢٥٦] ١٧-(١٥٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا:

including the following: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until two large groups (of Muslims) confront one another, and engage in a great and bloody battle, although the claim of both is the same.'"

وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تَقْتَتِلَ فِئَتَانِ عَظِيمَتَانِ، تَكُونُ بَيْنَهُمَا مَقْتَلَةٌ عَظِيمَةٌ، وَدَعْوَاهُمَا وَاحِدَةٌ». [راجع: ٣٩٦]

[7257] 18 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until there is a great deal of *Harj*." They said: "What is *Harj*, O Messenger of Allâh?" He said: "Killing, killing."

[٧٢٥٧] **١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَكْثُرَ الْهَرْجُ» قَالُوا: وَمَا الْهَرْجُ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «الْقَتْلُ، الْقَتْلُ».

Chapter 5. (Parts of) This *Ummah* Will Destroy One Another

(المعجم ٥) - **(بَابُ هلاك هذه الأمة بعضهم ببعض)** (التحفة ٥)

[7258] 19 - (2889) It was narrated that Thawbân said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh drew the ends of the earth together for me to see, and I saw its eastern and western lands, and I saw that the dominion of my *Ummah* will reach as far as that which was drawn together for me to see. And I have been given two treasures, the red and the white. I asked my Lord not to let my *Ummah* be destroyed by a widespread famine, and not to let them be dominated by an enemy, that is not of them, that would destroy them utterly. My Lord said: 'O Muhammad, when I decree something it cannot be altered. I

[٧٢٥٨] **١٩-(٢٨٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ الْعَتَكِيُّ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِقُتَيْبَةَ - حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَسْمَاءَ، عَنْ ثَوْبَانَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللهَ زَوَىٰ لِيَ الْأَرْضَ، فَرَأَيْتُ مَشَارِقَهَا وَمَغَارِبَهَا، وَإِنَّ أُمَّتِي سَيَبْلُغُ مُلْكُهَا مَا زُوِيَ لِي مِنْهَا، وَأُعْطِيتُ الْكَنْزَيْنِ الْأَحْمَرَ وَالْأَبْيَضَ، وَإِنِّي سَأَلْتُ رَبِّي لِأُمَّتِي أَنْ لَا يُهْلِكَهَا بِسَنَةٍ عَامَّةٍ، وَأَنْ لَا يُسَلِّطَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَدُوًّا - مِنْ سِوَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ - فَيَسْتَبِيحَ بَيْضَتَهُمْ،

have granted you that your *Ummah* will not be destroyed by a widespread famine, and it will not be dominated by an enemy, that is not of them, that would destroy them utterly, even if all people from all regions were to come together (to destroy them). But some of them will destroy others and some will take others captive.'"

وَإِنَّ رَبِّي قَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! إِنِّي إِذَا قَضَيْتُ قَضَاءً فَإِنَّهُ لَا يُرَدُّ، وَإِنِّي أَعْطَيْتُكَ لِأُمَّتِكَ أَنْ لَا أُهْلِكَهُمْ بِسَنَةٍ عَامَّةٍ، وَلَا أُسَلِّطَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَدُوًّا مِنْ سِوَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ، يَسْتَبِيحُ بَيْضَتَهُمْ وَلَوِ اجْتَمَعَ عَلَيْهِمْ مَنْ بِأَقْطَارِهَا - أَوْ قَالَ: مَنْ بَيْنَ أَقْطَارِهَا - حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ بَعْضُهُمْ يُهْلِكُ بَعْضًا، وَيَسْبِي بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا».

[7259] (...) It was narrated from Thawbân that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Allâh, Exalted is He, drew the ends of the earth together for me to see, and I saw its eastern and western lands. And I have been given two treasures, the red and the white" – then he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Ayyûb from Abû Qilâbah (no. 7258).

[٧٢٥٩] (...) **وحَدَّثني** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ- قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا - مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَسْمَاءَ الرَّحَبِيِّ، عَنْ ثَوْبَانَ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ [تَعَالَىٰ] زَوَىٰ لِيَ الْأَرْضَ، حَتَّىٰ رَأَيْتُ مَشَارِقَهَا وَمَغَارِبَهَا، وَأَعْطَانِي الْكَنْزَيْنِ الْأَحْمَرَ وَالْأَبْيَضَ» ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ.

[7260] 20 - (2890) It was narrated from Thawbân that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ came from Al-'Âliyah one day, and when he came to the *Masjid* of Banû Mu'âwiyah, he entered and prayed two *Rak'ah*, and we prayed with him. He supplicated to his Lord

[٧٢٦٠] **٢٠-(٢٨٩٠) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ

for a long time, then he turned to us and said: "I asked my Lord for three things, and He has given me two and withheld one. I asked my Lord not to let my *Ummah* be destroyed by famine, and He granted me that. I asked Him not to let my *Ummah* be destroyed by drowning, and He granted me that. And I asked him not to let their enmity among themselves be very great, and He withheld that from me."

[7261] 21 - (...) 'Âmir bin Sa'd narrated from his father that he came with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, among a group of his Companions, and he came to the *Masjid* of Banû Mu'âwiyah... a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn Numair (no. 7260).

Chapter 6. The Prophet's Foretelling Of What Will Happen Until The Hour Begins

[7262] 22 - (2891) Hudhaifah bin Al-Yamân said: "By Allâh, I am the most knowledgeable of people about every tribulation that will happen between now and the Hour. That is not because the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me something in secret that he did not tell to anyone

رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَقْبَلَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْعَالِيَةِ، حَتَّى إِذَا مَرَّ بِمَسْجِدِ بَنِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، دَخَلَ فَرَكَعَ فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، وَصَلَّيْنَا مَعَهُ، وَدَعَا رَبَّهُ طَوِيلًا، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَيْنَا، فَقَالَ ﷺ: «سَأَلْتُ رَبِّي ثَلَاثًا، فَأَعْطَانِي اثْنَتَيْنِ وَمَنَعَنِي وَاحِدَةً، سَأَلْتُ رَبِّي أَنْ لَا يُهْلِكَ أُمَّتِي بِالسَّنَةِ فَأَعْطَانِيهَا، وَسَأَلْتُهُ أَنْ لَا يُهْلِكَ أُمَّتِي بِالْغَرَقِ فَأَعْطَانِيهَا، وَسَأَلْتُهُ أَنْ لَا يَجْعَلَ بَأْسَهُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ فَمَنَعَنِيهَا».

[٧٢٦١] **٢١**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ حَكِيمٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّهُ أَقْبَلَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي طَائِفَةٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فَمَرَّ بِمَسْجِدِ بَنِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ.

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ إخبار النبيّ ﷺ فيما يكون إلى قيام الساعة) (التحفة ٦)

[٧٢٦٢] **٢٢**-(٢٨٩١) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا إِدْرِيسَ الْخَوْلَانِيَّ كَانَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ حُذَيْفَةُ بْنُ الْيَمَانِ: وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ النَّاسِ بِكُلِّ فِتْنَةٍ هِيَ كَائِنَةٌ، فِيمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ السَّاعَةِ، وَمَا بِي

else, rather the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke about the tribulations, when he addressed a gathering in which I was present. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, when he was listing the tribulations: 'Among them are three which will hardly spare anything, and among them are tribulations like the summer winds, and among them are minor and major tribulations.'"

Hudhaifah said: "All of those people have gone (passed away) except me."

إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَسَرَّ إِلَيَّ فِي ذَٰلِكَ شَيْئًا، لَمْ يُحَدِّثْهُ غَيْرِي، وَلَكِنْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ وَهُوَ يُحَدِّثُ مَجْلِسًا أَنَا فِيهِ، عَنِ الْفِتَنِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَهُوَ يَعُدُّ الْفِتَنَ: «مِنْهُنَّ ثَلَاثٌ لَا يَكَدْنَ يَذَرْنَ شَيْئًا، وَمِنْهُنَّ فِتَنٌ كَرِيَاحِ الصَّيْفِ، مِنْهَا صِغَارٌ وَمِنْهَا كِبَارٌ».

قَالَ حُذَيْفَةُ: فَذَهَبَ أُولَئِكَ الرَّهْطُ كُلُّهُمْ غَيْرِي.

[7263] 23 - (...) It was narrated that Hudhaifah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood before us, and he did not omit anything that will happen before the Hour begins, but he spoke of it. Those who memorized it, memorized it, and those who forgot it, forgot it. These companions of mine know it, and if they have forgotten anything, they will recognize it if they see it, just as a man recognizes the face of a man who has been away, then when he sees him he recognizes him."

[٧٢٦٣] ٢٣-(...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، - قَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَقَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ قَالَ: قَامَ فِينَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مَقَامًا، مَا تَرَكَ شَيْئًا يَكُونُ فِي مَقَامِهِ ذَٰلِكَ إِلَىٰ قِيَامِ السَّاعَةِ، إِلَّا حَدَّثَ بِهِ، حَفِظَهُ مَنْ حَفِظَهُ وَنَسِيَهُ مَنْ نَسِيَهُ، قَدْ عَلِمَهُ أَصْحَابِي هَٰؤُلَاءِ، وَإِنَّهُ لَيَكُونُ مِنْهُ الشَّيْءُ قَدْ نَسِيتُهُ فَأَرَاهُ فَأَذْكُرُهُ، كَمَا يَذْكُرُ الرَّجُلُ وَجْهَ الرَّجُلِ إِذَا غَابَ عَنْهُ، ثُمَّ إِذَا رَآهُ عَرَفَهُ.

[7264] (...) It was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7263), up to the words: "...and those who forgot it, forgot it," and he did not mention what came after that.

[٧٢٦٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: وَنَسِيَهُ مَنْ نَسِيَهُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ مَا بَعْدَهُ.

[7265] 24 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Yazîd, that Hudhaifah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told me about what will happen until the Hour begins, and there is nothing of that which I did not ask him about, except that I did not ask him what would drive the people of Al-Madînah out of Al-Madînah."

[٧٢٦٥] ٢٤-(...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِمَا هُوَ كَائِنٌ إِلَىٰ أَنْ تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ، فَمَا مِنْهُ شَيْءٌ إِلَّا قَدْ سَأَلْتُهُ، إِلَّا أَنِّي لَمْ أَسْأَلْهُ: مَا يُخْرِجُ أَهْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ؟.

[7266] (...) Shu'bah narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7266) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٢٦٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[7267] 25 -(2892) Abû Zaid, (meaning, 'Amr bin Akhtab) said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ led us in *Fajr* prayers, then he ascended the *Minbar* and addressed us until the time for *Zuhr* came. Then he came down and offered prayers. Then he ascended the *Minbar*, and addressed us until the time for *'Asr* came. Then he came down and offered the (*'Asr*) prayers. Then he ascended the *Minbar* and addressed us until the sun set. He told us about what had happened, and what would happen, and the ones who have the best knowledge of that are the ones who memorized the most of it."

[٧٢٦٧] ٢٥-(٢٨٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي عَاصِمٍ- قَالَ حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ -: أَخْبَرَنَا عَزْرَةُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِلْبَاءُ بْنُ أَحْمَرَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو زَيْدٍ [يَعْنِي عَمْرَو بْنَ أَخْطَبَ] قَالَ: صَلَّىٰ بِنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْفَجْرَ، وَصَعِدَ الْمِنْبَرَ فَخَطَبَنَا حَتَّىٰ حَضَرَتِ الظُّهْرُ، فَنَزَلَ فَصَلَّىٰ، ثُمَّ صَعِدَ الْمِنْبَرَ، فَخَطَبَنَا حَتَّىٰ حَضَرَتِ الْعَصْرُ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ فَصَلَّىٰ، ثُمَّ صَعِدَ الْمِنْبَرَ، فَخَطَبَنَا حَتَّىٰ غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، فَأَخْبَرَنَا بِمَا كَانَ وَبِمَا هُوَ كَائِنٌ، فَأَعْلَمُنَا أَحْفَظُنَا.

Chapter 7. The Tribulation That Will Come Like Waves Of The Ocean

[7268] 26 - (144) It was narrated from Shaqîq that Hudhaifah said: 'We were with 'Umar and he said: Who amongst you remembers the *Hadîth* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about tribulation as he said it? I said: I do. He said: You are bold. What did he say? I said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "A man's *Fitnah*[1] (trial) because of his family, his wealth, his own self, his child and his neighbor, (these *Fitan*) may be expiated by *Aṣ-Siyâm* (fasting), *Aṣ-Ṣalât* (prayer), *Aṣ-Sadaqah* (charity) and enjoining what is good and forbidding what is evil." 'Umar said: This is not what I meant. Rather I meant that which will come like waves of the ocean. I said: What have you to do with that, O Commander of the Believers? For between you and that there is a door and that is closed. He said: Will the door be broken or opened? I said: No, it will be broken. He said: Then it will never be closed again.

We said to Hudhaifah: "Did 'Umar know who the door was?" He said: "Yes, just as he knew that before the morrow comes the night. I told him a *Hadîth* in which there was nothing fabricated."

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابٌ: فِي الْفِتْنَةِ الَّتِي تَمُوجُ كَمَوْجِ الْبَحْرِ) (التحفة ٧)

[٧٢٦٨] ٢٦-(١٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - قَالَ ابْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ -: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: أَيُّكُمْ يَحْفَظُ حَدِيثَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ كَمَا قَالَ:؟ قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا، قَالَ: إِنَّكَ لَجَرِيءٌ، وَكَيْفَ قَالَ:؟ فَقُلْتُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «فِتْنَةُ الرَّجُلِ فِي أَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ وَنَفْسِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَجَارِهِ، يُكَفِّرُهَا الصِّيَامُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ». فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: لَيْسَ هَٰذَا أُرِيدُ، إِنَّمَا أُرِيدُ الَّتِي تَمُوجُ كَمَوْجِ الْبَحْرِ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا لَكَ وَلَهَا؟ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! إِنَّ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهَا بَابًا مُغْلَقًا قَالَ: أَفَيُكْسَرُ الْبَابُ أَمْ يُفْتَحُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا. بَلْ يُكْسَرُ. قَالَ: ذَٰلِكَ أَحْرَىٰ أَنْ لَا يُغْلَقَ أَبَدًا.

قَالَ: فَقُلْنَا لِحُذَيْفَةَ: هَلْ كَانَ عُمَرُ

[1] A man may be distracted from and fall short in his duties towards Allâh because of his family, wealth, etc.

We did not dare to ask Ḥudhaifah who the door was. We said to Masrûq: "Ask him." So he asked him, and he said: "(It was) 'Umar."

يَعْلَمُ مَنِ الْبَابُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، كَمَا يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ دُونَ غَدٍ اللَّيْلَةَ، إِنِّي حَدَّثْتُهُ حَدِيثًا لَيْسَ بِالْأَغَالِيطِ.

قَالَ: فَهِبْنَا أَنْ نَسْأَلَ حُذَيْفَةَ: مَنِ الْبَابُ؟ فَقُلْنَا لِمَسْرُوقٍ: سَلْهُ، فَسَأَلَهُ. فَقَالَ: عُمَرُ. [راجع: ٣٦٩]

[7269] 27 - (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Abû Mu'âwiyah (no. 7268) was narrated from Al-A'mash with this chain of narrators. In the *Ḥadîth* of 'Eîsâ from Al-A'mash, from Shaqîq, it says: "He said: 'I heard Ḥudhaifah say...'"

[٧٢٦٩] ٢٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ عِيسَىٰ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ وَفِي حَدِيثِ عِيسَىٰ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ عن شَقِيقٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حُذَيْفَةَ يَقُولُ.

[7270] (...) It was narrated that Ḥudhaifah said: "Umar said: 'Who will tell us about tribulation?'" And he narrated a similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 7268).

[٧٢٧٠] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ جَامِعِ بْنِ أَبِي رَاشِدٍ؛ وَالْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ: مَنْ يُحَدِّثُنَا عَنِ الْفِتْنَةِ؟ وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[7271] 28 - (2893) It was narrated that Muḥammad said: "Jundab said: 'On the Day of Al-Ja'rah I came and saw a man sitting there. I said: "There will certainly

[٧٢٧١] ٢٨-(٢٨٩٣) [و]حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ

be bloodshed here today." That man said: "No, by Allâh." I said: "Yes, by Allâh." He said: "No, by Allâh." I said: "Yes, by Allâh." He said: "No, by Allâh. There is a *Hadîth* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that he told to me." I said: "What a bad companion you have been to me today. You heard me disagreeing with you when it was a *Hadîth* that you heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, but you did not stop me." Then I said: "What is this anger?" And I turned to him to ask him, and the man was Hudhaifah.'"

عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ جُنْدُبٌ: جِئْتُ يَوْمَ الْجَرَعَةِ، فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ جَالِسٌ، فَقُلْتُ: لَتُهْرَاقَنَّ الْيَوْمَ هٰهُنَا دِمَاءٌ، فَقَالَ ذَاكَ الرَّجُلُ: كَلَّا، وَاللهِ! قُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، وَاللهِ! قَالَ: كَلَّا، وَاللهِ! قُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، وَاللهِ! قَالَ: كَلَّا، وَاللهِ! إِنَّهُ لَحَدِيثُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَدَّثَنِيهِ، قُلْتُ: بِئْسَ الْجَلِيسُ لِي أَنْتَ مُنْذُ الْيَوْمِ، تَسْمَعُنِي أُخَالِفُكَ وَقَدْ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَلَا تَنْهَانِي؟ ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: مَا هٰذَا الْغَضَبُ؟ فَأَقْبَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَسْأَلُهُ، فَإِذَا الرَّجُلُ حُذَيْفَةُ.

Chapter 8. The Hour Will Not Begin Until The Euphrates Uncovers A Mountain Of Gold

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابٌ: لا تقوم الساعة حتى يحسر الفرات عن جبل من ذهب) (التحفة ٨)

[7272] 29 - (2894) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until the Euphrates uncovers a mountain of gold, and the people fight for it. Out of every hundred, ninety-nine will be killed, and each man among them will say: 'Perhaps I will be the one who will be saved.'"

[٧٢٧٢] ٢٩-(٢٨٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الْقَارِيَّ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَحْسِرَ الْفُرَاتُ عَنْ جَبَلٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، يَقْتَتِلُ النَّاسُ عَلَيْهِ، فَيُقْتَلُ مِنْ كُلِّ مِائَةٍ تِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ، وَيَقُولُ كُلُّ رَجُلٍ مِنْهُمْ: لَعَلِّي أَكُونُ أَنَا الَّذِي أَنْجُو».

[7273] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7272) was narrated from Suhail with this chain of

[٧٢٧٣] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

narrators, and he added: "My father said: 'If you see it, do not go near it.'"

رَوْحٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ، وَزَادَ: فَقَالَ أَبِي: إِنْ رَأَيْتَهُ فَلَا تَقْرَبَنَّهُ.

[7274] 30 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Soon the Euphrates will uncover a treasure of gold, but whoever is there should not take any of it.'"

[٧٢٧٤] ٣٠-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ سَهْلُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ السَّكُونِيُّ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ خُبَيْبِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ الْفُرَاتُ أَنْ يَحْسِرَ عَنْ كَنْزٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَمَنْ حَضَرَهُ فَلَا يَأْخُذْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا».

[7275] 31 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Soon the Euphrates will uncover a mountain of gold, but whoever is there should not take any of it.'"

[٧٢٧٥] ٣١-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** سَهْلُ ابْنُ عُثْمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ الْفُرَاتُ أَنْ يَحْسِرَ عَنْ جَبَلٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَمَنْ حَضَرَهُ فَلَا يَأْخُذْ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا».

[7276] 32 - (2895) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Al-Ḥârith bin Nawfal said: I was standing with Ubayy bin Ka'b and he said: The leaders will continue to differ with regard to seeking worldly gain. I said: Yes. He said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Soon the Euphrates will uncover a mountain of gold, and when the people hear of it, they will hasten towards it, and those who are near it will say: 'If we let

[٧٢٧٦] ٣٢-(٢٨٩٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كَامِلٍ فُضَيْلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ وَأَبُو مَعْنٍ الرَّقَاشِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي مَعْنٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ وَاقِفًا مَعَ أُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، فَقَالَ: لَا يَزَالُ النَّاسُ

مُخْتَلِفَةً أَعْنَاقُهُمْ فِي طَلَبِ الدُّنْيَا، قُلْتُ: أَجَلْ، قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُوشِكُ الْفُرَاتُ أَنْ يَحْسِرَ عَنْ جَبَلٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَإِذَا سَمِعَ بِهِ النَّاسُ سَارُوا إِلَيْهِ، فَيَقُولُ مَنْ عِنْدَهُ: لَئِنْ تَرَكْنَا النَّاسَ يَأْخُذُونَ مِنْهُ لَيُذْهَبَنَّ بِهِ كُلِّهِ، قَالَ: فَيَقْتَتِلُونَ عَلَيْهِ، فَيُقْتَلُ مِنْ كُلِّ مِائَةٍ تِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ».

قَالَ أَبُو كَامِلٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: قَالَ: وَقَفْتُ أَنَا وَأُبَيُّ بْنُ كَعْبٍ فِي ظِلِّ أُجُمِ حَسَّانَ.

the people, they will take it all away.' So they will fight for it, and out of every hundred, ninety-nine will be killed.'"

Abû Kâmil said in his *Hadîth*: "Ubayy bin Ka'b and I stood in the shade of the battlement of Hassân."

[٧٢٧٧] ٣٣-(٢٨٩٦) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ ابْنُ يَعِيشَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُبَيْدٍ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ مَوْلَى خَالِدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنَعَتِ الْعِرَاقُ دِرْهَمَهَا وَقَفِيزَهَا، وَمَنَعَتِ الشَّأْمُ مُدْيَهَا وَدِينَارَهَا، وَمَنَعَتْ مِصْرُ إِرْدَبَّهَا وَدِينَارَهَا، وَعُدْتُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ بَدَأْتُمْ، وَعُدْتُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ بَدَأْتُمْ، وَعُدْتُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ بَدَأْتُمْ». شَهِدَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ لَحْمُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَدَمُهُ.

[7277] 33 - (2896) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Al-'Irâq will withhold its Dirham and its *Qafîz*,[1] Ash-Shâm will withhold its *Muday* and Dînâr, and Egypt will withhold its *Irdabb*[2] and Dînâr, and you will return to where you started, you will return to where you started, you will return to where you started.' The flesh and blood of Abû Hurairah bear witness to that."

[1] A measurement of grain.

[2] Each of these are measurements for grain and the like.

Chapter 9. The Conquest Of Constantinople, The Emergence Of *Ad-Dajjâl* And The Descent Of 'Eisâ bin Mariam

[7278] 34 - (2897) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until the Byzantines camp at Al-A'mâq or Dâbiq,[1] and an army composed of the best people on earth at that time will go out from Al-Madînah to meet them. When they arrange themselves in ranks, the Byzantines will say: 'Do not stand between us and those who took prisoners from us; let us fight them.' The Muslims will say: 'No by Allâh, we will never let you reach our brothers.' Then they will fight them, and one-third will flee, whose repentance will never be accepted by Allâh; one-third will be killed, and they are the best of martyrs before Allâh; and one-third will prevail and will never succumb to any *Fitnah*, and they will conquer Constantinople. While they are dividing the spoils, having hung their swords on the olive trees, the Shaitân will shout out among them: Al-Masîḥ has taken your place among your families. So they will march, but that will be false news. When they reach Ash-Shâm, he will emerge, and while they are still preparing for battle,

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابٌ: في فتح قسطنطينية، وخروج الدجال، ونزول عيسى ابن مريم) (التحفة ٩)

[٧٢٧٨] ٣٤-(٢٨٩٧) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تَنْزِلَ الرُّومُ بِالْأَعْمَاقِ، أَوْ بِدَابِقَ، فَيَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِمْ جَيْشٌ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، مِنْ خِيَارِ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ يَوْمَئِذٍ، فَإِذَا تَصَافُّوا قَالَتِ الرُّومُ: خَلُّوا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الَّذِينَ سَبَوْا مِنَّا نُقَاتِلْهُمْ، فَيَقُولُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ: لَا، وَاللهِ! لَا نُخَلِّي بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَ إِخْوَانِنَا، فَيُقَاتِلُونَهُمْ، فَيَنْهَزِمُ ثُلُثٌ لَا يَتُوبُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِمْ أَبَدًا. وَيُقْتَلُ ثُلُثُهُمْ، أَفْضَلُ الشُّهَدَاءِ عِنْدَ اللهِ. وَيَفْتَتِحُ الثُّلُثُ، لَا يُفْتَنُونَ أَبَدًا فَيَفْتَتِحُونَ قُسْطُنْطِينِيَّةَ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ يَقْتَسِمُونَ الْغَنَائِمَ، قَدْ عَلَّقُوا سُيُوفَهُمْ بِالزَّيْتُونِ، إِذْ صَاحَ فِيهِمُ الشَّيْطَانُ: إِنَّ الْمَسِيحَ قَدْ خَلَفَكُمْ فِي أَهْلِيكُمْ، فَيَخْرُجُونَ، وَذَٰلِكَ بَاطِلٌ، فَإِذَا جَاءُوا الشَّأْمَ خَرَجَ، فَبَيْنَا هُمْ يُعِدُّونَ لِلْقِتَالِ، يُسَوُّونَ الصُّفُوفَ، إِذْ أُقِيمَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَيَنْزِلُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ﷺ، فَأَمَّهُمْ،

[1] Al-A'mâq and Dâbiq - two places in modern Syria near Aleppo.

drawing up their ranks, the *Iqâmah* for prayer will be called, and 'Eîsâ bin Mariam ﷺ will descend, and will lead them. When the enemy of Allâh sees him, he will melt as salt melts in water. If he left him alone, he would still melt until he was destroyed, but Allâh will kill him by his hand, and he will show them his blood on his lance."

Chapter 10. The Hour Will Begin When The Byzantines Are The Most Prevalent Of People

[7279] 35 -(2898) Mûsâ bin 'Ulayy narrated that his father said: In the presence of 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ, Al-Mustawrid Al-Qurashî said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "The Hour will begin when the Byzantines are the most prevalent of people." 'Amr said to him: Watch what you are saying. He said: I say that which I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He said: As you say that, indeed they have four qualities: They are the most patient of people at times of tribulation; they are the quickest to recover after a calamity; they are the quickest to regroup and attack after a defeat; and they are the best of them to the poor, orphans and weak. And a fifth good quality is that they are most resistant of the oppression of kings.

[7280] 36 - (...) Al-Mustawrid Al-Qurashî said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The Hour will begin when the Byzantines are the

فَإِذَا رَآهُ عَدُوُّ اللهِ ذَابَ كَمَا يَذُوبُ الْمِلْحُ فِي الْمَاءِ، فَلَوْ تَرَكَهُ لَانْذَابَ حَتَّىٰ يَهْلِكَ، وَلٰكِنْ يَقْتُلُهُ اللهُ بِيَدِهِ، فَيُرِيهِمْ دَمَهُ فِي حَرْبَتِهِ».

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابٌ: تقوم الساعة والروم أكثر الناس) (التحفة ١٠)

[٧٢٧٩] ٣٥-(٢٨٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عُلَيٍّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ الْمُسْتَوْرِدُ الْقُرَشِيُّ عِنْدَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ وَالرُّومُ أَكْثَرُ النَّاسِ». فَقَالَ لَهُ عَمْرٌو: أَبْصِرْ مَا تَقُولُ، قَالَ: أَقُولُ مَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: لَئِنْ قُلْتَ ذَاكَ، إِنَّ فِيهِمْ لَخِصَالًا أَرْبَعًا: إِنَّهُمْ لَأَحْلَمُ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ فِتْنَةٍ، وَأَسْرَعُهُمْ إِفَاقَةً بَعْدَ مُصِيبَةٍ، وَأَوْشَكُهُمْ كَرَّةً بَعْدَ فَرَّةٍ، وَخَيْرُهُمْ لِمِسْكِينٍ وَيَتِيمٍ وَضَعِيفٍ، وَخَامِسَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ: وَأَمْنَعُهُمْ مِنْ ظُلْمِ الْمُلُوكِ.

[٧٢٨٠] ٣٦-(...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى [التُّجِيبِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ

most prevalent of people.' News of that reached 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ, and he said: 'What are these *Aḥadîth* that it is said you narrate from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?'" Al-Mustawrid said to him: "I say that which I heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." 'Amr said: "As you say that, indeed they are the most patient of people at times of tribulation, and the quickest of people to recover from calamity, and the best of people to their poor and weak."

وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو شُرَيْحٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الْكَرِيمِ بْنَ الْحَارِثِ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ الْمُسْتَوْرِدَ الْقُرَشِيَّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ وَالرُّومُ أَكْثَرُ النَّاسِ» - قَالَ -: فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ عَمْرَو بْنَ الْعَاصِ فَقَالَ: مَا هَٰذِهِ الْأَحَادِيثُ الَّتِي تُذْكَرُ عَنْكَ أَنَّكَ تَقُولُهَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمُسْتَوْرِدُ: قُلْتُ الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، [قَالَ]: فَقَالَ عَمْرٌو: لَئِنْ قُلْتَ ذَاكَ، إِنَّهُمْ لَأَحْلَمُ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ فِتْنَةٍ، وَأَجْبَرُ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ مُصِيبَةٍ، وَخَيْرُ النَّاسِ لِمَسَاكِينِهِمْ وَلِضُعَفَائِهِمْ.

Chapter 11. Fighting The Byzantines, And A Great Deal Of Killing When *Ad-Dajjâl* Emerges

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابُ إقبال الروم في كثرة القتل عند خروج الدجال)

(التحفة ١١)

[7281] 37 - (2899) It was narrated that Yusair bin Jâbir said: "A red wind blew in Al-Kûfah, and there came a man who had no concern except to say: 'O 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd, the Hour has come.' He sat up, as he had been reclining, and said: 'The Hour will not begin until shares of inheritance are not distributed, and there is no rejoicing over spoils of war.' Then he gestured with his hand like this, in the direction of Ash-Shâm, and said:

[٧٢٨١] ٣٧-(٢٨٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ- وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ حُجْرٍ -: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ ابْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ الْعَدَوِيِّ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: هَاجَتْ رِيحٌ حَمْرَاءُ بِالْكُوفَةِ، فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ هِجِّيرَىٰ إِلَّا: يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ! جَاءَتِ السَّاعَةُ، قَالَ: فَقَعَدَ وَكَانَ مُتَّكِئًا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ

لَا تَقُومُ، حَتَّىٰ لَا يُقْسَمَ مِيرَاثٌ، وَلَا يُفْرَحَ بِغَنِيمَةٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ بِيَدِهِ هٰكَذَا وَنَحَّاهَا نَحْوَ الشَّأْمِ فَقَالَ: عَدُوٌّ يَجْمَعُونَ لِأَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَيَجْمَعُ لَهُمْ أَهْلُ الْإِسْلَامِ، قُلْتُ: الرُّومَ تَعْنِي؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: وَيَكُونُ عِنْدَ ذَاكُمُ الْقِتَالِ رَدَّةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ، فَيَشْتَرِطُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ شُرْطَةً لِلْمَوْتِ لَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَّا غَالِبَةً، فَيَقْتَتِلُونَ حَتَّىٰ يَحْجُزَ بَيْنَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ، فَيَفِيءُ هٰؤُلَاءِ وَهٰؤُلَاءِ، كُلٌّ غَيْرُ غَالِبٍ، وَتَفْنَى الشُّرْطَةُ، ثُمَّ يَشْتَرِطُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ شُرْطَةً لِلْمَوْتِ، لَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَّا غَالِبَةً، فَيَقْتَتِلُونَ، حَتَّىٰ يَحْجُزَ بَيْنَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ، فَيَفِيءُ هٰؤُلَاءِ وَهٰؤُلَاءِ، كُلٌّ غَيْرُ غَالِبٍ، وَتَفْنَى الشُّرْطَةُ، ثُمَّ يَشْتَرِطُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ شُرْطَةً لِلْمَوْتِ، لَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَّا غَالِبَةً، فَيَقْتَتِلُونَ حَتَّىٰ يُمْسُوا، فَيَفِيءُ هٰؤُلَاءِ وَهٰؤُلَاءِ، كُلٌّ غَيْرُ غَالِبٍ، وَتَفْنَى الشُّرْطَةُ، فَإِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الرَّابِعِ، نَهَدَ إِلَيْهِمْ بَقِيَّةُ أَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ، فَيَجْعَلُ اللهُ الدَّائِرَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَيَقْتَتِلُونَ مَقْتَلَةً - إِمَّا قَالَ: لَا يُرَىٰ مِثْلُهَا، وَإِمَّا قَالَ: لَمْ يُرَ مِثْلُهَا - حَتَّىٰ إِنَّ الطَّائِرَ لَيَمُرُّ بِجَنَبَاتِهِمْ، فَمَا يُخَلِّفُهُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَخِرَّ مَيْتًا، فَيَتَعَادُّ بَنُو الْأَبِ، كَانُوا مِائَةً، فَلَا يَجِدُونَهُ بَقِيَ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا الرَّجُلُ الْوَاحِدُ، فَبِأَيِّ غَنِيمَةٍ يُفْرَحُ؟ أَوْ أَيُّ مِيرَاثٍ يُقَاسَمُ؟ فَبَيْنَاهُمْ كَذَلِكَ

'An enemy will gather against the people of Islam, and the people of Islam will gather against them.' I said: 'Do you mean the Byzantines?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Then there will be a retreat. The Muslims will send out a detachment to fight to the death and not return unless they are victorious. They will fight until night intervenes, then both sides will go back, neither having prevailed, and that detachment will have been wiped out. Then the Muslims will send out a detachment to fight to the death and not return unless they are victorious. They will fight until night intervenes, then both sides will go back, neither having prevailed, and that detachment will have been wiped out. Then the Muslims will send out a detachment to fight to the death and not return unless they are victorious. They will fight until evening comes, then both sides will go back, neither having prevailed, and that detachment will have been wiped out.

"Then on the fourth day, the rest of the Muslims will set out to join them, and Allâh will decree that the enemy be routed, and they will fight a battle the like of which has never been seen. If a bird were to fly over their flanks, it would not reach the end of them before falling down dead. Out of every group of one hundred relatives, you will find only one man left alive, so what joy can there be in spoils of war,

and what inheritance can be distributed? While they are like that, they will hear of an even greater calamity. The cry will reach them that *Ad-Dajjâl* has taken their place among their offspring. So they will throw aside whatever is in their hands and will go there, sending ten horsemen ahead of them as scouts.'" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I know their names, and the names of their fathers, and the colors of their horses. They will be the best horsemen on the face of the earth at that time, or, among the best horsemen on the face of the earth at that time."

إِذْ سَمِعُوا بِبَأْسٍ، هُوَ أَكْبَرُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، فَجَاءَهُمُ الصَّرِيخُ إِنَّ الدَّجَّالَ قَدْ خَلَفَهُمْ فِي ذَرَارِيِّهِمْ، فَيَرْفِضُونَ مَا فِي أَيْدِيهِمْ، وَيُقْبِلُونَ، فَيَبْعَثُونَ عَشَرَ فَوَارِسَ طَلِيعَةً، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُ أَسْمَاءَهُمْ، وَأَسْمَاءَ آبَائِهِمْ، وَأَلْوَانَ خُيُولِهِمْ، هُمْ خَيْرُ فَوَارِسَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ يَوْمَئِذٍ، أَوْ مِنْ خَيْرِ فَوَارِسَ عَلَىٰ ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ يَوْمَئِذٍ».

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ أُسَيْرِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ.

[7282] (...) It was narrated that Yusair bin Jâbir said: "I was in the house of Ibn Mas'ûd when a red wind blew..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth*, but the *Hadîth* of Ibn 'Ulayyah (as no. 7281) is more complete.

[٧٢٨٢] (. . .) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ الْغُبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ يُسَيْرِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ عِنْدَ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ فَهَبَّتْ رِيحٌ حَمْرَاءُ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَحَدِيثُ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ أَتَمُّ وَأَشْبَعُ.

[7283] (...) It was narrated that Yusair bin Jâbir said: "We were in the house of 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd, and the house was full. A red wind blew in Al-Kûfah..." and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Ibn 'Ulayyah (no. 7281).

[٧٢٨٣] (. . .) وحَدَّثنا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أُسَيْرِ بْنِ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا فِي بَيْتِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، وَالْبَيْتُ مَلآنُ، قَالَ: فَهَاجَتْ رِيحٌ حَمْرَاءُ بِالْكُوفَةِ، [فَذَكَرَ] نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ ابْنِ عُلَيَّةَ.

Chapter 12. Conquests Of The Muslims Before The Appearance Of *Ad-Dajjâl*

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابُ ما يكون من فتوحات المسلمين قبل الدجال)

(التحفة ١٢)

[7284] 37 - (2900) It was narrated from Jâbir bin Samurah, from Nâfi' bin 'Utbah, who said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on a campaign, and some people came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from the west, wearing clothes of wool, and they met him by a hillock. They were standing, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was sitting. I said to myself: 'I shall go and stand between them and him, lest they assassinate him.' Then I said: 'Perhaps it is a private conversation between them.' So I went and stood between them and him, and I memorized four words from him, which I can count on my fingers. He (ﷺ) said: 'You will fight in the Arabian Peninsula, and Allâh will enable you to prevail over it, then (you will fight in) Persia, and Allâh will enable you to prevail over it, then you will fight in Byzantium and Allâh will enable you to prevail over it, then you will fight *Ad-Dajjâl*, and Allâh will enable you to prevail over him.'"

Nâfi' said: "O Jâbir, we did not think that the *Ad-Dajjâl* would appear until Byzantium was conquered."

[٧٢٨٤] ٣٨-(٢٩٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ ابْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعِ ابْنِ عُتْبَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةٍ قَالَ: فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَوْمٌ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَغْرِبِ، عَلَيْهِمْ ثِيَابُ الصُّوفِ، فَوَافَقُوهُ عِنْدَ أَكَمَةٍ، فَإِنَّهُمْ لَقِيَامٌ وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَاعِدٌ، قَالَ: قَالَتْ لِي نَفْسِي: ائْتِهِمْ فَقُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَهُ، لَا يَغْتَالُونَهُ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: لَعَلَّهُ نَجِيٌّ مَعَهُمْ، فَأَتَيْتُهُمْ فَقُمْتُ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَهُ، قَالَ: فَحَفِظْتُ مِنْهُ أَرْبَعَ كَلِمَاتٍ، أَعُدُّهُنَّ فِي يَدِي، قَالَ: «تَغْزُونَ جَزِيرَةَ الْعَرَبِ، فَيَفْتَحُهَا اللهُ، ثُمَّ فَارِسَ، فَيَفْتَحُهَا اللهُ، ثُمَّ تَغْزُونَ الرُّومَ، فَيَفْتَحُهَا اللهُ، ثُمَّ تَغْزُونَ الدَّجَّالَ، فَيَفْتَحُهُ اللهُ».

قَالَ: فَقَالَ نَافِعٌ: يَا جَابِرُ! لَا نَرَىٰ الدَّجَّالَ يَخْرُجُ حَتَّىٰ يُفْتَحَ الرُّومُ.

Chapter 13. The Signs Which Will Appear Before The Hour

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابٌ: فِي الْآيَاتِ الَّتِي تَكُونُ قَبْلَ السَّاعَةِ) (التحفة ١٣)

[7285] 39 - (2901) It was narrated that Hudhaifah bin Asîd Al-Ghifârî said: The Prophet ﷺ looked out over us when we were talking and said: "What are you talking about?" They said: "We are talking about the Hour." He said: "It will never come until you see ten signs." He mentioned the Smoke, the *Ad-Dajjâl*, the Beast, the rising of the sun from its place of setting, the descent of 'Eîsâ bin Mariam, Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj, and three landslides: one in the east, one in the west and one in the Arabian Peninsula. And the last of that will be a fire which will emerge from Yemen and drive the people to their place of gathering.

[٧٢٨٥] **٣٩-(٢٩٠١) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ فُرَاتٍ الْقَزَّازِ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ أَسِيدٍ الْغِفَارِيِّ قَالَ: اطَّلَعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَيْنَا وَنَحْنُ نَتَذَاكَرُ، فَقَالَ: «مَا تَذْكُرُونَ؟» قَالُوا: نَذْكُرُ السَّاعَةَ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهَا لَنْ تَقُومَ حَتَّىٰ تَرَوْنَ قَبْلَهَا عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ». فَذَكَرَ الدُّخَانَ، وَالدَّجَّالَ، وَالدَّابَّةَ، وَطُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، وَنُزُولَ عِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ ﷺ، وَيَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ، وَثَلَاثَةَ خُسُوفٍ: خَسْفٌ بِالْمَشْرِقِ، وَخَسْفٌ بِالْمَغْرِبِ، وَخَسْفٌ بِجَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَآخِرُ ذَلِكَ نَارٌ تَخْرُجُ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، تَطْرُدُ النَّاسَ إِلَىٰ مَحْشَرِهِمْ.

[7286] 40 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sarîhah Hudhaifah bin Asîd said: "The Prophet ﷺ was in a room, and we were below him. He looked out over us and said: 'What are you talking about?' We said: 'The Hour.' He said: 'The Hour will not come until there have been ten signs: A collapse of the earth in the east, a collapse of the earth in the west, a collapse of

[٧٢٨٦] **٤٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ فُرَاتٍ الْقَزَّازِ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ أَسِيدٍ. قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي غُرْفَةٍ وَنَحْنُ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ، فَاطَّلَعَ إِلَيْنَا فَقَالَ: «مَا تَذْكُرُونَ؟» قُلْنَا: السَّاعَةَ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ لَا تَكُونُ حَتَّىٰ تَكُونَ عَشْرُ آيَاتٍ:

the earth in the Arabian Peninsula, the Smoke, *Ad-Dajjâl*, the Beast of the earth, Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj, the rising of the sun from its place of setting, and a fire which will emerge from the furthest part of 'Aden and drive the people.'"

خَسْفٌ بِالْمَشْرِقِ، وَخَسْفٌ بِالْمَغْرِبِ، وَخَسْفٌ فِي جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَالدُّخَانُ، وَالدَّجَّالُ، وَدَابَّةُ الْأَرْضِ، وَيَأْجُوجُ وَمَأْجُوجُ، وَطُلُوعُ الشَّمْسِ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، وَنَارٌ تَخْرُجُ مِنْ قَعْرِ عَدَنٍ تَرْحَلُ النَّاسَ».

Shu'bah said: "'Abdul-'Azîz bin Rufay' narrated a similar report to me from Abû At-Tufail, from Abû Sarîhah, but he did not mention the Prophet ﷺ. One of them said that the tenth sign would be the descent of 'Eîsâ bin Mariam, and the other said it would be a wind that would throw the people into the sea."

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ رُفَيْعٍ عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ، مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، لَا يَذْكُرُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا، فِي الْعَاشِرَةِ: نُزُولُ عِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ [ﷺ]، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: وَرِيحٌ تُلْقِي النَّاسَ فِي الْبَحْرِ.

[7287] 41 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sarîhah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was in a room, and we were below it, talking..." and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7286).

[٧٢٨٧] ٤١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ فُرَاتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غُرْفَةٍ، وَنَحْنُ تَحْتَهَا نَتَحَدَّثُ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

Shu'bah said: "I think he said: 'It will halt with them when they halt, and it will stop with them when they rest.'"

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: تَنْزِلُ مَعَهُمْ إِذَا نَزَلُوا، وَتَقِيلُ مَعَهُمْ حَيْثُ قَالُوا.

Shu'bah said: "A man narrated this *Hadîth* to me from Abû At-Tufail, from Abû Sarîhah, but he did not attribute it to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. One of these two men said: 'The descent of 'Eîsâ bin Mariam,' and the other said: 'A wind which will throw them into the sea.'"

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي رَجُلٌ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ، وَلَمْ يَرْفَعْهُ، قَالَ أَحَدُ هَذَيْنِ الرَّجُلَيْنِ: نُزُولُ عِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: رِيحٌ تُلْقِيهِمْ فِي الْبَحْرِ.

[7288] (...) It was narrated that Abû Sarîhah said: "We were talking, and the Messenger of

[٧٢٨٨] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ الْحَكَمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

Allâh ﷺ looked out over us..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of Mu'âdh and Ibn Ja'far (no. 7286, 7287).

Ibn Al-Muthanna said: "Abû An-Nu'mân Al-Ḥakam bin 'Abdullâh narrated to us: 'Shu'bah narrated to us from 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Rufai,' from Abû Aṭ-Ṭufail, from Abû Sarîḥah," a similar report. He said: "And the tenth (sign) is the descent of 'Eîsâ bin Mariam."

Shu'bah said: "'Abdul-'Azîz did not attribute it to the Prophet ﷺ."

Chapter 14. The Hour Will Not Begin Until A Fire Emerges From The Land Of Al-Ḥijâz

[7289] 42 - (2902) It was narrated that Ibn Shihâb said: "Abû Hurairah told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour will not begin until a fire emerges from the land of the Ḥijâz which will illuminate the necks of the camels in Buṣra.'"

اللهِ الْعِجْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ فُرَاتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الطُّفَيْلِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ، فَأَشْرَفَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، بِنَحْوِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ وَابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ الْحَكَمُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الطُّفَيْلِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَرِيحَةَ، بِنَحْوِهِ، قَالَ: الْعَاشِرَةُ: نُزُولُ عِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ.

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَلَمْ يَرْفَعْهُ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ.

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابٌ: لا تقوم الساعة حتى تخرج نار من أرض الحجاز) (التحفة ١٤)

[٧٢٨٩] ٤٢-(٢٩٠٢) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ ابْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ اللَّيْثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي: حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تَخْرُجَ نَارٌ مِنْ أَرْضِ الْحِجَازِ، تُضِيءُ أَعْنَاقَ الْإِبِلِ بِبُصْرَىٰ».

Chapter 15. The Inhabitants Of Al-Madînah And How Far It Will Be Developed Before The Hour

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابٌ: فِي سكنى المدينة وعمارتها قبل الساعة)

(التحفة ١٥)

[7290] 43 - (2903) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The dwelling (of Al-Madînah) will reach Ihâb or Yahâb.'"

Zuhair said: "I said to Suhail: 'How far is that from Al-Madînah?' He said: 'so-and-so many miles.'"

[٧٢٩٠] ٤٣-(٢٩٠٣) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَسْوَدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَبْلُغُ الْمَسَاكِنُ إِهَابَ أَوْ يَهَابَ».

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: قُلْتُ لِسُهَيْلٍ: وَكَمْ ذَلِكَ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ؟ قَالَ: كَذَا وَكَذَا مِيلًا.

[7291] 44 - (2904) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Famine is not when it does not rain, rather famine is when it rains and rains but the earth does not produce anything."

[٧٢٩١] ٤٤-(٢٩٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَتِ السَّنَةُ بِأَنْ لَا تُمْطَرُوا، وَلَكِنِ السَّنَةُ أَنْ تُمْطَرُوا وَتُمْطَرُوا، وَلَا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ شَيْئًا».

Chapter 16. Tribulation From The East, From Where The Horns Of The *Shaiṭân* Appear

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ الفتنة من المشرق من حيث يطلع قرنا الشيطان)

(التحفة ١٦)

[7292] 45 - (2905) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, while facing towards the east: "Indeed, tribulation is there, indeed, tribulation is there, from where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear."

[٧٢٩٢] ٤٥-(٢٩٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُسْتَقْبِلُ الْمَشْرِقِ يَقُولُ: «أَلَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ

هٰهُنَا، أَلَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا، مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ».

[7293] 46 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood at Ḥafṣah's door and gestured with his hand towards the east: "Tribulation is there, from where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear." He said it two or three times.

'Ubaidullâh bin Sa'eed said in his report: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood at 'Âishah's door."

[٧٢٩٣] ٤٦-(...) وحَدَّثَني عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ يَحْيَى الْقَطَّانِ - قَالَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَامَ عِنْدَ بَابِ حَفْصَةَ، فَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ، نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ: «الْفِتْنَةُ هٰهُنَا مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ» قَالَهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا.

وَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: قَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عِنْدَ بَابِ عَائِشَةَ.

[7294] 47 - (...) It was narrated from Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh from his father that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said, while facing towards the east: "Oh, tribulation is there, oh, tribulation is there, oh, tribulation is there, from where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear."

[٧٢٩٤] ٤٧-(...) حَدَّثَني حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ، وَهُوَ مُسْتَقْبِلُ الْمَشْرِقِ: «هَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا، هَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا، هَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا، مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ».

[7295] 48 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came out of 'Âishah's house and said: 'The head of disbelief is there, where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear,'" meaning the east.

[٧٢٩٥] ٤٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنِ عَمَّارٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ:

«رَأْسُ الْكُفْرِ مِنْ هٰهُنَا، مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ». يَعْنِي الْمَشْرِقَ.

[7296] 49 - (...) Ibn 'Umar said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, pointing towards the east with his hand: 'Oh, tribulation is there, oh, tribulation is there,' three times, 'where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear,' meaning the east."

[٧٢٩٦] **٤٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سُلَيْمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، يُشِيرُ بِيَدِهِ نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَيَقُولُ: «هَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا، هَا! إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هٰهُنَا» ثَلَاثًا «حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ» يَعْنِي الْمَشْرِقَ.

[2797] 50 - (...) Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "O people of Al-'Irâq, how often you ask about minor issues when you are committing major sins? I heard my father, 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar, say: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Tribulation will come from there,' and he pointed with his hand towards the east, 'where the horns of the *Shaiṭân* appear.' You are striking one another's necks, but Mûsâ killed the one whom he killed of Pharaoh's people by mistake, and Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to him: '...Then you did kill a man, but We saved you from great distress and tried you with a heavy trial...'"[1]

Aḥmad bin 'Umar said in his report: "from Sâlim," he did not say: "I heard Sâlim."

[٧٢٩٧] **٥٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبَانَ وَوَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَأَحْمَدُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ الْوَكِيعِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبَانَ - قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: يَا أَهْلَ الْعِرَاقِ! مَا أَسْأَلَكُمْ عَنِ الصَّغِيرَةِ، وَأَرْكَبَكُمْ لِلْكَبِيرَةِ! سَمِعْتُ أَبِي، عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ تَجِيءُ مِنْ هٰهُنَا» وَأَوْمَأَ بِيَدِهِ نَحْوَ الْمَشْرِقِ «مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنَا الشَّيْطَانِ» وَأَنْتُمْ يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ، وَإِنَّمَا قَتَلَ مُوسَىٰ الَّذِي قَتَلَ، مِنْ آلِ فِرْعَوْنَ خَطَأً، فَقَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ لَهُ: ﴿وَقَتَلْتَ نَفْسًا فَنَجَّيْنَٰكَ مِنَ ٱلْغَمِّ وَفَتَنَّٰكَ فُتُونًا﴾ [طه: ٤٠].

[1] *Ṭa-Ha* 20:40.

وَقَالَ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَرَ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: عَنْ سَالِمٍ، لَمْ يَقُلْ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمًا.

Chapter 17. The Hour Will Not Begin Until (The Tribe Of) Daws Worship Dhul-Khalaṣah

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابٌ: لا تقوم الساعة حتى تعبد دوس ذا الخلصة) (التحفة ١٧)

[7298] 51 - (2906) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour will not begin until the backsides of the women of (the tribe of) Daws wobble (as they go) around Dhul-Khalaṣah.'"

That was an idol that Daws used to worship in Tabâlah during the *Jâhiliyyah*.

[٧٢٩٨] ٥١-(٢٩٠٦) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تَضْطَرِبَ أَلَيَاتُ نِسَاءِ دَوْسٍ، حَوْلَ ذِي الْخَلَصَةِ».

وَكَانَتْ صَنَمًا تَعْبُدُهَا دَوْسٌ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، بِتَبَالَةَ.

[7299] 52 -(2907) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Night and day will not cease until Al-Lât and Al-'Uzza are worshipped.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, when Allâh revealed the words: It is He Who has sent His Messenger with guidance and the religion of truth to make it victorious over all (other) religions even though idolaters hate (it).,[1] I thought that this had been fulfilled, and would never be

[٧٢٩٩] ٥٢-(٢٩٠٧) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ وَأَبُو مَعْنٍ، زَيْدُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الرَّقَاشِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي مَعْنٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَذْهَبُ اللَّيْلُ وَالنَّهَارُ حَتَّىٰ تُعْبَدَ اللَّاتُ وَالْعُزَّىٰ» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنْ كُنْتُ لَأَظُنُّ حِينَ أَنْزَلَ اللهُ:

[1] *At-Tauba 9:33, Aṣ-Ṣaff* 61:33.

undone.' He said: 'As much of that as Allâh wills will happen, then Allâh will send a pleasant wind which will cause everyone in whose heart is faith the size of a grain of mustard seed to die, then there will be left those in whom there is no good, and they will revert to the religion of their forefathers.'"

﴿هُوَ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَرْسَلَ رَسُولَهُۥ بِٱلْهُدَىٰ وَدِينِ ٱلْحَقِّ لِيُظْهِرَهُۥ عَلَى ٱلدِّينِ كُلِّهِۦ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ ٱلْمُشْرِكُونَ﴾ [التوبة: ٣٣ و الصف: ٩]. أَنَّ ذَلِكَ تَامٌّ، قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ سَيَكُونُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ مَا شَاءَ اللهُ، ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُ اللهُ رِيحًا طَيِّبَةً، فَتَوَفَّى كُلَّ مَنْ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ مِنْ إِيمَانٍ، فَيَبْقَىٰ مَنْ لَا خَيْرَ فِيهِ، فَيَرْجِعُونَ إِلَىٰ دِينِ آبَائِهِمْ».

[7300] **(...)** 'Abdul-Ḥamîd bin Ja'far narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7299) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٠٠] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ - وَهُوَ الْحَنَفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 18. The Hour Will Not Begin Until A Man Passes By Another Man's Grave And Wishes That He Was In The Place Of The Deceased, Because Of Calamity

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابٌ: لا تقوم الساعة حتى يمر الرجل بقبر الرجل، فيتمنى أن يكون مكان الميت، من البلاء) (التحفة ١٨)

[7301] 53 - (157) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until a man passes by the grave of another man and says: 'Would that I were in his place.'"

[٧٣٠١] **٥٣-(١٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ - فِيمَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِ - عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَمُرَّ الرَّجُلُ بِقَبْرِ الرَّجُلِ فَيَقُولُ: يَا لَيْتَنِي مَكَانَهُ». [راجع: ٣٩٦]

[7302] 54 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The

[٧٣٠٢] **٥٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبَانَ بْنِ صَالِحٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, this world will not cease to be until a man passes by a grave and throws himself on top of it and says: "Would that I were in the place of the occupant of this grave," not because of religion, but because of calamity.'"

[7303] 55 - (2908) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, there will come a time when the killer will not know for what he killed, and the slain will not know for what he was slain.'"

[7304] 56 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, this world will not cease to be until there comes a day when the killer will not know for what he killed, and the slain will not know for what he was slain.' It was said: 'How will that be?' He said: (Because of) '*Al-Harj* (widespread killing). And the slayer and the slain will both be in the Fire.'"

يَزِيدَ الرِّفَاعِيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبَانَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَا تَذْهَبُ الدُّنْيَا حَتَّىٰ يَمُرَّ الرَّجُلُ عَلَىٰ الْقَبْرِ فَيَتَمَرَّغُ عَلَيْهِ، وَيَقُولُ: يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ مَكَانَ صَاحِبِ هَٰذَا الْقَبْرِ، وَلَيْسَ بِهِ الدِّينُ إِلَّا الْبَلَاءُ».

[٧٣٠٣] ٥٥-(٢٩٠٨) حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ - وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ -، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَيَأْتِيَنَّ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ لَا يَدْرِي الْقَاتِلُ فِي أَيِّ شَيْءٍ قَتَلَ، وَلَا يَدْرِي الْمَقْتُولُ عَلَىٰ أَيِّ شَيْءٍ قُتِلَ».

[٧٣٠٤] ٥٦-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ أَبَانَ وَوَاصِلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَا تَذْهَبُ الدُّنْيَا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ يَوْمٌ، لَا يَدْرِي الْقَاتِلُ فِيمَ قَتَلَ، وَلَا الْمَقْتُولُ فِيمَ قُتِلَ» - فَقِيلَ: كَيْفَ يَكُونُ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: «الْهَرْجُ. الْقَاتِلُ وَالْمَقْتُولُ فِي النَّارِ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبَانَ قَالَ: هُوَ يَزِيدُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْمَاعِيلَ، لَمْ يَذْكُرِ الْأَسْلَمِيَّ.

[7305] 57 - (2909) Abû Hurairah said, (narrating) from the Prophet ﷺ: "Dhus-Suwaiqatain (the one with small calves) from Ethiopia will destroy the Ka'bah."

[٧٣٠٥] ٥٧-(٢٩٠٩) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ؛ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «يُخَرِّبُ الْكَعْبَةَ ذُو السُّوَيْقَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْحَبَشَةِ».

[7306] 58 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Dhus-Suwaiqatain (the one with small calves) from Ethiopia will destroy the Ka'bah.'"

[٧٣٠٦] ٥٨-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يُخَرِّبُ الْكَعْبَةَ ذُو السُّوَيْقَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْحَبَشَةِ».

[7307] 59 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Dhus-Suwaiqatain (the one with small calves) from Ethiopia will destroy the House of Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He."

[٧٣٠٧] ٥٩-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «ذُو السُّوَيْقَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْحَبَشَةِ يُخَرِّبُ بَيْتَ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ».

[7308] 60 - (2910) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٧٣٠٨] ٦٠-(٢٩١٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

"The Hour will not begin until a man emerges from Qaḥṭân, driving the people with his stick."

مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَخْرُجَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قَحْطَانَ يَسُوقُ النَّاسَ بِعَصَاهُ».

[7309] 61 - (2911) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Day and night will not cease until a man called Al-Jahjâh becomes king."

Muslim said: They are four brothers: Sharîk, 'Ubaidullâh, 'Umair, and 'Abdul-Kabîr, sons of 'Abdul-Majîd.[1]

[٧٣٠٩] ٦١-(٢٩١١) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْكَبِيرِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الْحَنَفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَذْهَبُ الْأَيَّامُ وَاللَّيَالِي، حَتَّىٰ يَمْلِكَ رَجُلٌ يُقَالُ لَهُ الْجَهْجَاهُ».

قَالَ مُسْلِم: هُمْ أَرْبَعَةُ إِخْوَةٍ: شَرِيكٌ، وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ، وَعُمَيْرٌ، وَعَبْدُ الْكَبِيرِ، بَنُو عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ.

[7310] 62 - (2912) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until you fight a people with faces like hammered shields, and the Hour will not begin until you fight a people whose shoes are made of hair."[2]

[٧٣١٠] ٦٢-(٢٩١٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي عُمَرَ- قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تُقَاتِلُوا قَوْمًا كَأَنَّ وُجُوهَهُمُ الْمَجَانُّ الْمُطْرَقَةُ، وَلَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تُقَاتِلُوا قَوْمًا نِعَالُهُمُ الشَّعَرُ».

[1] 'Abdul-Kabîr is one of the narrators.

[2] They used to refer certain kinds of animal skins as "hair."

[7311] 63 - (...) Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour will not begin until you fight a nation whose shoes are made of hair, and whose faces are like hammered shields.'"

[٧٣١١] **٦٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تُقَاتِلَكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَنْتَعِلُونَ الشَّعَرَ، وُجُوهُهُمْ مِثْلُ الْمَجَانِّ الْمُطْرَقَةِ».

[7312] 64 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until you fight a people whose shoes are made of hair, and the Hour will not begin until you fight a people with small eyes and flat, short noses."

[٧٣١٢] **٦٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تُقَاتِلُوا قَوْمًا نِعَالُهُمُ الشَّعَرُ، وَلَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ تُقَاتِلُوا قَوْمًا صِغَارَ الْأَعْيُنِ، ذُلْفَ الْآنُفِ».

[7313] 65 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until the Muslims fight the Turks, a people with faces like hammered shields, wearing clothes made from hair and shoes made from hair."

[٧٣١٣] **٦٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُقَاتِلَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ التُّرْكَ، قَوْمًا وُجُوهُهُمْ كَالْمَجَانِّ الْمُطْرَقَةِ، يَلْبَسُونَ الشَّعَرَ، وَيَمْشُونَ فِي الشَّعَرِ».

[7314] 66 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Before the Hour begins you will fight a people whose shoes are

[٧٣١٤] **٦٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي

made of hair and whose faces are like hammered shields, with red faces and small eyes.'"

حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تُقَاتِلُونَ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ قَوْمًا نِعَالُهُمُ الشَّعَرُ، كَأَنَّ وُجُوهَهُمُ الْمَجَانُّ الْمُطْرَقَةُ، حُمْرُ الْوُجُوهِ، صِغَارُ الْأَعْيُنِ».

[7315] 67 - (2913) It was narrated from Al-Jurairî, that Abû Naḍrah said: "We were with Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh and he said: 'Soon the people of Al-'Irâq will not send them any *Qafîz* or Dirham.' We said: 'Why is that?' He said: 'Because of the non-Arabs.' Then he said: 'Soon the people of Ash-Shâm will not send them any Dînâr or *Mudî*.' We said: 'Why is that?' He said: 'Because of the Byzantines.' Then he fell silent for a while, then he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: At the end of my *Ummah* there will be a *Khalîfah* who will give out handfuls of wealth without counting it.'"

He said: "I said to Abû Naḍrah and Abul-'Ala': "Do you think that that was 'Umar bin 'Abdul-'Azîz?" They said: "No."

[٧٣١٥] ٦٧-(٢٩١٣) حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ فَقَالَ: يُوشِكُ أَهْلُ الْعِرَاقِ أَنْ لَا يَجِيءَ إِلَيْهِمْ قَفِيزٌ وَلَا دِرْهَمٌ، قُلْنَا: مِنْ أَيْنَ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ قِبَلِ الْعَجَمِ، يَمْنَعُونَ ذَاكَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يُوشِكُ أَهْلُ الشَّأْمِ أَنْ لَا يَجِيءَ إِلَيْهِمْ دِينَارٌ وَلَا مُدْيٌ، قُلْنَا: مِنْ أَيْنَ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: مِنْ قِبَلِ الرُّومِ، ثُمَّ سَكَتَ هُنَيَّةً، ثُمَّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ أُمَّتِي خَلِيفَةٌ يَحْثِي الْمَالَ حَثْيًا، وَلَا يَعُدُّهُ عَدًّا».

قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِأَبِي نَضْرَةَ وَأَبِي الْعَلَاءِ: أَتَرَيَانِ أَنَّهُ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ؟ فَقَالَا: لَا.

[7316] (...) Sa'eed, meaning Al-Jurairî, narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7315) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣١٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ يَعْنِي الْجُرَيْرِيَّ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

[7317] 68 - (2914) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٧٣١٧] ٦٨-(٢٩١٤) حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ يَعْنِي

ابْنَ مُفَضَّلٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ [السَّعْدِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مِنْ خُلَفَائِكُمْ خَلِيفَةٌ يَحْثُو الْمَالَ حَثْيًا، وَلَا يَعُدُّهُ عَدَدًا».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ حُجْرٍ: «يَحْثِي الْمَالَ».

'Among your *Khalîfah* will be a *Khalîfah* who will give out handfuls of wealth without counting it.'"

[٧٣١٨] ٦٩-(٢٩١٣/٢٩١٤) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ وَجَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَا: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَكُونُ فِي آخِرِ الزَّمَانِ خَلِيفَةٌ يَقْسِمُ الْمَالَ وَلَا يَعُدُّهُ».

[7318] 69 - (2913/2914) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed, and Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'At the end of time there will be a *Khalîfah* who will distribute wealth without counting it.'"

[٧٣١٩] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7319] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7318) was narrated from Abû Sa'eed, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٣٢٠] ٧٠-(٢٩١٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ

[7320] 70 - (2915) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "One who is better than me told me that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to 'Ammâr, when he was digging the ditch (before the battle of *Al-Khandaq*) he wiped his head and said: "You poor man, son of Sumayyah, a group of wrongdoers will kill you."

اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِعَمَّارٍ، حِينَ جَعَلَ يَحْفِرُ الْخَنْدَقَ، جَعَلَ يَمْسَحُ رَأْسَهُ وَيَقُولُ: «بُؤْسَ ابْنِ سُمَيَّةَ، تَقْتُلُكَ فِئَةٌ بَاغِيَةٌ».

[7321] 71 - (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7320) was narrated from Abû Maslamah with this chain of narrators, except that in the *Hadîth* of An-Nadr it says: "One who is better than me, Abû Qatâdah" – and in the *Hadîth* of Khâlid bin Al-Hârith it says: "I think he meant Abû Qatâdah."

[٧٣٢١] ٧١-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ مُعَاذِ بْنِ عَبَّادٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ وَهُرَيْمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ وَمَحْمُودُ بْنُ غَيْلَانَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ قُدَامَةَ قَالُوا: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ النَّضْرِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي، أَبُو قَتَادَةَ - وَفِي حَدِيثِ خَالِدِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ قَالَ: أُرَاهُ يَعْنِي أَبَا قَتَادَةَ - وَفِي حَدِيثِ خَالِدٍ: وَيَقُولُ: «وَيْسَ» أَوْ [يَقُولُ]: «يَا وَيْسَ ابْنِ سُمَيَّةَ».

[7322] 72- (2916) It was narrated from Umm Salamah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to 'Ammâr: "You will be killed by the group who are in the wrong."

[٧٣٢٢] ٧٢-(٢٩١٦) وحَدَّثَني مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ جَبَلَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ مُكْرَمٍ الْعَمِّيُّ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - قَالَ عُقْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا - غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ خَالِدًا الْحَذَّاءَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ لِعَمَّارٍ: «تَقْتُلُكَ الْفِئَةُ الْبَاغِيَةُ».

[7323] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7322) was narrated from Umm Salamah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٣٢٣] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَني** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ الْحَذَّاءُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي الْحَسَنِ وَالْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أُمِّهِمَا، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7324] 73 - (...) It was narrated that Umm Salamah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Ammâr will be killed by the group who are in the wrong.'"

[٧٣٢٤] **٧٣**-(. . .) **وحَدَّثنا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَقْتُلُ عَمَّارًا الْفِئَةُ الْبَاغِيَةُ».

[7325] 74 - (2917) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "This *Ummah* of mine will be destroyed by this tribe of Quraish." They said: "What do you command us to do?" He said: "Would that the people will keep away from them."

[٧٣٢٥] **٧٤**-(٢٩١٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا زُرْعَةَ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُهْلِكُ أُمَّتِي هَٰذَا الْحَيُّ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ». قَالُوا: فَمَا تَأْمُرُنَا؟ قَالَ: «لَوْ أَنَّ النَّاسَ اعْتَزَلُوهُمْ».

[7326] Shu'bah narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7325) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٢٦] **حَدَّثَنَا** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الدَّوْرَقِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، فِي مَعْنَاهُ.

[7327] 75 - (2918) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

[٧٣٢٧] **٧٥**-(٢٩١٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي

'Chosroes has died and there will be no Chosroes after him. When Caesar dies there will be no Caesar after him. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, you will spend their treasures in the cause of Allâh.'"

عُمَرَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ مَاتَ كِسْرَىٰ فَلَا كِسْرَىٰ بَعْدَهُ، وَإِذَا هَلَكَ قَيْصَرُ فَلَا قَيْصَرَ بَعْدَهُ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَتُنْفَقَنَّ كُنُوزُهُمَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ».

[7328] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7327) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of Sufyân.

[٧٣٢٨] حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ سُفْيَانَ وَمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِهِ.

[7329] 76 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ," and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth*, including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Chosroes has died and there will be no Chosroes after him. Caesar will certainly die, and there will be no Caesar after him. And you will distribute their treasures in the cause of Allâh.'"

[٧٣٢٩] ٧٦-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هَلَكَ كِسْرَىٰ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُ كِسْرَى بَعْدَهُ، وَقَيْصَرُ لَيَهْلِكَنَّ ثُمَّ لَا يَكُونُ قَيْصَرُ بَعْدَهُ، وَلَتُقْسَمَنَّ كُنُوزُهُمَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ».

[7330] 77 - (2919) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'When Chosroes dies, there will be no Chosroes after him" and he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Abû Hurairah (no. 7329).

[٧٣٣٠] ٧٧-(٢٩١٩) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا هَلَكَ كِسْرَىٰ فَلَا كِسْرَىٰ بَعْدَهُ» فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ سَوَاءً.

[7331] 78 - (...) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'A group of Muslims, or, of believers, will lay open the treasure of Chosroes which is in the white palace.'"

Qutaibah said: "...of Muslims," and he was not uncertain.

[٧٣٣١] ٧٨-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَتَفْتَحَنَّ عِصَابَةٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، أَوْ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، كَنْزَ آلِ كِسْرَى الَّذِي فِي الْأَبْيَضِ».

قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَلَمْ يَشُكَّ.

[7332] (...) Jâbir bin Samurah said: I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ... a *Hadîth* like that of Abû 'Awânah (no. 7331).

[٧٣٣٢] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ.

[7333] (2920) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Have you heard of a city, one side of which is on land and the other is in the sea?" They said: "Yes, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "The Hour will not begin until seventy thousand of Banû Ishâq attack it. When they come to it, they will halt and they will not fight with weapons nor will they shoot arrows. They will say: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, and Allâh is most great,' and one of its two sides will fall."

Thawr said: "I do not know except he said: 'The side that is

[٧٣٣٣] (٢٩٢٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ ثَوْرٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ الدِّيلِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَمِعْتُمْ بِمَدِينَةٍ جَانِبٌ مِنْهَا فِي الْبَرِّ وَجَانِبٌ مِنْهَا فِي الْبَحْرِ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يَغْزُوَهَا سَبْعُونَ أَلْفًا مِنْ بَنِي إِسْحٰقَ، فَإِذَا جَاءُوهَا نَزَلُوا، فَلَمْ يُقَاتِلُوا بِسِلَاحٍ وَلَمْ يَرْمُوا بِسَهْمٍ، قَالُوا: لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ، فَيَسْقُطُ أَحَدُ جَانِبَيْهَا».

in the sea.'" – "Then they will say a second time: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, and Allâh is most great,' and the other side will fall. Then they will say a third time: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, and Allâh is most great,' and it will be opened for them, and they will enter it and take the spoils of war. Then when they are distributing the spoils, a cry will come to them, saying *Ad-Dajjâl* has appeared, and they will leave everything and go back."

قَالَ ثَوْرٌ: لَا أَعْلَمُهُ إِلَّا قَالَ: «الَّذِي فِي الْبَحْرِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ الثَّانِيَةَ: لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ، فَيَسْقُطُ جَانِبُهَا الْآخَرُ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ الثَّالِثَةَ: لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ، فَيُفَرَّجُ لَهُمْ، فَيَدْخُلُونَهَا فَيَغْنَمُوا، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ يَقْتَسِمُونَ الْمَغَانِمَ، إِذْ جَاءَهُمُ الصَّرِيخُ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ الدَّجَّالَ قَدْ خَرَجَ، فَيَتْرُكُونَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ، وَيَرْجِعُونَ».

[7334] (...) Thawr bin Zaid Ad-Dailî narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7333), with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٣٤] (...) **حَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَرْزُوقٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ عُمَرَ الزَّهْرَانِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَوْرُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ الدِّيلِيُّ فِي هٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7335] 79 - (2921) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Most certainly you will fight the Jews, and you will fight them until a rock says: 'O Muslim, here is a Jew, come and kill him.'"

[٧٣٣٥] **٧٩-(٢٩٢١) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَتُقَاتِلُنَّ الْيَهُودَ، فَلَتَقْتُلُنَّهُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الْحَجَرُ: يَا مُسْلِمُ! هٰذَا يَهُودِيٌّ، فَتَعَالَ فَاقْتُلْهُ».

[7336] (...) It was narrated from 'Ubaidullâh with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7335), and he said in his *Hadth*: "Here is a Jew behind me."

[٧٣٣٦] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَعُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ - وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «هٰذَا يَهُودِيٌّ وَرَائِي».

[7337] 80 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "You and the Jews will fight one another, until a rock says: 'O Muslim, here is a Jew behind me, come and kill him.'"

[٧٣٣٧] ٨٠-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ حَمْزَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَالِمًا يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تَقْتَتِلُونَ أَنْتُمْ وَيَهُودُ، حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الْحَجَرُ: يَا مُسْلِمُ! هَـٰذَا يَهُودِيٌّ وَرَائِي، تَعَالَ فَاقْتُلْهُ».

[7338] 81 - (...) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar narrated that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The Jews will fight you, and you will prevail over them, until a rock will say: 'O Muslim, here is a Jew behind me, kill him.'"

[٧٣٣٨] ٨١-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ [بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ]؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «تُقَاتِلُكُمُ الْيَهُودُ، فَتُسَلَّطُونَ عَلَيْهِمْ، حَتَّىٰ يَقُولَ الْحَجَرُ: يَا مُسْلِمُ! هَـٰذَا يَهُودِيٌّ وَرَائِي فَاقْتُلْهُ».

[7339] 82 - (2922) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour will not begin until the Muslims fight the Jews, and the Muslims will kill them, until a Jew hides behind a rock or a tree, and the rock or tree will say: "O Muslim, O slave of Allâh, there is a Jew behind me, come and kill him." Except the *Gharqad* (a thorny tree), for it is one of the trees of the Jews.'"

[٧٣٣٩] ٨٢-(٢٩٢٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ، عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُقَاتِلَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الْيَهُودَ، فَيَقْتُلُهُمُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ، حَتَّىٰ يَخْتَبِىءَ الْيَهُودِيُّ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحَجَرِ أَوِ الشَّجَرِ، فَيَقُولُ الْحَجَرُ أَوِ الشَّجَرُ: يَا مُسْلِمُ! يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! هَـٰذَا يَهُودِيٌّ خَلْفِي، فَتَعَالَ فَاقْتُلْهُ، إِلَّا الْغَرْقَدَ، فَإِنَّهُ مِنْ شَجَرِ الْيَهُودِ».

[7340] 83 - (2923) It was narrated that Jâbir bin Samurah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Before the Hour comes, there will be many liars.'"

In the *Hadîth* of Abul-Ahwas it says: "He said: 'I said to him (the sub narrator): "Did you hear that from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" He said: "Yes."

[٧٣٤٠] ٨٣-(٢٩٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سِمَاكٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ كَذَّابِينَ».

وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ: قَالَ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: انْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[7341] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7340) was narrated from Simâk with this chain of narrators.

Simâk said: "I heard my brother say: 'Jâbir said: "Be on your guard against them (the liars)."

[٧٣٤١] (...) وحَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

قَالَ سِمَاكٌ: وَسَمِعْتُ أَخِي يَقُولُ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَاحْذَرُوهُمْ.

[7342] 84 - (157) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will not begin until *Dajjâlûn* and liars have been appeared, nearly thirty, each of them claiming that he is a messenger of Allâh."

[٧٣٤٢] ٨٤-(١٥٧) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّىٰ يُبْعَثَ دَجَّالُونَ كَذَّابُونَ، قَرِيبًا مِنْ ثَلَاثِينَ، كُلُّهُمْ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ». [راجع: ٣٩٦]

[7343] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7342) was narrated from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

Chapter 19. About Ibn Ṣayyâd

[7344] 85 - (2924) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and we passed by some boys among whom was Ibn Ṣayyâd. The boys went away and Ibn Ṣayyâd sat down. It was as if the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not like that. The Prophet ﷺ said to him: 'May your hands be rubbed with dust. Do you bear witness that I am the Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'No; rather you should bear witness that I am the messenger of Allâh.' 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, let me kill him.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If he is who you think he is, you will never be able to kill him'"

[7345] 86 - (...) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh said: "We were walking with the Prophet ﷺ and we passed by Ibn Ṣayyâd. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'I have hidden something

[٧٣٤٣] (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ ابْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: حَتَّى يَنْبَعِثَ.

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابُ ذكر ابن صياد)

(التحفة ١٩)

[٧٣٤٤] ٨٥-(٢٩٢٤) حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعُثْمَانَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ عُثْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَمَرَرْنَا بِصِبْيَانٍ فِيهِمُ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ، فَفَرَّ الصِّبْيَانُ وَجَلَسَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ، فَكَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَرِهَ ذَلِكَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَرِبَتْ يَدَاكَ، أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ؟» فَقَالَ: لَا، بَلْ تَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ ابْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: ذَرْنِي، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! حَتَّىٰ أَقْتُلَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ يَكُنِ الَّذِي تَرَىٰ، فَلَنْ تَسْتَطِيعَ قَتْلَهُ».

[٧٣٤٥] ٨٦-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - أَبُو

for you in my mind.' He said: '*Dukh*.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Away with you. You cannot go beyond your rank.' 'Umar said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, let me strike his neck.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Let him be, for if he is the one you fear, you will never be able to kill him.'"

مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَمْشِي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَمَرَرْنَا بِابْنِ صَيَّادٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ خَبَأْتُ لَكَ خَبِيئًا» فَقَالَ: دُخٌّ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اخْسَأْ، فَلَنْ تَعْدُوَ قَدْرَكَ» فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! دَعْنِي فَأَضْرِبَ عُنُقَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «دَعْهُ، فَإِنْ يَكُنِ الَّذِي تَخَافُ، لَنْ تَسْتَطِيعَ قَتْلَهُ».

[7346] 87 - (2925) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, Abû Bakr and 'Umar met him (meaning Ibn Ṣayyâd) on one of the streets of Al-Madînah, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: 'Do you bear witness that I am the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' He said: 'Do you bear witness that I am the messenger of Allâh?' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I believe in Allâh and His Angels, and His Books. What do you see?' He said: 'I see a throne over the water.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'You are seeing the throne of Iblîs over the sea. What else do you see?' He said: 'I see two truth-tellers and one liar, or two liars and one truth-teller.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'He has been confounded. Leave him alone.'"

[٧٣٤٦] ٨٧-(٢٩٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ نُوحٍ، عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: لَقِيَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ فِي بَعْضِ طُرُقِ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ؟» فَقَالَ هُوَ: [أَ]تَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «آمَنْتُ بِاللهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ، مَا تَرَىٰ؟» قَالَ: أَرَىٰ عَرْشًا عَلَى الْمَاءِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «تَرَىٰ عَرْشَ إِبْلِيسَ عَلَى الْبَحْرِ، وَمَا تَرَىٰ؟» قَالَ: أَرَىٰ صَادِقَيْنِ وَكَاذِبًا أَوْ كَاذِبَيْنِ وَصَادِقًا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لُبِسَ عَلَيْهِ، دَعُوهُ».

[7347] 88 - (2926) It was narrated that Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh said: "The Prophet of Allâh ﷺ

[٧٣٤٧] ٨٨-(٢٩٢٦) حَدَّثَنَاهُ يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا:

حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي [قال]: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَضْرَةَ عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ قَالَ: لَقِيَ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ ابْنَ صَائِدٍ، وَمَعَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ، وَابْنُ صَائِدٍ مَعَ الْغِلْمَانِ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ.

met Ibn Ṣâ'id, and Abû Bakr and 'Umar were with him, and Ibn Ṣâ'id was with the boys." And he mentioned a *Hadîth* like that of Al-Jurairî (no. 7346).

[٧٣٤٨] ٨٩-(٢٩٢٧) حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الْقَوَارِيرِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: صَحِبْتُ ابْنَ صَيَّادٍ إِلَىٰ مَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ لِي: [أَ]مَا قَدْ لَقِيتُ مِنَ النَّاسِ، يَزْعُمُونَ أَنِّي الدَّجَّالُ، أَلَسْتَ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يُولَدُ لَهُ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، قَالَ: فَقَدْ وُلِدَ لِي، أَوَلَيْسَ سَمِعْتَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَدْخُلُ الْمَدِينَةَ وَلَا مَكَّةَ» قُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ. قَالَ: فَقَدْ وُلِدْتُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، وَهَا أَنَا أُرِيدُ مَكَّةَ - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي فِي آخِرِ قَوْلِهِ: أَمَا، وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ مَوْلِدَهُ، وَمَكَانَهُ وَأَيْنَ هُوَ. قَالَ: فَلَبَسَنِي.

[7348] 89 - (2927) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "I accompanied Ibn Ṣayyâd to Makkah, and he said to me: 'I have met some people who say that I am the *Dajjâl*, but didn't you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "He will have no children"?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'But I have children. Didn't you hear the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "He will not enter Al-Madînah or Makkah"?' I said: 'Yes.' He said: 'I was born in Al-Madînah and now I am heading for Makkah.' Then the last thing he said was: 'By Allâh, I know where he was born and I know where he is now.'" He (Abu Sa'eed) said: "He left me confused."

[٧٣٤٩] ٩٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَبِيبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ

[7349] 90 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "Ibn Ṣâ'id said to me something that made me feel sorry for him: 'I can excuse other people but what is the matter with you, O

Companions of Muhammad? Didn't the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "He (meaning *Ad-Dajjâl*) will be a Jew"? But I am a Muslim. Didn't he say, "He will have no children"? But I have children. And he said: "Allâh has forbidden Makkah to him," but I have performed *Hajj*.'

"And he carried on until I was nearly convinced by his words, then he said: 'By Allâh, I know where he is now, and I know his father and mother.' It was said to him: 'Wouldn't it please you to be that man?' He said: 'If it was offered to me I would not object.'"

[7350] 91 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "We set out for *Hajj* or *'Umrah* and Ibn Sâ'id was with us. We halted and the people scattered, and he and I were left (alone). I felt very uncomfortable with him because of what was being said about him. He brought his luggage and put it with my luggage. I said: 'It is very hot, why don't you put it beneath that tree?' So he did that. Then there appeared before us a flock of sheep. He went and brought a cup of milk, and said: 'Drink, Abû Sa'eed.' I said: 'It is very hot and the milk is hot.' But the only reason was that I did not want to drink from his hand – or to take anything from his hand.' He said: 'O Abû Sa'eed, I was thinking

لِيَ ابْنُ صَائِدٍ، فَأَخَذَتْنِي مِنْهُ ذَمَامَةٌ: هَـٰذَا عَذَرْتُ النَّاسَ، مَالِي وَلَكُمْ؟ يَا أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ! أَلَمْ يَقُلْ نَبِيُّ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّهُ يَهُودِيٌّ» وَقَدْ أَسْلَمْتُ، قَالَ: «وَلَا يُولَدُ لَهُ» وَقَدْ وُلِدَ لِي، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ قَدْ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ مَكَّةَ» وَقَدْ حَجَجْتُ.

قَالَ: فَمَا زَالَ حَتَّىٰ كَادَ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ فِيَّ قَوْلُهُ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ [لَهُ]: أَمَا، وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ الْآنَ حَيْثُ هُوَ، وَأَعْرِفُ أَبَاهُ وَأُمَّهُ، قَالَ: وَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَيَسُرُّكَ أَنَّكَ ذَاكَ الرَّجُلُ؟ قَالَ فَقَالَ: لَوْ عُرِضَ عَلَيَّ مَا كَرِهْتُ.

[٧٣٥٠] ٩١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا سَالِمُ بْنُ نُوحٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْجُرَيْرِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا حُجَّاجًا أَوْ عُمَّارًا وَمَعَنَا ابْنُ صَائِدٍ، قَالَ: فَنَزَلْنَا مَنْزِلًا، فَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ وَبَقِيتُ أَنَا وَهُوَ، فَاسْتَوْحَشْتُ مِنْهُ وَحْشَةً شَدِيدَةً مِمَّا يُقَالُ عَلَيْهِ، قَالَ: وَجَاءَ بِمَتَاعِهِ فَوَضَعَهُ مَعَ مَتَاعِي، فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ الْحَرَّ شَدِيدٌ، فَلَوْ وَضَعْتَهُ تَحْتَ تِلْكَ الشَّجَرَةِ، قَالَ: فَفَعَلَ، قَالَ: فَرُفِعَتْ لَنَا غَنَمٌ، فَانْطَلَقَ فَجَاءَ بِعُسٍّ، فَقَالَ: اشْرَبْ، أَبَا سَعِيدٍ! فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ الْحَرَّ شَدِيدٌ وَاللَّبَنُ حَارٌّ، مَا بِي إِلَّا أَنِّي أَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَشْرَبَ عَنْ يَدِهِ

of taking a rope and hanging it from a tree, then strangling myself because of what the people are saying about me. O Abû Sa'eed, some may be ignorant of the *Hadîth* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ but you the *Ansâr* people are not. Who among the people has more knowledge of the *Hadîth* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ than you? Aren't you among the most knowledgeable of the *Hadîth* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ? Didn't the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "He is a disbeliever" (meaning the *Dajjâl*)? But I am a Muslim. Didn't the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "He is sterile and will have no children"? But I have left my children behind in Al-Madînah. Didn't the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say, "He will not enter Al-Madînah or Makkah?" But I have come from Al-Madînah and am heading for Makkah.'"

Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "I was about to accept his excuse, then he said: 'But, by Allâh, I know him, and I know where he was born, and I know where he is now.'"

He said: "I said to him: 'May the rest of your day be ruined.'"

[7351] 92 - (2928) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to Ibn Sâ'id: "What is the earth of Paradise?" He said: "A fine white flour, musk, O Abul-Qâsim." He said: "You have spoken the truth."

- أَوْ قَالَ آخُذَ عَنْ يَدِهِ - فَقَالَ: أَبَا سَعِيدٍ! لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ آخُذَ حَبْلًا فَأُعَلِّقَهُ بِشَجَرَةٍ ثُمَّ أَخْتَنِقَ مِمَّا يَقُولُ لِيَ النَّاسُ، يَا أَبَا سَعِيدٍ! مَنْ خَفِيَ عَلَيْهِ حَدِيثُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مَا خَفِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ، مَعْشَرَ الْأَنْصَارِ! أَلَسْتَ مِنْ أَعْلَمِ النَّاسِ بِحَدِيثِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ أَلَيْسَ قَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هُوَ كَافِرٌ» وَأَنَا مُسْلِمٌ؟ أَوَلَيْسَ قَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هُوَ عَقِيمٌ لَا يُولَدُ لَهُ» وَقَدْ تَرَكْتُ وَلَدِي بِالْمَدِينَةِ؟ أَوَلَيْسَ قَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَدْخُلُ الْمَدِينَةَ وَلَا مَكَّةَ» وَقَدْ أَقْبَلْتُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ مَكَّةَ؟.

قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ [الْخُدْرِيُّ]: حَتَّىٰ كِدْتُ أَنْ أَعْذِرَهُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَا، وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَعْرِفُهُ وَأَعْرِفُ مَوْلِدَهُ وَأَيْنَ هُوَ الْآنَ.

قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: تَبًّا لَكَ، سَائِرَ الْيَوْمِ.

[٧٣٥١] ٩٢-(٢٩٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُفَضَّلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِابْنِ صَائِدٍ: «مَا تُرْبَةُ الْجَنَّةِ؟»

قَالَ: دَرْمَكَةٌ بَيْضَاءُ، مِسْكٌ، يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ! قَالَ: «صَدَقْتَ».

[7352] 93 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that Ibn Ṣayyâd asked the Prophet ﷺ about the earth of Paradise. He said: "A fine white flour, pure musk."

[٧٣٥٢] **٩٣-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي نَضْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ ابْنَ صَيَّادٍ سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنْ تُرْبَةِ الْجَنَّةِ؟ فَقَالَ: «دَرْمَكَةٌ بَيْضَاءُ، مِسْكٌ خَالِصٌ».

[7353] 94 - (2929) It was narrated that Muḥammad bin Al-Munkadir said: "I saw Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh swearing by Allâh that Ibn Ṣâ'id was the *Dajjâl*. I said: 'Are you swearing by Allâh?' He said: 'I heard 'Umar swearing to that effect in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and the Prophet ﷺ did not object to that.'"

[٧٣٥٣] **٩٤-(٢٩٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ ابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَحْلِفُ بِاللهِ أَنَّ ابْنَ صَائِدٍ الدَّجَّالُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَتَحْلِفُ بِاللهِ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ يَحْلِفُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَلَمْ يُنْكِرْهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ.

[7354] 95 - (2930) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar that 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb accompanied the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and a group of men to Ibn Ṣayyâd. He found him playing with some boys by the battlement of Banû Maghâlah. At that time Ibn Ṣayyâd was approaching puberty. He did not notice anything until the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ tapped him on the back with his hand. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to

[٧٣٥٤] **٩٥-(٢٩٣٠) حَدَّثَنِي** حَرْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ حَرْمَلَةَ بْنِ عِمْرَانَ التُّجِيبِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّ سَالِمَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ انْطَلَقَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَهْطٍ قِبَلَ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ حَتَّىٰ وَجَدَهُ يَلْعَبُ مَعَ الصِّبْيَانِ عِنْدَ أُطُمِ

Ibn Ṣayyâd: "Do you bear witness that I am the Messenger of Allâh?" Ibn Ṣayyâd looked at him and said: "I bear witness that you are the Messenger of the unlettered." Then Ibn Ṣayyâd said to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "Do you bear witness that I am the messenger of Allâh?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave up on him and said: "I believe in Allâh and in His Messengers." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "What do you see?" Ibn Ṣayyâd said: "A truth-teller and a liar come to me." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "You have been confounded." Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to him: "I am hiding something in my mind for you." Ibn Ṣayyâd said: "It is *Ad-Dukh*." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "May you be disgraced and dishonored, you will never go beyond your rank." 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb said: "O Messenger of Allâh, let me strike his neck." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If he is him (meaning the *Dajjâl*), you will never be able to overpower him, and if he is not him, there is no good for you in killing him."

بَنِي مَغَالَةَ، وَقَدْ قَارَبَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ - يَوْمَئِذٍ - الْحُلُمَ، فَلَمْ يَشْعُرْ حَتَّىٰ ضَرَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ ظَهْرَهُ بِيَدِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِابْنِ صَيَّادٍ: «أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ؟» فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ الْأُمِّيِّينَ، فَقَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ: أَتَشْهَدُ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللهِ؟ فَرَفَضَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «آمَنْتُ بِاللهِ وَبِرُسُلِهِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَاذَا تَرَىٰ؟» قَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ: يَأْتِينِي صَادِقٌ وَكَاذِبٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خُلِّطَ عَلَيْكَ الْأَمْرُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنِّي قَدْ خَبَأْتُ لَكَ خَبِيئًا» فَقَالَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ: «هُوَ الدُّخُّ» فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «[اخْسَأْ]، فَلَنْ تَعْدُوَ قَدْرَكَ» فَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ: ذَرْنِي. يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أَضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ يَكُنْهُ فَلَنْ تُسَلَّطَ عَلَيْهِ، وَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْهُ فَلَا خَيْرَ لَكَ فِي قَتْلِهِ» [انظر: ٧٣٤٧].

[7355] (2931) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar (in continuation of the previous *Ḥadîth*) said: "After that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and Ubayy bin Ka'b Al-Anṣârî went to the palm trees where Ibn Ṣayyâd

[٧٣٥٥] (٢٩٣١) وَقَالَ سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: انْطَلَقَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأُبَيُّ بْنُ كَعْبٍ [الْأَنْصَارِيُّ] إِلَى النَّخْلِ الَّتِي فِيهَا

was. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ entered the palm trees, he hid himself behind the trunks of the trees, hoping to hear something from Ibn Ṣayyâd before Ibn Ṣayyâd saw him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ saw him lying on a bed under a blanket, murmuring something. But the mother of Ibn Ṣayyâd saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ hiding among the trunks of the palm trees, and said to Ibn Ṣayyâd: 'O Ṣâf' – which was the name of Ibn Ṣayyâd – 'here is Muḥammad!' Ibn Ṣayyâd jumped up and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If she had left him the matter would have become clear.'"

ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ النَّخْلَ، طَفِقَ يَتَّقِي بِجُذُوعِ النَّخْلِ، وَهُوَ يَخْتِلُ أَنْ يَسْمَعَ مِنِ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ شَيْئًا، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرَاهُ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ، فَرَآهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ [وَ]هُوَ مُضْطَجِعٌ عَلَىٰ فِرَاشٍ فِي قَطِيفَةٍ، لَهُ فِيهَا زَمْزَمَةٌ، فَرَأَتْ أُمُّ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَتَّقِي بِجُذُوعِ النَّخْلِ، فَقَالَتْ لِابْنِ صَيَّادٍ: يَا صَافِ!- وَهُوَ اسْمُ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ - هَٰذَا مُحَمَّدٌ، فَثَارَ ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ تَرَكَتْهُ بَيَّنَ».

[7356] (169) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up among the people and praised Allâh as He deserves to be praised, then he mentioned the *Dajjâl* and said: 'I am warning you against him. There is no Prophet who did not warn his people against him. Nûḥ warned his people against him. But I will tell you something about him that no Prophet said to his people: Know that he is one-eyed and that Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, is not one-eyed.'"

[٧٣٥٦] (١٦٩) قَالَ سَالِمٌ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ: فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي النَّاسِ فَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَىٰ اللهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الدَّجَّالَ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأُنْذِرُكُمُوهُ، مَا مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا [وَ]قَدْ أَنْذَرَ[هُ] قَوْمَهُ، لَقَدْ أَنْذَرَهُ نُوحٌ قَوْمَهُ، وَلَٰكِنْ أَقُولُ لَكُمْ فِيهِ قَوْلًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ نَبِيٌّ لِقَوْمِهِ، تَعَلَّمُوا أَنَّهُ أَعْوَرُ، وَأَنَّ اللهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ».

Ibn Shihâb said: "'Umar bin Thâbit Al-Anṣârî told me that one of the Companions of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said – on the day when he warned the

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ؛ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ يَوْمَ حَذَّرَ النَّاسَ الدَّجَّالَ:

people about the *Dajjâl*: 'Between his eyes is written (the word) disbeliever, which everyone who resents his deeds, or every believer, will read.' And he said: 'Know that none of you will ever see his Lord, Glorified and Exalted is He, until he dies.'"

«إِنَّهُ مَكْتُوبٌ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ كَافِرٌ، يَقْرَأُهُ مَنْ كَرِهَ عَمَلَهُ، أَوْ يَقْرَأُهُ كُلُّ مُؤْمِنٍ» وَقَالَ: «تَعَلَّمُوا أَنَّهُ لَنْ يَرَىٰ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ رَبَّهُ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - حَتَّىٰ يَمُوتَ». [راجع: ٤٢٥]

[7357] 96 - (2930) 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ set out with a group of his Companions, among whom was 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb, to find Ibn Ṣayyâd who was a young boy on the brink of adolescence, playing with the boys on the battlement of Banû Mu'âwiyah." And he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus (no. 7354), to the end of the *Hadîth* of 'Umar bin Thâbit (no. 7356). In the *Hadîth* from Ya'qûb it says: "Ubayy said:" – concerning the words: "...if she had left him the matter would have become clear" "...if his mother had left him, his case would have become clear."

[٧٣٥٧] ٩٦-(٢٩٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: انْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَمَعَهُ رَهْطٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، حَتَّىٰ وَجَدَ ابْنَ صَيَّادٍ غُلَامًا قَدْ نَاهَزَ الْحُلُمَ، يَلْعَبُ مَعَ الْغِلْمَانِ عِنْدَ أُطُمِ بَنِي مُعَاوِيَةَ، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ، إِلَىٰ مُنْتَهَىٰ حَدِيثِ عُمَرَ ابْنِ ثَابِتٍ - وَفِي الْحَدِيثِ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ قَالَ: قَالَ أُبَيٌّ يَعْنِي فِي قَوْلِهِ: «لَوْ تَرَكَتْهُ بَيَّنَ» - قَالَ: لَوْ تَرَكَتْهُ أُمُّهُ، بَيَّنَ أَمْرَهُ [راجع: ٧٣٤٤].

[7358] 97 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed by Ibn Ṣayyâd with a group of his Companions, and he was playing with some boys by the battlement of Banû Maghâlah, and he was a young boy. – A *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus (no. 7354) and Ṣâliḥ

[٧٣٥٨] ٩٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ وَسَلَمَةُ بْنُ شَبِيبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِابْنِ صَيَّادٍ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ

(no. 7355) , but ‘Abd bin Ḥumaid did not mention the *Ḥadîth* of Ibn ‘Umar about the Prophet ﷺ going to the palm trees with Ubayy bin Ka‘b.

أَصْحَابِهِ، فِيهِمْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، وَهُوَ يَلْعَبُ مَعَ الْغِلْمَانِ عِنْدَ أُطُمِ بَنِي مَغَالَةَ، وَهُوَ غُلَامٌ، بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ وَصَالِحٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ بْنَ حُمَيْدٍ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ حَدِيثَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، فِي انْطِلَاقِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَعَ أُبَيِّ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، إِلَىٰ النَّخْلِ.

[7359] 98 - (2932) It was narrated that Nâfi‘ said: “Ibn ‘Umar met Ibn Ṣayyâd on one of the roads of Al-Madînah, and he said something to him that made him angry. He was so swollen with anger that the way was blocked. Ibn ‘Umar entered upon Ḥafṣah, who had already heard about it, and she said to him: ‘May Allâh have mercy on you! What do you want from Ibn Ṣayyâd? Do you not know that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: He will emerge because of a single instance of anger’”?

[٧٣٥٩] ٩٨-(٢٩٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ ابْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: لَقِيَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ ابْنَ صَيَّادٍ فِي بَعْضِ طُرُقِ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ قَوْلًا أَغْضَبَهُ، فَانْتَفَخَ حَتَّىٰ مَلَأَ السِّكَّةَ، فَدَخَلَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ عَلَىٰ حَفْصَةَ وَقَدْ بَلَغَهَا، فَقَالَتْ لَهُ: رَحِمَكَ اللهُ! مَا أَرَدْتَ مِنِ ابْنِ صَيَّادٍ؟ أَمَا عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّمَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْ غَضْبَةٍ يَغْضَبُهَا».

[7360] 99 - (...) It was narrated that Nâfi‘ said: “Ibn ‘Umar said: ‘I met Ibn Ṣayyâd twice. I met him and I said to one of them: “Are you saying that he is the one (the *Dajjâl*)?” He said: “No, by Allâh.” I said: “You are lying, by Allâh. One of you told me that he would not die until he had the most wealth and children of any of you, and that is what the people are saying today.”’ We talked, then I left him. He said:

[٧٣٦٠] ٩٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَسَنِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: كَانَ نَافِعٌ يَقُولُ: ابْنُ صَيَّادٍ - قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: - لَقِيتُهُ مَرَّتَيْنِ، قَالَ: فَلَقِيتُهُ فَقُلْتُ لِبَعْضِهِمْ: هَلْ تُحَدِّثُونَ أَنَّهُ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، وَاللهِ! قَالَ: قُلْتُ: كَذَبْتَنِي، وَاللهِ! لَقَدْ أَخْبَرَنِي بَعْضُكُمْ أَنَّهُ لَنْ يَمُوتَ

'And I met him again, when his eye had become swollen, and I said: "When did that happen to your eye?" He said: "I do not know." I said: "You do not know and it is in your head?" He said: "If Allâh willed, He could create (an eye) in this staff of yours." Then he brayed like the worst braying of a donkey I have ever heard. And one of my companions claimed that I struck him with a stick that I had with me, until it broke, but by Allâh, I am not aware of that.'"

"Then he came and entered upon the Mother of the Believers and told her about that, and she said: 'What do you want with him? Do you not know that he (ﷺ) said: The first thing that will send him to the people will be anger'"?

حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ أَكْثَرَكُمْ مَالًا وَوَلَدًا، فَكَذٰلِكَ هُوَ زَعَمُوا الْيَوْمَ، قَالَ: فَتَحَدَّثْنَا ثُمَّ فَارَقْتُهُ - قَالَ: - فَلَقِيتُهُ لَقْيَةً أُخْرَى وَقَدْ نَفَرَتْ عَيْنُهُ، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: مَتَىٰ فَعَلَتْ عَيْنُكَ مَا أَرَىٰ؟ قَالَ: لَا أَدْرِي. قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا تَدْرِي وَهِيَ فِي رَأْسِكَ؟ قَالَ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ خَلَقَهَا فِي عَصَاكَ هٰذِهِ، قَالَ: فَنَخَرَ كَأَشَدِّ نَخِيرِ حِمَارٍ سَمِعْتُ، قَالَ: فَزَعَمَ بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِي أَنِّي ضَرَبْتُهُ بِعَصًا كَانَتْ مَعِي حَتَّىٰ تَكَسَّرَتْ، [وَأَمَّا] أَنَا، وَاللهِ! فَمَا شَعَرْتُ.

قَالَ: وَجَاءَ حَتَّىٰ دَخَلَ عَلَىٰ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ فَحَدَّثَهَا فَقَالَتْ: مَا تُرِيدُ إِلَيْهِ؟ أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ قَدْ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يَبْعَثُهُ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ غَضَبٌ يَغْضَبُهُ».

Chapter 20. *Ad-Dajjâl*

(المعجم ٢٠) - (بَابُ ذكر الدجال)

(التحفة ٢٠)

[7361] 100 - (169) It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the *Dajjâl* among the people and said: "Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, is not one-eyed, but the *Dajjâl* is blind in his right eye, as if his eye was a floating grape."

[٧٣٦١] ١٠٠-(١٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَ الدَّجَّالَ بَيْنَ

ظَهْرَانَيِ النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ، أَلَا [وَ]إِنَّ الْمَسِيحَ الدَّجَّالَ أَعْوَرُ الْعَيْنِ الْيُمْنَىٰ، كَأَنَّ عَيْنَهُ عِنَبَةٌ طَافِئَةٌ». [راجع: ٤٢٥]

[7362] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7361) was narrated from Nâfi', from Ibn 'Umar, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٣٦٢] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ وَأَبُو كَامِلٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7363] 101 - (2933) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no Prophet who did not warn his people against the one-eyed liar. He is one-eyed, and your Lord, Glorified and Exalted is He, is not one-eyed, and written between his eyes is *Kâ, Fâ, Râ*.'"

[٧٣٦٣] ١٠١-(٢٩٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا وَقَدْ أَنْذَرَ أُمَّتَهُ الْأَعْوَرَ الْكَذَّابَ، أَلَا إِنَّهُ أَعْوَرُ، وَإِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ - لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ، وَمَكْتُوبٌ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ ك ف ر».

[7364] 102 - (...) It was narrated from Qatâdah that Anas bin Mâlik narrated that the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ said: "Between the *Dajjâl's* eyes is written *Kâf, Fâ, Râ* – meaning, disbeliever."

[٧٣٦٤] ١٠٢-(...) وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الدَّجَّالُ مَكْتُوبٌ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ ك ف ر، أَيْ: كَافِرٌ».

[7365] 103 - (...) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The *Dajjâl* is blind in one eye, and between his eyes is written, disbeliever.' Then he spelled it out, *Kâf*, *Fâ*, *Râ*, 'and every Muslim will read it.'"

[٧٣٦٥] ١٠٣-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ عَنْ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ الْحَبْحَابِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الدَّجَّالُ مَمْسُوحُ الْعَيْنِ، مَكْتُوبٌ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ كَافِرٌ» ثُمَّ تَهَجَّاهَا ك ف ر، «يَقْرَأُهُ كُلُّ مُسْلِمٍ».

[7366] 104 -(2934) It was narrated that Hudhaifah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The *Dajjâl* is blind in his left eye and has thick hair. He has garden and fire with him, but his fire is a garden and his garden is fire.'"

[٧٣٦٦] ١٠٤-(٢٩٣٤) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ وَإِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الدَّجَّالُ أَعْوَرُ الْعَيْنِ الْيُسْرَىٰ، جُفَالُ الشَّعَرِ، مَعَهُ جَنَّةٌ وَنَارٌ، فَنَارُهُ جَنَّةٌ وَجَنَّتُهُ نَارٌ».

[7367] 105 - (...) It was narrated that Hudhaifah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'I know what the *Dajjâl* will have with him. He will have two flowing rivers, one that appears to the eye to be clear water, and one that appears to the eye to be flaming fire. If anyone sees that, let him go to the river which he thinks is fire and close his eyes, then lower his head and drink from it, for it is cool water. The *Dajjâl* has one blind eye, with a layer of thick skin over it, and between his eyes is written

[٧٣٦٧] ١٠٥-(. . .) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَٰرُونَ عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَأَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِمَا مَعَ الدَّجَّالِ مِنْهُ، مَعَهُ نَهْرَانِ يَجْرِيَانِ، أَحَدُهُمَا، رَأْيَ الْعَيْنِ، مَاءٌ أَبْيَضُ، وَالْآخَرُ، رَأْيَ الْعَيْنِ، نَارٌ تَأَجَّجُ، فَإِمَّا أَدْرَكَنَّ أَحَدٌ فَلْيَأْتِ النَّهْرَ الَّذِي يَرَاهُ نَارًا وَلْيُغَمِّضْ، ثُمَّ لْيُطَأْطِئْ رَأْسَهُ فَيَشْرَبَ مِنْهُ، فَإِنَّهُ مَاءٌ

بَارِدٌ، وَإِنَّ الدَّجَّالَ مَمْسُوحُ الْعَيْنِ، عَلَيْهَا ظَفَرَةٌ غَلِيظَةٌ، مَكْتُوبٌ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ كَافِرٌ، يَقْرَأُهُ كُلُّ مُؤْمِنٍ، كَاتِبٍ وَغَيْرِ كَاتِبٍ».

disbeliever, which every believer will read, whether he is literate or illiterate.'"

[٧٣٦٨] ١٠٦-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: - فِي الدَّجَّالِ -: «إِنَّ مَعَهُ مَاءً وَنَارًا، فَنَارُهُ مَاءٌ بَارِدٌ، وَمَاؤُهُ نَارٌ، فَلَا تَهْلِكُوا».

[7368] 106 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥudhaifah that the Prophet ﷺ said concerning the *Dajjâl*: "He will have water and fire with him, but his fire is cool water and his water is fire, so do not destroy yourselves."

[٧٣٦٩] **(٢٩٣٥) قَالَ** أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ: وَأَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7369] (2935) Abû Mas'ûd said: "I heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

[٧٣٧٠] ١٠٧-(٢٩٣٤/٢٩٣٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ مَعَهُ إِلَىٰ حُذَيْفَةَ بْنِ الْيَمَانِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُقْبَةُ: حَدِّثْنِي مَا سَمِعْتَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الدَّجَّالِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّ الدَّجَّالَ يَخْرُجُ، وَإِنَّ مَعَهُ مَاءً وَنَارًا، فَأَمَّا الَّذِي يَرَاهُ النَّاسُ مَاءً، فَنَارٌ تُحْرِقُ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي يَرَاهُ النَّاسُ

[7370] 107 - (2934/2935) It was narrated that Rib'î bin Ḥirâsh said: "I went with 'Uqbah bin 'Amr Abû Mas'ûd Al-Anṣârî to Ḥudhaifah bin Al-Yamân. 'Uqbah said to him: 'Tell me what you heard from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about the *Dajjâl*.' He said: (The Prophet ﷺ said:) 'The *Dajjâl* will emerge, and he will have with him water and fire. As for that which the people will think is water, it will be burning fire, and as for that which the people will think is fire, it will be sweet, cool water. Whoever among you sees that, let him plunge into that

نَارًا، فَمَاءٌ بَارِدٌ عَذْبٌ، فَمَنْ أَدْرَكَ ذَلِكَ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيَقَعْ فِي الَّذِي يَرَاهُ نَارًا، فَإِنَّهُ مَاءٌ عَذْبٌ طَيِّبٌ».

فَقَالَ عُقْبَةُ: وَأَنَا قَدْ سَمِعْتُهُ - تَصْدِيقًا لِحُذَيْفَةَ -.

which he thinks is fire, for it is sweet, cool water.'"

'Uqbah said: "I also heard it" – confirming what Ḥudhaifah said.

[٧٣٧١] ١٠٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ حُجْرٍ - قَالَ إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ، عَنْ نُعَيمِ بْنِ أَبِي هِنْدٍ، عَنْ رِبْعِيِّ بْنِ حِرَاشٍ قَالَ: اجْتَمَعَ حُذَيْفَةُ وَأَبُو مَسْعُودٍ، فَقَالَ حُذَيْفَةُ: «لَأَنَا بِمَا مَعَ الدَّجَّالِ أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ، إِنَّ مَعَهُ نَهْرًا مِنْ مَاءٍ وَنَهْرًا مِنْ نَارٍ، فَأَمَّا الَّذِي تَرَوْنَ أَنَّهُ نَارٌ، مَاءٌ، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي تَرَوْنَ أَنَّهُ مَاءٌ، نَارٌ فَمَنْ أَدْرَكَ ذَلِكَ مِنْكُمْ فَأَرَادَ الْمَاءَ فَلْيَشْرَبْ مِنَ الَّذِي يَرَاهُ أَنَّهُ نَارٌ، فَإِنَّهُ يَجِدُهُ مَاءً».

قَالَ [أَبُو] مَسْعُودٍ: هَكَذَا سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ.

[7371] 108 - (...) It was narrated that Rib'î bin Ḥirâsh said: "Ḥudhaifah and Abû Mas'ûd met, and Ḥudhaifah said: 'I am more knowledgeable about what the *Dajjâl* will have with him. He will have a river of water and a river of fire, but that which you think is fire is water, and that which you think is water is fire. Whoever among you sees that and wants the water, let him drink from that which he thinks is fire, for he will find it to be water.'"

Abû Mas'ûd said: "This is what I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say."

[٧٣٧٢] ١٠٩-(٢٩٣٦) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَىٰ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ عَنِ الدَّجَّالِ

[7372] 109 - (2936) It was narrated that Abû Salamah said: I heard Abû Hurairah say: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Shall I not tell you about the *Dajjâl*, something which no Prophet told his people? He is one eyed, and he will bring with

him something like Paradise and the Fire, but the one which he says is Paradise will be the Fire. I warn you of him as (Prophet) Nûḥ warned his people of him."

[7373] 110 - (2937) It was narrated that An-Nawwâs bin Sam'ân said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned the *Dajjâl* one morning, sometimes describing him as insignificant and sometimes describing him as significant, until we thought that he was in the cluster of date palms. When we went to him in the evening, he could see that in our faces and he said: 'What is the matter with you?' We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, you mentioned the *Dajjâl* this morning, sometimes describing him as insignificant, and sometimes describing him as significant, until we thought that he was in the cluster of date palms.' He said: 'It is something other than the *Dajjâl* that I fear most for you. If he emerges while I am among you, I will deal with him on your behalf, and if he emerges when I am not among you, then each man must deal with him on his own behalf. Allâh will take care of every Muslim on my behalf.

"'He is a young man with curly hair, and his eye is blind. He most resembles 'Abdul-'Uzza bin Qaṭan. Whoever among you sees him, let him recite the opening

حَدِيثًا مَا حَدَّثَهُ نَبِيٌّ قَوْمَهُ؟ إِنَّهُ أَعْوَرُ، وَإِنَّهُ يَجِيءُ مَعَهُ مِثْلُ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، فَالَّتِي يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا الْجَنَّةُ، هِيَ النَّارُ، وَإِنِّي أَنْذَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ كَمَا أَنْذَرَ بِهِ نُوحٌ قَوْمَهُ».

[٧٣٧٣] ١١٠ -(٢٩٣٧) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ بْنِ جَابِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ جَابِرٍ الطَّائِيُّ قَاضِي حِمْصَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نُفَيْرٍ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّوَّاسَ بْنَ سَمْعَانَ الْكِلَابِيَّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ الرَّازِيُّ- وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ-: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ بْنِ جَابِرٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ جَابِرٍ الطَّائِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ بْنِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نُفَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نُفَيْرٍ، عَنِ النَّوَّاسِ بْنِ سَمْعَانَ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الدَّجَّالَ ذَاتَ غَدَاةٍ، فَخَفَّضَ فِيهِ وَرَفَّعَ، حَتَّىٰ ظَنَنَّاهُ فِي طَائِفَةِ النَّخْلِ، فَلَمَّا رُحْنَا إِلَيْهِ عَرَفَ ذٰلِكَ فِينَا، فَقَالَ: «مَا شَأْنُكُمْ؟» قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! ذَكَرْتَ الدَّجَّالَ غَدَاةً فَخَفَّضْتَ فِيهِ وَرَفَّعْتَ، حَتَّىٰ ظَنَنَّاهُ فِي طَائِفَةِ النَّخْلِ، فَقَالَ: «غَيْرُ الدَّجَّالِ أَخْوَفُنِي عَلَيْكُمْ، إِنْ يَخْرُجْ، وَأَنَا

Verses of *Sûrat Al-Kahf* over him. He will emerge in a place between Ash-Shâm and Al-'Irâq, and will spread mischief right and left. O slaves of Allâh, be steadfast.'

"We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how long will he stay on earth?' He said: 'Forty days; a day like a year, a day like a month, a day like a week, and the rest of the days like your days.' We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, on that day which is like a year, will the *Ṣalât* (prayers) of one day be sufficient for us?' He said: 'No. Calculate the time (for prayer).' We said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, how quickly will he travel through the land?' He said: 'Like a cloud driven by the wind. He will come to a people and call them, and they will believe in him, and respond to his call. Then he will command the sky, and it will rain, and he will command the earth, and it will bring forth produce. Their herds will come back to them in the evening with their humps as high as they ever were, and their udders full, and their flanks stretched.

"'Then he will come to another people and call them, and they will reject what he says, so he will leave them, and they will be afflicted with drought, with none of their wealth in their hands. He will pass by ruins and say: "Bring forth your treasure," and its treasure will follow him like a

فِيكُمْ، فَأَنَا حَجِيجُهُ دُونَكُمْ، وَإِنْ يَخْرُجْ، وَلَسْتُ فِيكُمْ، فَامْرُؤٌ حَجِيجُ نَفْسِهِ، وَاللهُ! خَلِيفَتِي عَلَىٰ كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ، إِنَّهُ شَابٌّ قَطَطٌ، عَيْنُهُ طَافِئَةٌ، كَأَنِّي أُشَبِّهُهُ بِعَبْدِ الْعُزَّى بْنِ قطَنٍ، فَمَنْ أَدْرَكَهُ مِنْكُمْ فَلْيَقْرَأْ عَلَيْهِ فَوَاتِحَ سُورَةِ الْكَهْفِ، إِنَّهُ خَارِجٌ خَلَّةً بَيْنَ الشَّأْمِ وَالْعِرَاقِ، فَعَاثٍ يَمِينًا وَعَاثٍ شِمَالًا، يَا عِبَادَ اللهِ! فَاثْبُتُوا». قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَمَا لَبْثُهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ؟ قَالَ: «أَرْبَعُونَ يَوْمًا، يَوْمٌ كَسَنَةٍ، وَيَوْمٌ كَشَهْرٍ، وَيَوْمٌ كَجُمُعَةٍ، وَسَائِرُ أَيَّامِهِ كَأَيَّامِكُمْ» قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَذَلِكَ الْيَوْمُ الَّذِي كَسَنَةٍ، أَتَكْفِينَا فِيهِ صَلَاةُ يَوْمٍ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، اقْدُرُوا لَهُ قَدْرَهُ» قُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! وَمَا إِسْرَاعُهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ؟ قَالَ: «كَالْغَيْثِ اسْتَدْبَرَتْهُ الرِّيحُ، فَيَأْتِي عَلَىٰ الْقَوْمِ فَيَدْعُوهُمْ، فَيُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ وَيَسْتَجِيبُونَ لَهُ، فَيَأْمُرُ السَّمَاءَ فَتُمْطِرُ، وَالْأَرْضَ فَتُنْبِتُ، فَتَرُوحُ عَلَيْهِمْ سَارِحَتُهُمْ، أَطْوَلَ مَا كَانَتْ ذُرًى، وَأَسْبَغَهُ ضُرُوعًا، وَأَمَدَّهُ خَوَاصِرَ، ثُمَّ يَأْتِي الْقَوْمَ، فَيَدْعُوهُمْ فَيَرُدُّونَ عَلَيْهِ قَوْلَهُ، فَيَنْصَرِفُ عَنْهُمْ، فَيُصْبِحُونَ مُمْحِلِينَ، لَيْسَ بِأَيْدِيهِمْ شَيْءٌ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ، وَيَمُرُّ بِالْخَرِبَةِ فَيَقُولُ

لَهَا: أَخْرِجِي كُنُوزَكِ، فَتَتْبَعُهُ كُنُوزُهَا كَيَعَاسِيبِ النَّحْلِ، ثُمَّ يَدْعُو رَجُلًا مُمْتَلِئًا شَبَابًا، فَيَضْرِبُهُ بِالسَّيْفِ فَيَقْطَعُهُ جَزْلَتَيْنِ رَمْيَةَ الْغَرَضِ، ثُمَّ يَدْعُوهُ فَيُقْبِلُ وَيَتَهَلَّلُ وَجْهُهُ، وَيَضْحَكُ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ بَعَثَ اللهُ الْمَسِيحَ ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - فَيَنْزِلُ عِنْدَ الْمَنَارَةِ الْبَيْضَاءِ شَرْقِيَّ دِمَشْقَ، بَيْنَ مَهْرُوذَتَيْنِ، وَاضِعًا كَفَّيْهِ عَلَىٰ أَجْنِحَةِ مَلَكَيْنِ، إِذَا طَأْطَأَ رَأْسَهُ قَطَرَ، وَإِذَا رَفَعَهُ تَحَدَّرَ مِنْهُ جُمَانٌ كَاللُّؤْلُؤِ، فَلَا يَحِلُّ لِكَافِرٍ يَجِدُ رِيحَ نَفَسِهِ إِلَّا مَاتَ، وَنَفَسُهُ يَنْتَهِي حَيْثُ يَنْتَهِي طَرْفُهُ، فَيَطْلُبُهُ حَتَّىٰ يُدْرِكَهُ بِبَابِ لُدٍّ، فَيَقْتُلُهُ، ثُمَّ يَأْتِي عِيسَىٰ [ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ] قَوْمٌ قَدْ عَصَمَهُمُ اللهُ مِنْهُ، فَيَمْسَحُ عَنْ وُجُوهِهِمْ وَيُحَدِّثُهُمْ بِدَرَجَاتِهِمْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ أَوْحَى اللهُ إِلَىٰ عِيسَىٰ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ -: إِنِّي قَدْ أَخْرَجْتُ عِبَادًا لِي، لَا يَدَانِ لِأَحَدٍ بِقِتَالِهِمْ، فَحَرِّزْ عِبَادِي إِلَى الطُّورِ، وَيَبْعَثُ اللهُ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ، وَهُمْ مِنْ كُلِّ حَدَبٍ يَنْسِلُونَ، فَيَمُرُّ أَوَائِلُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بُحَيْرَةِ طَبَرِيَّةَ، فَيَشْرَبُونَ مَا فِيهَا، وَيَمُرُّ آخِرُهُمْ فَيَقُولُونَ: لَقَدْ كَانَ

swarm of bees. Then he will call a man brimming with youth and strike him with a sword, cutting him in two. He will place the pieces as far apart as a target is from an archer, then he will call him, and he will come with his face gleaming and laughing.

"'Then while he is like that, Allâh will send Al-Masîḥ the son of Mariam, peace be upon him' who will descend to the white minaret in the east of Damascus, wearing two *Mahrudh* garments,[1] placing his hands on the wings of two angels. When he lowers his head it (water) will drip, and when he raises it, it will scatter drops like pearls. Every disbeliever whom his breath reaches will die, and his breath will reach as far as he can see.

"'He will pursue him (the *Dajjâl*) until he catches him at the gate of Ludd (Lod), and kills him. Then some people whom Allâh has protected will come to 'Eîsâ bin Mariam, and he will wipe their faces and inform them of their ranks in Paradise. While they are like that, Allâh will reveal to 'Eîsâ, peace be upon him: "I have brought forth some slaves of Mine against whom no one will be able to fight; take My slaves to safety in Aṭ-Ṭûr."

"'And Allâh will send Ya'jûj and Ma'jûj, who will swarm down from every slope. The first of them will pass by the Lake of

[1] Garments dyed with *Wars* and then with Saffron after that.

Tiberias and will drink what is in it, and the last of them will pass it and say: "There was once water here." Then 'Eîsâ the Prophet of Allâh and his companions will be besieged, until the head of the bull of one of them will seem better than one hundred Dînâr to one of you today. The Prophet of Allâh, 'Eîsâ and his companions will beseech [Allâh], and Allâh will send worms in their necks, and in the morning, they will all perish as one. Then the Prophet of Allâh 'Eîsâ ﷺ and his companions will come down to the earth, and they will not find a spot the size of a handspan on earth that is not filled with their putrefaction and stench. The Prophet of Allâh, 'Eîsâ ﷺ, and his companions will beseech Allâh, and Allâh will send birds like the necks of Bactrian camels, which will carry them and throw them wherever Allâh wills. Then Allâh will send rain which will not be kept out by any house of clay or hair; it will wash the earth and leave it like a mirror. Then it will be said to the earth: "Bring forth your fruits and restore your blessing." On that day a group of people will eat from a pomegranate and shelter beneath its skin. Milk will be blessed until a milch camel will be sufficient for a crowd of people, and a milch cow will be sufficient for a tribe of people, and a milch sheep will be sufficient for a family of people.

بِهَٰذِهِ، مَرَّةً، مَاءٌ، وَيُحْصَرُ نَبِيُّ اللهِ عِيسَىٰ وَأَصْحَابُهُ، حَتَّىٰ يَكُونَ رَأْسُ الثَّوْرِ لِأَحَدِهِمْ خَيْرًا مِنْ مِائَةِ دِينَارٍ لِأَحَدِكُمُ الْيَوْمَ، فَيَرْغَبُ نَبِيُّ اللهِ عِيسَىٰ وَأَصْحَابُهُ، فَيُرْسِلُ [اللهُ] عَلَيْهِمُ النَّغَفَ فِي رِقَابِهِمْ، فَيُصْبِحُونَ فَرْسَىٰ كَمَوْتِ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ، ثُمَّ يَهْبِطُ نَبِيُّ اللهِ عِيسَىٰ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ، فَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَوْضِعَ شِبْرٍ إِلَّا مَلَأَهُ زَهَمُهُمْ وَنَتْنُهُمْ، فَيَرْغَبُ نَبِيُّ اللهِ عِيسَىٰ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ - وَأَصْحَابُهُ إِلَى اللهِ، فَيُرْسِلُ اللهُ طَيْرًا كَأَعْنَاقِ الْبُخْتِ، فَتَحْمِلُهُمْ فَتَطْرَحُهُمْ حَيْثُ شَاءَ اللهُ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُ اللهُ مَطَرًا لَا يَكُنُّ مِنْهُ بَيْتُ مَدَرٍ وَلَا وَبَرٍ، فَيَغْسِلُ الْأَرْضَ حَتَّىٰ يَتْرُكَهَا كَالزَّلَفَةِ، ثُمَّ يُقَالُ لِلْأَرْضِ: أَنْبِتِي ثَمَرَتَكِ، وَرُدِّي بَرَكَتَكِ، فَيَوْمَئِذٍ تَأْكُلُ الْعِصَابَةُ مِنَ الرُّمَّانَةِ، وَيَسْتَظِلُّونَ بِقِحْفِهَا، وَيُبَارَكُ فِي الرِّسْلِ، حَتَّىٰ أَنَّ اللِّقْحَةَ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ لَتَكْفِي الْفِئَامَ مِنَ النَّاسِ، وَاللِّقْحَةَ مِنَ الْبَقَرِ لَتَكْفِي الْقَبِيلَةَ مِنَ النَّاسِ، وَاللِّقْحَةَ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ لَتَكْفِي الْفَخِذَ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ بَعَثَ اللهُ رِيحًا طَيِّبَةً، فَتَأْخُذُهُمْ تَحْتَ آبَاطِهِمْ، فَتَقْبِضُ رُوحَ كُلِّ مُؤْمِنٍ

Then while they are like that, Allâh will send a pleasant wind which will seize them beneath their armpits, taking the soul of every believer and every Muslim. The most evil of people will be left, and they will fornicate like donkeys, and upon them the Hour will come.'"

وَكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ، وَيَبْقَىٰ شِرَارُ النَّاسِ، يَتَهَارَجُونَ فِيهَا تَهَارُجَ الْحُمُرِ، فَعَلَيْهِمْ تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ».

[7374] 111 - (...) It was narrated by 'Alî bin Ḥujr As-Sa'dî, a *Ḥadîth* similar to the narration of 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Yazîd bin Jâbir (no. 7373), with this chain of narrators. And after saying: "There was once water here" he added: "Then they will march until they come to the mountain of Khamar, which is the mountain of Bait Al-Maqdis, and they will say: 'We have killed those who are on earth; now let us kill those who are in heaven.' They will shoot their arrows into the sky, and Allâh will send their arrows back to them smeared with blood."

In the report of Ibn Ḥujr it says: "I have sent down some slaves of Mine, against whom no one will dare to fight."

[٧٣٧٤] ١١١-(...) حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ جَابِرٍ وَالْوَلِيدُ ابْنُ مُسْلِمٍ - قَالَ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ: دَخَلَ حَدِيثُ أَحَدِهِمَا فِي حَدِيثِ الْآخَرِ - عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ جَابِرٍ، بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ مَا ذَكَرْنَا - وَزَادَ بَعْدَ قَوْلِهِ: «لَقَدْ كَانَ بِهَٰذِهِ، مَرَّةً، مَاءٌ - ثُمَّ يَسِيرُونَ حَتَّىٰ يَنْتَهُوا إِلَىٰ جَبَلِ الْخَمَرِ، وَ هُوَ جَبَلُ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ، فَيَقُولُونَ: لَقَدْ قَتَلْنَا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ، هَلُمَّ فَلْنَقْتُلْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ، فَيَرْمُونَ بِنُشَّابِهِمْ إِلَىٰ السَّمَاءِ، فَيَرُدُّ اللهُ عَلَيْهِمْ نُشَّابَهُمْ مَخْضُوبَةً دَمًا».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ حُجْرٍ: «فَإِنِّي قَدْ أَنْزَلْتُ عِبَادًا لِي، لَا يَدَيْ لِأَحَدٍ بِقِتَالِهِمْ».

Chapter 21. Description Of *Ad-Dajjâl*; Al-Madînah Is Forbidden To Him; He Will Kill A Believer And Bring Him Back To Life

(المعجم ٢١) - (بَابٌ: فِي صفة الدجال، وتحريم المدينة عليه، وقتله المؤمن وإحيائه) (التحفة ٢١)

[7375] 112 - (2938) Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "One day the

[٧٣٧٥] ١١٢-(٢٩٣٨) حَدَّثَنِي

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke to us at length about the *Dajjâl*. Among what he told us he said: 'He will come, but it will be forbidden to him to enter the mountain passes of Al-Madînah. So he will go to the barren tracts near Al-Madînah, and on that day, a man will go out to him who is the best of mankind, or one of the best of mankind, and he will say to him: "I bear witness that you are the *Dajjâl* of whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke." The *Dajjâl* will say: "If I kill this man and bring him back to life, do you think that you will have any doubts about the matter?" They will say: "No." So he will kill him then bring him back to life, and when he is brought back to life, he will say: "By Allâh, I was never more certain of you than I am now."' He said: 'The *Dajjâl* will want to kill him but he will not be able to do so.'"

عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَالْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: وَأَلْفَاظُهُمْ مُتَقَارِبَةٌ، وَالسِّيَاقُ لِعَبْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ [وَ]هُوَ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا حَدِيثًا طَوِيلًا عَنِ الدَّجَّالِ، فَكَانَ فِيمَا حَدَّثَنَا قَالَ: «يَأْتِي، وَهُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ نِقَابَ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَيَنْتَهِي إِلَىٰ بَعْضِ السِّبَاخِ الَّتِي تَلِي الْمَدِينَةَ، فَيَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ يَوْمَئِذٍ رَجُلٌ هُوَ خَيْرُ النَّاسِ، أَوْ مِنْ خَيْرِ النَّاسِ، فَيَقُولُ لَهُ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ الدَّجَّالُ الَّذِي حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَدِيثَهُ فَيَقُولُ الدَّجَّالُ: أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ قَتَلْتُ هَٰذَا ثُمَّ أَحْيَيْتُهُ، أَتَشُكُّونَ فِي الْأَمْرِ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: لَا، قَالَ: فَيَقْتُلُهُ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيهِ، فَيَقُولُ حِينَ يُحْيِيهِ: وَاللهِ! مَا كُنْتُ فِيكَ قَطُّ أَشَدَّ بَصِيرَةً مِنِّي الْآنَ، قَالَ: فَيُرِيدُ الدَّجَّالُ أَنْ يَقْتُلَهُ فَلَا يُسَلَّطُ عَلَيْهِ».

[7376] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7375) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٧٦] (...) وحَدَّثني عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ فِي هَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7377] 113 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The *Dajjâl* will emerge, and a man from among the believers will go towards him, and he will be met by armed men – the armed men of the *Dajjâl*. They will say to him: "Where are you going?" He will say: "I am going to this one who has emerged." They will say to him: "Don't you believe in our lord?" He will say: "There is nothing hidden about our Lord." They will say: "Kill him." They will say to one another: "Didn't your lord forbid you to kill anyone without his consent?" So they will take him to the *Dajjâl*, and when the believer sees him, he will say: "O people, this is the *Dajjâl* whom the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ mentioned." The *Dajjâl* will order that he be made to lie on his stomach, on the ground. He will say: "Take him and strike him on the head," and he will be beaten severely on his back and stomach. Then he will say: "Don't you believe in me?" He will say: "You are the false Messiah." Then it will be ordered that he be cut in two with a saw, from the middle of his head to between his legs. Then the *Dajjâl* will walk between the two pieces and will say to him: "Get up," and he will stand up straight. Then he will say to him: "Do you

[٧٣٧٧] ١١٣-(...) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قُهْزَاذَ، مِنْ أَهْلِ مَرْوَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْوَدَّاكِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَخْرُجُ الدَّجَّالُ فَيَتَوَجَّهُ قِبَلَهُ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَتَلْقَاهُ الْمَسَالِحُ، مَسَالِحُ الدَّجَّالِ، فَيَقُولُونَ لَهُ: أَيْنَ تَعْمِدُ؟ فَيَقُولُ: أَعْمِدُ إِلَىٰ هَٰذَا الَّذِي خَرَجَ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُونَ لَهُ: أَوَ مَا تُؤْمِنُ بِرَبِّنَا؟ فَيَقُولُ: مَا بِرَبِّنَا خَفَاءٌ، فَيَقُولُونَ: اقْتُلُوهُ، فَيَقُولُ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ: أَلَيْسَ قَدْ نَهَاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ أَنْ تَقْتُلُوا أَحَدًا دُونَهُ، قَالَ: فَيَنْطَلِقُونَ بِهِ إِلَىٰ الدَّجَّالِ، فَإِذَا رَآهُ الْمُؤْمِنُ قَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! هَٰذَا الدَّجَّالُ الَّذِي ذَكَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَيَأْمُرُ الدَّجَّالُ بِهِ فَيُشَبَّحُ، فَيَقُولُ: خُذُوهُ وَشُجُّوهُ، فَيُوسَعُ ظَهْرُهُ وَبَطْنُهُ ضَرْبًا - قَالَ -: فَيَقُولُ: أَمَا تُؤْمِنُ بِي؟ قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: أَنْتَ الْمَسِيحُ الْكَذَّابُ، قَالَ فَيُؤْمَرُ بِهِ فَيُؤْشَرُ بِالْمِئْشَارِ مِنْ مَفْرِقِهِ حَتَّىٰ يُفَرَّقَ بَيْنَ رِجْلَيْهِ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَمْشِي الدَّجَّالُ بَيْنَ الْقِطْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ لَهُ: قُمْ، فَيَسْتَوِي قَائِمًا، - قَالَ -: ثُمَّ يَقُولُ لَهُ:

believe in me?" He will say: "It has only made me more certain about you." Then he will say: "O people, he will not do it to anyone after me." Then the *Dajjâl* will take hold of him to slaughter him, but the area between his neck and collar bone will be turned into copper, and he will not be able to harm him. Then he will take hold of his hands and feet, and throw him, and the people will think that he threw him into the Fire, but he will be thrown into Paradise."

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "This will be the greatest of martyrs before the Lord of the Worlds."

أَتُؤْمِنُ بِي؟ فَيَقُولُ: مَا ازْدَدْتُ فِيكَ إِلَّا بَصِيرَةً، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! إِنَّهُ لَا يَفْعَلُ بَعْدِي بِأَحَدٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ، قَالَ: فَيَأْخُذُهُ الدَّجَّالُ لِيَذْبَحَهُ، فَيُجْعَلَ مَا بَيْنَ رَقَبَتِهِ إِلَىٰ تَرْقُوَتِهِ نُحَاسًا، فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا، قَالَ: فَيَأْخُذُ بِيَدَيْهِ وَرِجْلَيْهِ فَيَقْذِفُ بِهِ، فَيَحْسِبُ النَّاسُ أَنَّمَا قَذَفَهُ إِلَىٰ النَّارِ، وَإِنَّمَا أُلْقِيَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ».

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «هَٰذَا أَعْظَمُ النَّاسِ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ».

Chapter 22. *Ad-Dajjâl* Is Very Insignificant Before Allâh

(المعجم ٢٢) - (بَابٌ: فِي الدجال وهو أهون على الله عز وجل) (التحفة ٢٢)

[7378] 114 - (2939) It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah said: "No one asked the Prophet ﷺ about the *Dajjâl* more than I did. He (ﷺ) said: 'Why are you worried about him? He will not harm you.' I said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, they say that he will have food and rivers with him.' He said: 'He is too insignificant before Allâh for that.'"

[٧٣٧٨] ١١٤-(٢٩٣٩) حَدَّثَنَا شِهَابُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ الرُّؤَاسِيُّ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: مَا سَأَلَ أَحَدٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنِ الدَّجَّالِ أَكْثَرَ مِمَّا سَأَلْتُ. قَالَ: «وَمَا يُنْصِبُكَ مِنْهُ؟ إِنَّهُ لَا يَضُرُّكَ» قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! إِنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ: إِنَّ مَعَهُ الطَّعَامَ وَالْأَنْهَارَ، قَالَ: «هُوَ أَهْوَنُ عَلَىٰ اللهِ مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ».

[7379] 115 - (...) It was narrated that Al-Mughîrah bin Shu‘bah said: "No one asked the Prophet ﷺ about the *Dajjâl* more than I did. He (ﷺ) said: 'Why do you keep asking?" I said: 'They say that he will have mountains of bread and meat, and a river of water.' He said: 'He is too insignificant before Allâh for that.'"

[٧٣٧٩] **١١٥**-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** سُرَيْجُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ قَالَ: مَا سَأَلَ أَحَدٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عَنِ الدَّجَّالِ أَكْثَرَ مِمَّا سَأَلْتُهُ، قَالَ: «وَمَا سُؤَالُكَ؟» قَالَ: [قُلْتُ]: إِنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ: مَعَهُ جِبَالٌ مِنْ خُبْزٍ وَلَحْمٍ، وَنَهَرٌ [مِنْ] مَاءٍ، قَالَ: «هُوَ أَهْوَنُ عَلَى اللهِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ».

[7380] (...) A *Hadîth* like that of Ibrâhîm bin Humaid (no. 7378) was narrated from Ismâ‘îl with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٨٠] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هٰرُونَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ - وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ: فَقَالَ لِي: «أَيْ بُنَيَّ».

Chapter 23. The Emergence Of *Ad-Dajjâl* And His Stay On Earth, And The Descent Of 'Eîsâ Who Will Kill Him. The Death Of The People Of Goodness And Faith, And The Survival Of The Worst Of People, And Their Idol-Worship. The Trumpet Blast, And The Resurrection Of Those Who Are In Their Graves

(المعجم ٢٣) - (بَابٌ: في خروج الدجال ومكثه في الأرض، ونزول عيسى وقتله إياه، وذهاب أهل الخير والإيمان، وبقاء شرار الناس وعبادتهم الأوثان، والنفخ في الصور، وبعث من في القبور) (التحفة ٢٣)

[7381] 116 - (2940) Ya‘qûb bin ‘Âsim bin ‘Urwah bin Mas‘ûd Ath-Thaqafî said: "I heard

[٧٣٨١] **١١٦**-(٢٩٤٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا

'Abdullâh bin 'Amr, when a man came to him and said: 'What is this *Hadîth* that you are narrating? You say that the Hour will begin when such and such happens.' He said: '*Subhân Allâh* – or *Lâ ilâha illallâh*!' – or similar words. 'I have almost decided that I will never narrate anything to anyone. I only said that after a short time you will see a major event, the Ka'bah will be burned. And such and such will happen, and such and such will happen.' Then he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Dajjâl* will appear among my *Ummah*, and he will stay for forty." I do not know if it is forty days, or forty months, or forty years. "Then Allâh will send 'Eîsâ bin Mariam, who looks like 'Urwah bin Mas'ûd, and he will pursue him and kill him. Then the people will remain for seven years, with no enmity between any two people. Then Allâh will send a cool wind from the direction of Ash-Shâm, and there will be no one left on the face of the earth in whose heart there is a speck goodness or faith, but it will grab him. Even if one of you were to enter the heart of a mountain, it would enter upon him unit it grabs him."'

"He said: 'I heard it from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, who said: "There will be left the most evil of people, who will be as careless as birds, and be as cruel as wild

شُعْبَةُ عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَعْقُوبَ بْنَ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ الثَّقَفِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو، وَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ: مَا هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثُ الَّذِي تُحَدِّثُ بِهِ؟ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ تَقُومُ إِلَىٰ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ: سُبْحَانَ اللهِ!- أَوْ - لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ - أَوْ - كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهُمَا، لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ لَا أُحَدِّثَ أَحَدًا شَيْئًا أَبَدًا، إِنَّمَا قُلْتُ: إِنَّكُمْ سَتَرَوْنَ بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ أَمْرًا عَظِيمًا، يُحَرَّقُ الْبَيْتُ، وَيَكُونُ، وَيَكُونُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَخْرُجُ الدَّجَّالُ فِي أُمَّتِي فَيَمْكُثُ أَرْبَعِينَ لَا أَدْرِي: أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا، أَوْ أَرْبَعِينَ شَهْرًا، أَوْ أَرْبَعِينَ عَامًا، فَيَبْعَثُ اللهُ عِيسَى بْنَ مَرْيَمَ كَأَنَّهُ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، فَيَطْلُبُهُ فَيُهْلِكُهُ ثُمَّ يَمْكُثُ النَّاسُ سَبْعَ سِنِينَ، لَيْسَ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ عَدَاوَةٌ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُ اللهُ رِيحًا بَارِدَةً مِنْ قِبَلِ الشَّأْمِ، فَلَا يَبْقَىٰ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِ الْأَرْضِ أَحَدٌ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ مِنْ خَيْرٍ أَوْ إِيمَانٍ إِلَّا قَبَضَتْهُ، حَتَّىٰ لَوْ أَنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ دَخَلَ فِي كَبِدِ جَبَلٍ لَدَخَلَتْهُ عَلَيْهِ، حَتَّىٰ تَقْبِضَهُ». - قَالَ -: سَمِعْتُهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «فَيَبْقَىٰ شِرَارُ النَّاسِ فِي خِفَّةِ الطَّيْرِ وَأَحْلَامِ السِّبَاعِ،

لَا يَعْرِفُونَ مَعْرُوفًا وَلَا يُنْكِرُونَ مُنْكَرًا، فَيَتَمَثَّلُ لَهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ فَيَقُولُ: أَلَا تَسْتَجِيبُونَ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: فَمَا تَأْمُرُنَا؟ فَيَأْمُرُهُمْ بِعِبَادَةِ الْأَوْثَانِ، وَهُمْ فِي ذَلِكَ دَارٌّ رِزْقُهُمْ، حَسَنٌ عَيْشُهُمْ، ثُمَّ يُنْفَخُ فِي الصُّورِ، فَلَا يَسْمَعُهُ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا أَصْغَىٰ لِيتًا وَرَفَعَ لِيتًا، قَالَ: وَأَوَّلُ مَنْ يَسْمَعُهُ رَجُلٌ يَلُوطُ حَوْضَ إِبِلِهِ قَالَ: فَيَصْعَقُ، وَيَصْعَقُ النَّاسُ، ثُمَّ يُرْسِلُ اللهُ - أَوْ قَالَ: يُنْزِلُ اللهُ- مَطَرًا كَأَنَّهُ الطَّلُّ أَوِ الظِّلُّ - نُعْمَانُ الشَّاكُّ- فَتَنْبُتُ مِنْهُ أَجْسَادُ النَّاسِ، ثُمَّ يُنْفَخُ فِيهِ أُخْرَىٰ فَإِذَا هُمْ قِيَامٌ يَنْظُرُونَ، ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! هَلُمُّوا إِلَىٰ رَبِّكُمْ، وَقِفُوهُمْ إِنَّهُمْ مَسْئُولُونَ، [قَالَ]: ثُمَّ يُقَالُ: أَخْرِجُوا بَعْثَ النَّارِ، فَيُقَالُ: مِنْ كَمْ؟ فَيُقَالُ: مِنْ كُلِّ أَلْفٍ، تِسْعَمِائَةٍ وَتِسْعَةً وَتِسْعِينَ قَالَ: فَذَلِكَ يَوْمَ يَجْعَلُ الْوِلْدَانَ شِيبًا، وَذَلِكَ يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَنْ سَاقٍ».

animals. They will not acknowledge any good or denounce any evil. Then the Shaiṭân will appear to them and will say: 'Will you not listen to me?' They will say: 'What do you command us to do?' He will command them to worship idols, but despite that, they will have ample provision and a good life.

"Then the Trumpet will be blown, and no one will hear it but he will tilt his head to one side. The first one to hear it will be a man who is fixing the trough for his camels. He will swoon, and all the people will swoon. Then Allâh will send" – or send down – "rain like moisture or a shadow" – Nu'mân (a sub narrator) is the one who was not sure – "and the bodies of the people will grow from it.

"'Then it (the Trumpet) will be blown a second time, and they will be standing, and looking around. Then it will be said: 'O people, go to your Lord; stop them, for they must be asked.' Then it will be said: 'Send forth those who are destined for the Fire.' It will be said: 'How many?' It will be said: 'Out of every thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine.' That is the Day that will make the children grey-headed,[1] and that is the Day when the Shin shall be laid bare.'"[2]

[1] See *Al-Muzzammil* 73:17.

[2] See *Al-Qalam 68:42.*

[7382] 117 - (...) Ya'qûb bin 'Âṣim bin 'Urwah bin Mas'ûd said: I heard a man say to 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr: You say that the Hour will begin at such and such a time. He said: I almost decided never to narrate anything to you. All I said was that after a short while you will see a major event, which turned out to be the burning of the Ka'bah. Shu'bah (a sub narrator) said: "This, or something similar." 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The *Dajjâl* will emerge among my *Ummah*..." and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Mu'âdh (no. 7381), and he said in his *Hadîth*: "There will be no one left on the face of the earth in whose heart there is faith the weight of a speck, but it will cause him to die."

Muḥammad bin Ja'far said: "Shu'bah narrated it to me with this chain of narrators several times, and I read it out to him."

[7383] 118 - (2941) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: "I memorized a *Hadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that I have not forgotten yet. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'The first signs of the appearance (of the *Dajjâl*) will be the rising of the sun from its place of setting, and the emergence of the Beast to the people in the forenoon. Whichever of them appears first, the other will follow soon after."

[٧٣٨٢] ١١٧-(...) وحَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ سَالِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَعْقُوبَ بْنَ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِعَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو: إِنَّكَ تَقُولُ: إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ تَقُومُ إِلَىٰ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ لَا أُحَدِّثَكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ، إِنَّمَا قُلْتُ: إِنَّكُمْ تَرَوْنَ بَعْدَ قَلِيلٍ أَمْرًا عَظِيمًا، فَكَانَ حَرِيقَ الْبَيْتِ قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: هٰذَا أَوْ نَحْوَهُ. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَخْرُجُ الدَّجَّالُ فِي أُمَّتِي» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ مُعَاذٍ، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: «فَلَا يَبْقَىٰ أَحَدٌ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ ذَرَّةٍ مِنْ إِيمَانٍ إِلَّا قَبَضَتْهُ».

قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي شُعْبَةُ بِهٰذَا الْحَدِيثِ مَرَّاتٍ، وَعَرَضْتُهُ عَلَيْهِ.

[٧٣٨٣] ١١٨-(٢٩٤١) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِاللهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: حَفِظْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَدِيثًا لَمْ أَنْسَهُ بَعْدُ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ أَوَّلَ الْآيَاتِ خُرُوجًا، طُلُوعُ الشَّمْسِ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، وَخُرُوجُ الدَّابَّةِ عَلَىٰ النَّاسِ ضُحًى،

وَأَيُّهُمَا مَا كَانَتْ قَبْلَ صَاحِبَتِهَا، فَالأُخْرَىٰ عَلَىٰ إِثْرِهَا قَرِيبٌ».

[٧٣٨٤] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَيَّانَ عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ قَالَ: جَلَسَ إِلَىٰ مَرْوَانَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ بِالْمَدِينَةِ ثَلَاثَةُ نَفَرٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَسَمِعُوهُ وَهُوَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْآيَاتِ: أَنَّ أَوَّلَهَا خُرُوجًا الدَّجَّالُ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو: لَمْ يَقُلْ مَرْوَانُ شَيْئًا، قَدْ حَفِظْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَدِيثًا لَمْ أَنْسَهُ بَعْدُ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: فَذَكَرَ مِثْلَهُ.

[7384] (...) It was narrated that Abû Zur'ah said: "Three Muslim individuals sat before Marwân bin Al-Ḥakam in Al-Madînah, and they heard him say – concerning the signs – that the first of them would be the emergence of the *Dajjâl*. 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: 'Marwân did not say anything (of merit). I memorized a *Ḥadîth* from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that I have not forgotten yet. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say...'" and he mentioned a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7383).

[٧٣٨٥] (...) حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ قَالَ: تَذَاكَرُوا السَّاعَةَ عِنْدَ مَرْوَانَ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ ضُحًى.

[7385] (...) It was narrated that Abû Zur'ah said: "They discussed the Hour in the presence of Marwân, and 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say...'" a similar *Ḥadîth*, (as no. 7383) but he did not mention forenoon.

(المعجم ٢٤) - (بَابُ قِصَّةِ الجسّاسة)

(...)

Chapter 24. The Story Of Al-Jassâsah

[٧٣٨٦] ١١٩-(٢٩٤٢) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ وَحَجَّاجُ بْنُ الشَّاعِرِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِعَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ

[7386] 119 - (2942) 'Âmir bin Sharâḥîl Ash-Sha'bî, a man from Hamdân narrated that he asked Fâṭimah bint Qais, the sister of Aḍ-Ḍaḥ-ḥâk bin Qais, who was one of the earliest *Muhâjir* women: "Tell

me a *Ḥadîth* that you heard directly from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." She said: "If you wish, I will do that." He said to her: "Yes, tell me." She said: "I married Ibn Al-Mughîrah, who was one of the best young men of the Quraish at that time, but he fell as a martyr at the beginning of *Jihâd* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. When I became a widow, 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Awf proposed marriage to me, so did a group of the Companions of Muḥammad ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ proposed to me on behalf of his freed slave Usâmah bin Zaid.

"I had been told that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had said: 'Whoever loves me, let him love Usâmah.' So when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spoke to me, I said: 'My affairs are in your hand. Marry me to whomever you wish.' He said: 'Go to Umm Sharîk.' Umm Sharîk was a rich lady of the *Anṣâr* who spent a great deal in the cause of Allâh and entertained many guests. I said: 'I will do that.' He said: "Do not do that, for Umm Sharîk is a woman who has many guests, and I would not like your head cover to fall down or your calf to become uncovered by your garment, and the people to see something that you do not like them to see. Go instead to your cousin, 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Umm Maktûm.' He was a man from Banû Fihr, Fihr of Quraish,

الصَّمَدِ -: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ جَدِّي، عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ ذَكْوَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بُرَيْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ شَرَاحِيلَ الشَّعْبِيُّ: شَعْبُ هَمْدَانَ؛ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ قَيْسٍ، أُخْتَ الضَّحَّاكِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، وَكَانَتْ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرَاتِ الْأُوَلِ، فَقَالَ: حَدِّثِينِي حَدِيثًا سَمِعْتِيهِ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، لَا تُسْنِدِيهِ إِلَىٰ أَحَدٍ غَيْرِهِ، فَقَالَتْ: لَئِنْ شِئْتَ لَأَفْعَلَنَّ، فَقَالَ لَهَا: أَجَلْ حَدِّثِينِي، فَقَالَتْ: نَكَحْتُ ابْنَ الْمُغِيرَةِ، وَهُوَ مِنْ خِيَارِ شَبَابِ قُرَيْشٍ يَوْمَئِذٍ، فَأُصِيبَ فِي أَوَّلِ الْجِهَادِ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا تَأَيَّمْتُ خَطَبَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ، فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَخَطَبَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ مَوْلَاهُ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، وَكُنْتُ قَدْ حُدِّثْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَحَبَّنِي فَلْيُحِبَّ أُسَامَةَ» فَلَمَّا كَلَّمَنِي رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قُلْتُ: أَمْرِي بِيَدِكَ، فَأَنْكِحْنِي مَنْ شِئْتَ، فَقَالَ: «انْتَقِلِي إِلَىٰ أُمِّ شَرِيكٍ» وَأُمُّ شَرِيكٍ امْرَأَةٌ غَنِيَّةٌ، مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، عَظِيمَةُ النَّفَقَةِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، يَنْزِلُ عَلَيْهَا الضِّيفَانُ، فَقُلْتُ: سَأَفْعَلُ، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَفْعَلِي، إِنَّ أُمَّ شَرِيكٍ امْرَأَةٌ كَثِيرَةُ الضِّيفَانِ، فَإِنِّي أَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَسْقُطَ عَنْكِ

and he was from the same clan as mine. So I went to him.

"When my *'Iddah* ended, I heard the voice of the caller, the caller of the Messenger of Allâh (ﷺ), saying: *'Aṣ-ṣalâtu jâmi'ah* (prayer is being gathered for),' so I went out to the *Masjid* and I prayed with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. I was in the women's row that was closest to the people. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had finished his prayer, he sat on the *Minbar* and he was smiling. He said: 'Let each person stay in the place where he just prayed.' Then he said: 'Do you know why I called you together?' They said: 'Allâh and His Messenger know best.'

"He said: 'By Allah, I did not call you together for something good, or for some alarming news. I have called you together because Tamîm Ad-Dârî who was a Christian, and he came and swore allegiance, and he became a Muslim. He told me something which agrees with what I was telling you about *Al-Masîḥ Ad-Dajjâl*.

" 'He told me that he sailed in a ship with thirty men of (the tribe of) Lakhm and Judhâm and they were tossed by the waves of the sea for a month. Then they came to an island at sunset. They sat in a small rowing boat and landed on that island. They were met by a beast with a great deal of hair,

خِمَارُكِ، أَوْ يَنْكَشِفَ الثَّوْبُ عَنْ سَاقَيْكِ، فَيَرَى الْقَوْمُ مِنْكِ بَعْضَ مَا تَكْرَهِينَ، وَلَكِنِ انْتَقِلِي إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عَمِّكِ، عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو ابْنِ أُمِّ مَكْتُومٍ». وَهُوَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي فِهْرٍ، فِهْرِ قُرَيْشٍ، وَهُوَ مِنَ الْبَطْنِ الَّذِي هِيَ مِنْهُ، فَانْتَقَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ.

فَلَمَّا انْقَضَتْ عِدَّتِي سَمِعْتُ نِدَاءَ الْمُنَادِي، مُنَادِي رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يُنَادِي: الصَّلَاةَ جَامِعَةً، فَخَرَجْتُ إِلَىٰ الْمَسْجِدِ، فَصَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَكُنْتُ فِي صَفِّ النِّسَاءِ الَّذِي يَلِي ظُهُورَ الْقَوْمِ، فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ صَلَاتَهُ، جَلَسَ عَلَىٰ الْمِنْبَرِ وَهُوَ يَضْحَكُ، فَقَالَ: «لِيَلْزَمْ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ مُصَلَّاهُ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَتَدْرُونَ لِمَ جَمَعْتُكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ.

قَالَ: «إِنِّي، وَاللهِ! مَا جَمَعْتُكُمْ لِرَغْبَةٍ وَلَا لِرَهْبَةٍ، وَلَكِنْ جَمَعْتُكُمْ، لِأَنَّ تَمِيمًا الدَّارِيَّ، كَانَ رَجُلًا نَصْرَانِيًّا، فَجَاءَ فَبَايَعَ وَأَسْلَمَ، وَحَدَّثَنِي حَدِيثًا وَافَقَ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَنْ مَسِيحِ الدَّجَّالِ، حَدَّثَنِي أَنَّهُ رَكِبَ فِي سَفِينَةٍ بَحْرِيَّةٍ، مَعَ ثَلَاثِينَ رَجُلًا مِنْ لَخْمٍ وَجُذَامَ، فَلَعِبَ بِهِمُ الْمَوْجُ شَهْرًا فِي الْبَحْرِ، ثُمَّ أَرْفَؤُوا إِلَىٰ جَزِيرَةٍ فِي الْبَحْرِ حِينَ مَغْرِبِ الشَّمْسِ، فَجَلَسُوا فِي أَقْرُبِ

السَّفِينَةِ، فَدَخَلُوا الْجَزِيرَةَ، فَلَقِيَتْهُمْ دَابَّةٌ أَهْلَبُ كَثِيرُ الشَّعَرِ، لَا يَدْرُونَ مَا قُبُلُهُ مِنْ دُبُرِهِ، مِنْ كَثْرَةِ الشَّعَرِ، فَقَالُوا: وَيْلَكِ مَا أَنْتِ؟ قَالَتْ: أَنَا الْجَسَّاسَةُ، قَالُوا: وَمَا الْجَسَّاسَةُ؟ قَالَتْ: يَا أَيُّهَا الْقَوْمُ! انْطَلِقُوا إِلَىٰ هَٰذَا الرَّجُلِ فِي الدَّيْرِ، فَإِنَّهُ إِلَىٰ خَبَرِكُمْ بِالْأَشْوَاقِ، قَالَ: لَمَّا سَمَّتْ لَنَا رَجُلًا فَرِقْنَا مِنْهَا أَنْ تَكُونَ شَيْطَانَةً.

قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقْنَا سِرَاعًا، حَتَّىٰ دَخَلْنَا الدَّيْرَ، فَإِذَا فِيهِ أَعْظَمُ إِنْسَانٍ رَأَيْنَاهُ قَطُّ خَلْقًا، وَأَشَدُّهُ وِثَاقًا، مَجْمُوعَةٌ يَدَاهُ إِلَىٰ عُنُقِهِ، مَا بَيْنَ رُكْبَتَيْهِ إِلَىٰ كَعْبَيْهِ بِالْحَدِيدِ، قُلْنَا: وَيْلَكَ مَا أَنْتَ؟ قَالَ: قَدْ قَدَرْتُمْ عَلَىٰ خَبَرِي، فَأَخْبِرُونِي مَا أَنْتُمْ؟ قَالُوا: نَحْنُ أُنَاسٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ، رَكِبْنَا فِي سَفِينَةٍ بَحْرِيَّةٍ، فَصَادَفْنَا الْبَحْرَ حِينَ اغْتَلَمَ، فَلَعِبَ بِنَا الْمَوْجُ شَهْرًا، ثُمَّ أَرْفَأْنَا إِلَىٰ جَزِيرَتِكَ هَٰذِهِ، فَجَلَسْنَا فِي أَقْرُبِهَا، فَدَخَلْنَا الْجَزِيرَةَ، فَلَقِيَتْنَا دَابَّةٌ أَهْلَبُ كَثِيرُ الشَّعَرِ، لَا نَدْرِي مَا قُبُلُهُ مِنْ دُبُرِهِ مِنْ كَثْرَةِ الشَّعَرِ، فَقُلْنَا: وَيْلَكِ مَا أَنْتِ؟ فَقَالَتْ: أَنَا الْجَسَّاسَةُ، قُلْنَا: وَمَا الْجَسَّاسَةُ؟ قَالَتِ: اعْمِدُوا إِلَىٰ هَٰذَا الرَّجُلِ فِي الدَّيْرِ، فَإِنَّهُ إِلَىٰ خَبَرِكُمْ

and they could not distinguish his face from his back because he was so hairy. They said: "Woe to you, what are you?" It said: "I am Al-Jassâsah." They said: "What is Al-Jassâsah?" It said: "O people, go to this man in the monastery for he is keen to know about you." He said: When it named a man for us, we were afraid of it lest it be a devil. Then we set off, rushing, until we came to that monastery, where we found the largest man we had ever seen, bound strongly in chains with his hands tied to his neck, and his legs bound from the knees to the ankles with iron shackles. We said: "Woe to you, who are you?" He said: "You will soon find out about me; tell me who you are." They said: "We are people from Arabia who embarked on a ship, but the sea became wild, and the waves tossed us about for one month, then they brought us to this island of yours. We took to the rowing boats and landed on this island. We were met by a beast with a great deal of hair, and we could not tell his front from his back, because he was so hairy. We said: 'Woe to you, what are you?' It said: 'I am Al-Jassâsah.' We said: 'What is Al-Jassâsah?' It said: 'Go to this man in the monastery for he is keen to know about you.' So we came rushing to you and we fled from it

because we could not be sure that it was not a devil.'"

"'He (that chained person) said: Tell me about the date-palm trees of Baisân. We said: What do you want to know about them? He said: I am asking you whether these trees bear fruit. We said: Yes. He said: Soon they will not bear fruit. He said: Tell me about the lake of Ṭabariyyah (Tiberias). We said: What do you want to know about it? He said: Is there water in it? They said: There is a great deal of water in it. He said: Soon it will dry up. Then he said: Tell me about the spring of Zughar. They said: What do you want to know about it? He said: Is there water in the spring, and do the people grow crops with the water of the spring? We said to him: Yes, there is plenty of water in it, and the people grow crops with its water. He said: Tell me about the Prophet of the unlettered; what has he done? We said: He has left Makkah and has settled in Yat͟hrib (Al-Madînah). He said: Do the Arabs fight against him? We said: Yes. He said: How did he deal with them? We told him that he had prevailed over the 'Arabs in his vicinity, and they had shown obedience to him. He said to us: Has it really happened? We said: Yes.

'"He said: If it is so, that is better for them, that they show

بِالْأَشْوَاقِ، فَأَقْبَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ سِرَاعًا، وَفَزِعْنَا مِنْهَا، وَلَمْ نَأْمَنْ أَنْ تَكُونَ شَيْطَانَةً.

فَقَالَ: أَخْبِرُونِي عَنْ نَخْلِ بَيْسَانَ، قُلْنَا: عَنْ أَيِّ شَأْنِهَا تَسْتَخْبِرُ؟ قَالَ: أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنْ نَخْلِهَا، هَلْ يُثْمِرُ؟ قُلْنَا لَهُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: أَمَا إِنَّهَا يُوشِكُ أَنْ لَا تُثْمِرَ، قَالَ: أَخْبِرُونِي عَنْ بُحَيْرَةِ طَبَرِيَّةَ، قُلْنَا: عَنْ أَيِّ شَأْنِهَا تَسْتَخْبِرُ؟ قَالَ: هَلْ فِيهَا مَاءٌ؟ قَالُوا: هِيَ كَثِيرَةُ الْمَاءِ، قَالَ: أَمَا إِنَّ مَاءَهَا يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ،- قَالَ: أَخْبِرُونِي عَنْ عَيْنِ زُغَرَ، قَالُوا: عَنْ أَيِّ شَأْنِهَا تَسْتَخْبِرُ؟ قَالَ: هَلْ فِي الْعَيْنِ مَاءٌ؟ وَهَلْ يَزْرَعُ أَهْلُهَا بِمَاءِ الْعَيْنِ؟ قُلْنَا لَهُ: نَعَمْ، هِيَ كَثِيرَةُ الْمَاءِ، وَأَهْلُهَا يَزْرَعُونَ مِنْ مَائِهَا. قَالَ: أَخْبِرُونِي عَنْ نَبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّينَ مَا فَعَلَ؟ قَالُوا: قَدْ خَرَجَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ وَنَزَلَ يَثْرِبَ،- قَالَ: أَقَاتَلَهُ الْعَرَبُ؟ قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: كَيْفَ صَنَعَ بِهِمْ؟ فَأَخْبَرْنَاهُ أَنَّهُ قَدْ ظَهَرَ عَلَىٰ مَنْ يَلِيهِ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ وَأَطَاعُوهُ - قَالَ - قَالَ لَهُمْ: قَدْ كَانَ ذَاكَ؟ قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ.

قَالَ: أَمَا إِنَّ ذَاكَ خَيْرٌ لَهُمْ أَنْ يُطِيعُوهُ، وَإِنِّي مُخْبِرُكُمْ عَنِّي، إِنِّي أَنَا الْمَسِيحُ الدَّجَّالُ، وَإِنِّي أُوشِكُ أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ

obedience to him. Now I will tell you about myself. I am *Al-Masîḥ Ad-Dajjâl*, and soon I will be given permission to emerge. So I will come out and travel in the land, and will not spare any town but I will stay for forty nights, except Makkah and Ṭaibah (Al-Madînah). They are both forbidden to me; every time I try to enter one of them, I will be met by an angel with a sword in his hand, who will bar my way, and on every route there will be angels guarding it.'"

She said: "Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ struck the *Minbar* with his staff and said: 'This is Ṭaibah, this is Ṭaibah, this is Ṭaibah,' meaning Al-Madînah. 'Did I not tell you this before?' The people said: 'Yes.' (The Prophet ﷺ said:) 'I liked the story of Tamîm because it agrees with what I used to tell you about him, and about Makkah and Al-Madînah. But he is in the sea of Ash-Shâm or the Yemeni sea. No, rather he is in the east, he in the east, he is in the east,' and he pointed towards the east with his hand." She said: "I memorized this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ."

لِي فِي الْخُرُوجِ، فَأَخْرُجُ فَأَسِيرُ فِي الْأَرْضِ، فَلَا أَدَعُ قَرْيَةً إِلَّا هَبَطْتُهَا فِي أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً، غَيْرَ مَكَّةَ وَطَيْبَةَ، فَهُمَا مُحَرَّمَتَانِ عَلَيَّ كِلْتَاهُمَا، كُلَّمَا أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَدْخُلَ وَاحِدَةً، أَوْ وَاحِدًا مِنْهُمَا، اسْتَقْبَلَنِي مَلَكٌ بِيَدِهِ السَّيْفُ صَلْتًا، يَصُدُّنِي عَنْهَا، وَإِنَّ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ نَقْبٍ مِنْهَا مَلَائِكَةً يَحْرُسُونَهَا.

قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَطَعَنَ بِمِخْصَرَتِهِ فِي الْمِنْبَرِ: «هَٰذِهِ طَيْبَةُ، هَٰذِهِ طَيْبَةُ، هَٰذِهِ طَيْبَةُ» يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ «أَلَا هَلْ كُنْتُ حَدَّثْتُكُمْ ذَٰلِكَ؟» فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: نَعَمْ. «فَإِنَّهُ أَعْجَبَنِي حَدِيثُ تَمِيمٍ، أَنَّهُ وَافَقَ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَنْهُ، وَعَنِ الْمَدِينَةِ وَمَكَّةَ، أَلَا! إِنَّهُ فِي بَحْرِ الشَّامِ أَوْ بَحْرِ الْيَمَنِ، لَا بَلْ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ، مَا هُوَ. مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ، مَا هُوَ. مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ، مَا هُوَ». وَأَوْمَأَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَىٰ الْمَشْرِقِ، قَالَتْ: فَحَفِظْتُ هَٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7387] 120 - (...) Ash-Sha'bî said: "We entered upon Fâtimah bint Qais, and she offered us the kind of fresh dates that are called Ibn Ṭâb, and she gave us *Sawîq Sult* to drink. I asked her about

[٧٣٨٧] ١٢٠-(...) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ الْهُجَيْمِيُّ أَبُو عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَيَّارٌ أَبُو الْحَكَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا

الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَىٰ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ فَأَتْحَفَتْنَا بِرُطَبٍ يُقَالُ لَهُ رُطَبُ ابْنِ طَابٍ، وَسَقَتْنَا سَوِيقَ سُلْتٍ، فَسَأَلْتُهَا عَنِ الْمُطَلَّقَةِ ثَلَاثًا أَيْنَ تَعْتَدُّ؟ قَالَتْ: طَلَّقَنِي بَعْلِي ثَلَاثًا، فَأَذِنَ لِيَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ أَعْتَدَّ فِي أَهْلِي، قَالَتْ فَنُودِيَ فِي النَّاسِ: إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ جَامِعَةٌ قَالَتْ: فَانْطَلَقْتُ فِيمَنِ انْطَلَقَ مِنَ النَّاسِ، قَالَتْ: فَكُنْتُ فِي الصَّفِّ الْمُقَدَّمِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ، وَهُوَ يَلِي الْمُؤَخَّرَ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ، قَالَتْ: فَسَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَهُوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ يَخْطُبُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ بَنِي عَمٍّ لِتَمِيمٍ الدَّارِيِّ رَكِبُوا فِي الْبَحْرِ» - وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ وَزَادَ فِيهِ: قَالَتْ: فَكَأَنَّمَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَهْوَىٰ بِمِخْصَرَتِهِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ، وَقَالَ: «هَٰذِهِ طَيْبَةُ» يَعْنِي الْمَدِينَةَ.

the woman who has been thrice divorced – where should she observe her *'Iddah*? She said: 'My husband divorced me three times, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ gave me permission to observe my *'Iddah* among my family. Then the call was given to the people: "Prayer is being gathered for," so I went out with the people.' She said: 'I was in the front row of the women, the row that was nearest the back row of the men. I heard the Prophet ﷺ speaking from the *Minbar*. He said: "The cousins of Tamîm Ad-Dârî traveled by sea..." and he quoted the *Ḥadîth* (similar to no. 7387) and added: "It is as if I can see the Prophet ﷺ, pointing at the ground with his stick and saying: 'This is Ṭaibah,' meaning Al-Madînah."

[٧٣٨٨] ١٢١-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ النَّوْفَلِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ غَيْلَانَ ابْنَ جَرِيرٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ قَالَتْ: قَدِمَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ تَمِيمٌ الدَّارِيُّ فَأَخْبَرَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ رَكِبَ الْبَحْرَ، فَتَاهَتْ بِهِ

[7388] 121 - (...) It was narrated that Fâṭimah bint Qais said: "Tamîm Ad-Dârî came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he told the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ that he had traveled by sea, and the ship had lost its way, and landed at an island. He went out to it seeking water, and he met a person who was dragging his hair..." and he (the sub narrator) narrated the *Ḥadîth* (similar to no. 7387), and he said in it: "If permission is given to me to

emerge, I will cover the whole land, except Ṭaibah.' The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ brought him out to the people and told them, and he said: 'This is Ṭaibah, and that is the *Dajjâl*.'"

سَفِينَتُهُ، فَسَقَطَ إِلَىٰ جَزِيرَةٍ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهَا يَلْتَمِسُ الْمَاءَ، فَلَقِيَ إِنْسَانًا يَجُرُّ شَعَرَهُ، وَاقْتَصَّ الْحَدِيثَ، وَقَالَ فِيهِ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَا إِنَّهُ لَوْ قَدْ أُذِنَ لِي فِي الْخُرُوجِ، قَدْ وَطِئْتُ الْبِلَادَ كُلَّهَا، غَيْرَ طَيْبَةَ، فَأَخْرَجَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَى النَّاسِ فَحَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ: «هَٰذِهِ طَيْبَةُ، وَذَٰلِكَ الدَّجَّالُ».

[7389] 122 - (...) It was narrated from Fâṭimah bint Qais that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sat on the *Minbar* and said: "O people, Tamîm Ad-Dârî told me that some of his people were on the sea, in a ship of theirs, and it capsized. Some of them rode on one of the planks of the ship and came to an island in the sea..." and he quoted the *Ḥadîth* (similar to no. 7387).

[٧٣٨٩] ١٢٢-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ قَيْسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَعَدَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! حَدَّثَنِي تَمِيمٌ الدَّارِيُّ؛ أَنَّ أُنَاسًا مِنْ قَوْمِهِ كَانُوا فِي الْبَحْرِ، فِي سَفِينَةٍ لَهُمْ، فَانْكَسَرَتْ بِهِمْ، فَرَكِبَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ لَوْحٍ مِنْ أَلْوَاحِ السَّفِينَةِ، فَخَرَجُوا إِلَىٰ جَزِيرَةٍ فِي الْبَحْرِ» وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[7390] 123 - (2943) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'There is no part of the land that the *Dajjâl* will not enter, except Makkah and Al-Madînah; there is no route into them but there are angels in ranks, guarding them. He will halt in a wasteland, and Al-Madînah will be shaken with three earthquakes, and every disbeliever and hypocrite will go out to him from it."

[٧٣٩٠] ١٢٣-(٢٩٤٣) حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ ابْنُ حُجْرٍ [السَّعْدِيُّ]: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبْنُ عَمْرٍو يَعْنِي الْأَوْزَاعِيَّ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ مِنْ بَلَدٍ إِلَّا سَيَطَؤُهُ الدَّجَّالُ، إِلَّا مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةَ، وَلَيْسَ نَقْبٌ مِنْ أَنْقَابِهَا

[7391] (...) It was narrated from Anas that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said... and he mentioned a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7390) except that he said: "He will come to the wasteland of Al-Juruf and pitch his tent." And he said: "Every hypocrite, male and female, will go out to him."

Chapter 25. The Rest Of The *Ahadîth* About The *Dajjâl*

[7392] 124 - (2944) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Seventy thousand of the Jews of Isbahân will follow the *Dajjâl*, wearing *Tayâlisahs* (Persian shawls)."

[7393] 125 - (2945) Umm Sharîk narrated that she heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "The people will flee from the *Dajjâl* in the mountains." Umm Sharîk said: "O Messenger of Allâh, where will the Arabs be on that day?" He said: "They will be few in number."

إِلَّا عَلَيْهِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ صَافِّينَ تَحْرُسُهَا، فَيَنْزِلُ بِالسَّبَخَةِ، فَتَرْجُفُ الْمَدِينَةُ ثَلَاثَ رَجَفَاتٍ، يَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْهَا كُلُّ كَافِرٍ وَمُنَافِقٍ».

[٧٣٩١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَيَأْتِي سَبْخَةَ الْجُرُفِ فَيَضْرِبُ رِوَاقَهُ، وَقَالَ: فَيَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ كُلُّ مُنَافِقٍ وَمُنَافِقَةٍ.

(المعجم ٢٥) - (**بَابٌ: فِي بَقِيَّةٍ مِنْ أَحَادِيثِ الدَّجَّالِ**) (التحفة ٢٤)

[٧٣٩٢] **١٢٤-(٢٩٤٤) حَدَّثَنَا** مَنْصُورُ بْنُ أَبِي مُزَاحِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْزَةَ عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ، عَنْ إِسْحَٰقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَتْبَعُ الدَّجَّالَ، مِنْ يَهُودِ إِصْبَهَانَ، سَبْعُونَ أَلْفًا، عَلَيْهِمُ الطَّيَالِسَةُ».

[٧٣٩٣] **١٢٥-(٢٩٤٥) حَدَّثَنِي** هَٰرُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَتْنِي أُمُّ شَرِيكٍ؛ أَنَّهَا سَمِعَتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَيَفِرَّنَّ النَّاسُ مِنَ الدَّجَّالِ فِي

الْجِبَالِ». قَالَتْ أُمُّ شَرِيكٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَأَيْنَ الْعَرَبُ يَوْمَئِذٍ؟ قَالَ: «هُمْ قَلِيلٌ».

[٧٣٩٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[7394] (...) It was narrated from Ibn Juraij with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٩٥] **١٢٦-(٢٩٤٦) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَٰقَ الْحَضْرَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْمُخْتَارِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ رَهْطٍ، مِنْهُمْ أَبُو الدَّهْمَاءِ وَأَبُو قَتَادَةَ قَالُوا: كُنَّا نَمُرُّ عَلَىٰ هِشَامِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، نَأْتِي عِمْرَانَ بْنَ حُصَيْنٍ، فَقَالَ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ: إِنَّكُمْ لَتُجَاوِزُونِي إِلَىٰ رِجَالٍ، مَا كَانُوا بِأَحْضَرَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنِّي، وَلَا أَعْلَمَ بِحَدِيثِهِ مِنِّي، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا بَيْنَ خَلْقِ آدَمَ إِلَىٰ قِيَامِ السَّاعَةِ خَلْقٌ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الدَّجَّالِ».

[7395] 126 - (2946) It was narrated that a number of people, including Abû Ad-Dahmâ' and Abû Qatadâh, said: We used to pass by Hishâm bin 'Âmir on our way to 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain. He said one day: You pass by me to go to some men who did not spend more time in the presence of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ than I, and they do not have more knowledge of his *Ḥadîth* than I. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "Between the creation of Âdam and the onset of the Hour there is no creation that has more impact than the *Dajjâl*."

[٧٣٩٦] **١٢٧-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ الرَّقِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَمْرٍو عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ ثَلَاثَةِ رَهْطٍ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ، فِيهِمْ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ قَالُوا: كُنَّا نَمُرُّ عَلَىٰ هِشَامِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، إِلَىٰ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ مُخْتَارٍ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «أَمْرٌ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الدَّجَّالِ».

[7396] 127 - (...) It was narrated from Ḥumaid bin Hilâl, that three of his people, including Abû Qatâdah, said: "We used to pass by Hishâm bin 'Âmir on our way to 'Imrân bin Ḥuṣain..." a *Ḥadîth* like that of 'Abdul-'Azîz bin Mukhtâr (no. 7395), except that he said: "a matter of greater impact than the *Dajjâl*."

[7397] 128 - (2947) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Hasten to do good deeds before six things happen: The rising of the sun from its place of setting, the smoke, the *Dajjâl*, the Beast, the personal affair of one of you (i.e., death) and the general affair (i.e., the Day of Resurrection)."

[٧٣٩٧] ١٢٨-(٢٩٤٧) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ [بْنُ سَعِيدٍ] وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَادِرُوا بِالْأَعْمَالِ سِتًّا: طُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، أَوِ الدُّخَانَ، أَوِ الدَّجَّالَ، أَوِ الدَّابَّةَ، أَوْ خَاصَّةَ أَحَدِكُمْ، أَوْ أَمْرَ الْعَامَّةِ».

[7398] 129 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Hasten to do good deeds before six things happen: The *Dajjâl*, the smoke, the Beast of the earth, the rising of the sun from its place of setting, the general affair (i.e., the Day of Resurrection) or the personal affair of one of you (i.e., death)."

[٧٣٩٨] ١٢٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أُمَيَّةُ بْنُ بِسْطَامَ الْعَيْشِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ رِيَاحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَادِرُوا بِالْأَعْمَالِ سِتًّا: الدَّجَّالَ، وَالدُّخَانَ، وَدَابَّةَ الْأَرْضِ، وَطُلُوعَ الشَّمْسِ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، وَأَمْرَ الْعَامَّةِ، وَخُوَيْصَّةَ أَحَدِكُمْ».

[7399] (...) A similar report (as no. 7398) was narrated from Qatâdah with this chain of narrators.

[٧٣٩٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

Chapter 26. The Virtue Of Worship At Times Of Turmoil

(المعجم ٢٦) - (بَابُ فضل العبادة في الهرج) (التحفة ٢٥)

[7400] 130 - (2948) Ma'qil bin Yasâr narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Worship during *Al-Harj* (killing) is like emigrating (*Hijrah*) to me."

[٧٤٠٠] ١٣٠-(٢٩٤٨) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ مُعَلَّى ابْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَعْقِلِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ

سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنِ الْمُعَلَّى ابْنِ زِيَادٍ، رَدَّهُ إِلَىٰ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ، رَدَّهُ إِلَىٰ مَعْقِلِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، رَدَّهُ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْعِبَادَةُ فِي الْهَرْجِ، كَهِجْرَةٍ إِلَيَّ».

[7401] (...) Ḥammâd narrated a similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7400) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٤٠١] (. . .) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** أَبُو كَامِلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ.

Chapter 27. The Approach Of The Hour

(المعجم ٢٧) - (بَابُ قرب الساعة)

(التحفة ٢٦)

[7402] 131 - (2949) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will not come except upon the most evil of people."

[٧٤٠٢] **١٣١-(٢٩٤٩) حَدَّثَنَا** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَلِيِّ ابْنِ الْأَقْمَرِ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَحْوَصِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ إِلَّا عَلَىٰ شِرَارِ النَّاسِ».

[7403] 132 - (2950) Sahl said: "I heard the Prophet ﷺ pointing with his finger that is next to the thumb and his middle finger, saying: 'The Hour and I have been sent like this.'"

[٧٤٠٣] **١٣٢-(٢٩٥٠) حَدَّثَنَا** سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ وَعَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَهْلًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يُشِيرُ بِإِصْبَعِهِ الَّتِي تَلِي الْإِبْهَامَ وَالْوُسْطَىٰ، وَ هُوَ يَقُولُ: «بُعِثْتُ أَنَا وَالسَّاعَةُ هَـٰكَذَا».

[7404] 133 - (2951) Anas bin Mâlik said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour and I have been sent like these two.'"

[٧٤٠٤] ١٣٣-(٢٩٥١) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «بُعِثْتُ أَنَا وَالسَّاعَةُ كَهَاتَيْنِ».

قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: وَسَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يَقُولُ فِي قَصَصِهِ: كَفَضْلِ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَىٰ الْأُخْرَىٰ، فَلَا أَدْرِي أَذَكَرَهُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ، أَوْ قَالَهُ قَتَادَةُ.

[7405] 134 - (...) Shu'bah said: "I heard Qatâdah and Abû At-Tayyâh narrate that they heard Anas narrate, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour and I have been sent like this,'" and Shu'bah held his forefinger and middle finger up together.

[٧٤٠٥] ١٣٤-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ الْحَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ وَأَبَا التَّيَّاحِ يُحَدِّثَانِ؛ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا أَنَسًا يُحَدِّثُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بُعِثْتُ أَنَا وَالسَّاعَةُ هَكَذَا» وَقَرَنَ شُعْبَةُ بَيْنَ إِصْبَعَيْهِ، الْمُسَبِّحَةِ وَالْوُسْطَىٰ، يَحْكِيهِ.

[7406] (...) This was narrated from Anas from the Prophet ﷺ (a similar *Hadîth* as no. 7405).

[٧٤٠٦] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

[7407] (...) A similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7405) was narrated from Anas, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٤٠٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ حَمْزَةَ يَعْنِي الضَّبِّيَّ، وَأَبِي التَّيَّاحِ عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، مِثْلَ حَدِيثِهِمْ.

[7408] 135 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The Hour and I have been sent like these two,' and he held his forefinger and middle finger together."

[٧٤٠٨] **١٣٥-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ مَعْبَدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «بُعِثْتُ أَنَا وَالسَّاعَةُ كَهَاتَيْنِ». قَالَ: وَضَمَّ السَّبَّابَةَ وَالْوُسْطَىٰ.

[7409] 136 - (2952) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "When the Bedouin came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, they would ask him about the Hour: 'When will the Hour be?' He looked at the youngest of them and said: 'If this one lives, he will not grow very old before your Hour comes to you.'"

[٧٤٠٩] **١٣٦-(٢٩٥٢) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ الْأَعْرَابُ إِذَا قَدِمُوا عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ سَأَلُوهُ عَنِ السَّاعَةِ: مَتَى السَّاعَةُ؟ فَنَظَرَ إِلَىٰ أَحْدَثِ إِنْسَانٍ مِنْهُمْ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ يَعِشْ هَٰذَا، لَمْ يُدْرِكْهُ الْهَرَمُ، قَامَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ سَاعَتُكُمْ».

[7410] 137 - (2953) It was narrated from Anas that a man asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ: "When will the Hour begin?" And there was an *Anṣârî* boy there, who was called Muḥammad. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If this boy lives, perhaps he will not grow old before the Hour comes."

[٧٤١٠] **١٣٧-(٢٩٥٣) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ: مَتَىٰ تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ؟ وَعِنْدَهُ غُلَامٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، يُقَالُ لَهُ مُحَمَّدٌ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ يَعِشْ هَٰذَا الْغُلَامُ، فَعَسَىٰ أَنْ لَا يُدْرِكَهُ الْهَرَمُ، حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ».

[7411] 138 - (...) It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that a man asked the Prophet ﷺ: "When will the Hour come?" The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ remained silent for a while, then

[٧٤١١] **١٣٨-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** حَجَّاجُ ابْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْبَدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ الْعَنَزِيُّ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ

he looked at a boy who was in front of him, from (the tribe of) Azd Shanû'ah, and said: "If he lives, he will not grow old before the Hour comes."

Anas said: "That boy was of my age at that time."

[7412] 139 - (...) It was narrated that Anas said: "A young boy of Al-Mughîrah bin Shu'bah passed by, who was of my age. The Prophet ﷺ said: "If he lives long, he will not grow old before the Hour comes."

[7413] 140 - (2954) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The Hour will come when a man is milking his she-camel, and the vessel will not reach his mouth before it comes, and two men will be bargaining over a garment, and their transaction will not be completed before the Hour comes, and a man will be fixing his water tank, and he will hardly have set it right before the Hour comes."

Chapter 28. Between The Two Blasts (Of The Trumpet)

[7414] 141 - (2955) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:

النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: مَتَىٰ تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ؟ قَالَ: فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ هُنَيْهَةً، ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَىٰ غُلَامٍ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنْ أَزْدِ شَنُوءَةَ، فَقَالَ: «إِنْ عُمِّرَ هَـٰذَا، لَمْ يُدْرِكْهُ الْهَرَمُ حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ».

قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: ذَاكَ الْغُلَامُ مِنْ أَتْرَابِي يَوْمَئِذٍ.

[٧٤١٢] **١٣٩**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** هَـٰرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: مَرَّ غُلَامٌ لِلْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ، وَكَانَ مِنْ أَقْرَانِي، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنْ يُؤَخَّرْ هَـٰذَا، فَلَنْ يُدْرِكَهُ الْهَرَمُ، حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ».

[٧٤١٣] **١٤٠**-(٢٩٥٤) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَبْلُغُ بِهِ [النَّبِيَّ ﷺ] قَالَ: «تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ وَالرَّجُلُ يَحْلُبُ اللِّقْحَةَ، فَمَا يَصِلُ الْإِنَاءُ إِلَىٰ فِيهِ حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ، وَالرَّجُلَانِ يَتَبَايَعَانِ الثَّوْبَ، فَمَا يَتَبَايَعَانِهِ حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ، وَالرَّجُلُ يَلِطُ فِي حَوْضِهِ، فَمَا يَصْدُرُ حَتَّىٰ تَقُومَ».

(المعجم ٢٨) - **(بَابُ ما بين النفختين)** (التحفة ٢٧)

[٧٤١٤] **١٤١**-(٢٩٥٥) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو

'Between the two Trumpet blasts there will be forty.'" They said: "O Abû Hurairah, forty days?" He said: "I cannot say." They said: "Forty months?" He said: "I cannot say." They said: "Forty years?" He said: "I cannot say. 'Then Allâh will send down water from the sky, and they will grow as herbs grow.'"

He said: "There is no part of man that will not decay, except a single bone which is the tailbone. From it he will be recreated on the Day of Resurrection."

[7415] 142 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "All of the son of Âdam will be consumed by the earth, except the tailbone. From it he was created and from it he will be recreated."

[7416] 143 - (...) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ," and he mentioned a number of *Aḥadîth* including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'In man there is a bone which the earth will not consume, and from it he will be recreated on the Day of Resurrection.' They said: 'Which bone is it, O Messenger of Allâh?' He said: 'The tail bone.'"

مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَا بَيْنَ النَّفْخَتَيْنِ أَرْبَعُونَ» قَالُوا: يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ! أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا؟ قَالَ: أَبَيْتُ، قَالُوا: أَرْبَعِينَ شَهْرًا؟ قَالَ: أَبَيْتُ - قَالُوا: أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً؟ قَالَ: أَبَيْتُ. «ثُمَّ يُنْزِلُ [اللهُ] مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَيَنْبُتُونَ كَمَا يَنْبُتُ الْبَقْلُ».

قَالَ: «وَلَيْسَ مِنَ الْإِنْسَانِ شَيْءٌ إِلَّا يَبْلَى، إِلَّا عَظْمًا وَاحِدًا وَ هُوَ عَجْبُ الذَّنَبِ، وَمِنْهُ يُرَكَّبُ الْخَلْقُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ».

[٧٤١٥] ١٤٢-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُغِيرَةُ يَعْنِي الْحِزَامِيَّ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كُلُّ ابْنِ آدَمَ يَأْكُلُهُ التُّرَابُ إِلَّا عَجْبَ الذَّنَبِ، مِنْهُ خُلِقَ وَفِيهِ يُرَكَّبُ».

[٧٤١٦] ١٤٣-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ، مِنْهَا -: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ فِي الْإِنْسَانِ عَظْمًا لَا تَأْكُلُهُ الْأَرْضُ أَبَدًا، فِيهِ يُرَكَّبُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ» قَالُوا: أَيُّ عَظْمٍ هُوَ؟ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «عَجْبُ الذَّنَبِ».

53. The Book Of Asceticism (*Az-Zuhd*) And Heart-Softening Reports

٩ - (المعجم ٥٣) - كتاب الزهد [والرقائق] (التحفة ٤١)

Chapter... This World Is A Prison For The Believer And A Paradise For The Disbeliever

[7417] 1 - (2956) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'This world is a prison for the believer and a paradise for the disbeliever.'"

[7418] 2 - (2957) It was narrated from Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ passed through the marketplace, coming in from part of Al-'Âliyah, and the people were around him. He passed by a dead lamb with very small ears, and he took hold of its ear and said: "Who among you would like to have this for a Dirham?" They said: "We would not like to have it for anything; what would we do with it?" He said: "Would you like to own it?" They said: "By Allâh, even if it were alive, it has a defect because its ears are too small, so how about if it is dead?" He said: "By Allâh, this world is more insignificant to Allâh than this is to you."

(المعجم ...) - (باب: «الدنيا سجن للمؤمن وجنة للكافر») (التحفة ١)

[٧٤١٧] ١-(٢٩٥٦) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ يَعْنِي الدَّرَاوَرْدِيَّ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الدُّنْيَا سِجْنُ الْمُؤْمِنِ وَجَنَّةُ الْكَافِرِ».

[٧٤١٨] ٢-(٢٩٥٧) حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ مَرَّ بِالسُّوقِ، دَاخِلًا مِنْ بَعْضِ الْعَالِيَةِ، وَالنَّاسُ كَنَفَتَهُ، فَمَرَّ بِجَدْيٍ أَسَكَّ مَيِّتٍ، فَتَنَاوَلَهُ فَأَخَذَ بِأُذُنِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنَّ هٰذَا لَهُ بِدِرْهَمٍ؟» فَقَالُوا: مَا نُحِبُّ أَنَّهُ لَنَا بِشَيْءٍ، وَمَا نَصْنَعُ بِهِ؟ قَالَ: [أَ]تُحِبُّونَ أَنَّهُ لَكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: وَاللهِ! لَوْ كَانَ حَيًّا، كَانَ عَيْبًا فِيهِ، لِأَنَّهُ أَسَكُّ، فَكَيْفَ وَهُوَ مَيِّتٌ؟ فَقَالَ: «فَوَاللهِ! لَلدُّنْيَا أَهْوَنُ عَلَى اللهِ، مِنْ هٰذَا عَلَيْكُمْ».

[٧٤١٩] (. . .) حَدَّثني مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَنَزِيُّ وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَرْعَرَةَ السَّامِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ يَعْنِيَانِ الثَّقَفِيَّ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ الثَّقَفِيِّ: فَلَوْ كَانَ حَيًّا كَانَ هٰذَا السَّكَكُ بِهِ عَيْبًا.

[7419] (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7418) was narrated from Jâbir, from the Prophet ﷺ, except that in the *Hadîth* of Ath-Thaqafî (it says): "Even if it were alive, the smallness of its ears is a defect."

[٧٤٢٠] ٣-(٢٩٥٨) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ ﴿أَلْهَىٰكُمُ ٱلتَّكَاثُرُ﴾ قَالَ: «يَقُولُ ابْنُ آدَمَ: مَالِي، مَالِي قَالَ: وَهَلْ لَكَ، يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! مِنْ مَالِكَ إِلَّا مَا أَكَلْتَ فَأَفْنَيْتَ، أَوْ لَبِسْتَ فَأَبْلَيْتَ، أَوْ تَصَدَّقْتَ فَأَمْضَيْتَ؟».

[7420] 3 - (2958) It was narrated from Muttarrif that his father said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was reciting: "The mutual rivalry (for piling up of worldly things) diverts you",[1] and he said: "The son of Âdam says: 'My wealth, my wealth.' He said: 'O son of Âdam, do you have anything of your wealth but that which you consume and use up, or you wear and it wears out, or you give it in charity and send it forward?'"

[٧٤٢١] (. . .) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ وَقَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَىٰ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَذَكَرَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هَمَّامٍ.

[7421] (...) It was narrated from Mutarrif that his father said: "I came to the Prophet ﷺ..." and he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Hammâm (no. 7420).

[1] *At-Takâthur* 102.

[7422] 4 - (2959) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A man says: 'My wealth, my wealth,' but all he has of his wealth is three things: what he consumes and it is used up, what he wears and it wears out, and what he gives and it is stored up. As for everything else, he will depart and leave it for other people."

[٧٤٢٢] ٤-(٢٩٥٩) حَدَّثَنَا سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَقُولُ الْعَبْدُ: مَالِي، مَالِي، إِنَّمَا لَهُ مِنْ مَالِهِ ثَلَاثٌ: مَا أَكَلَ فَأَفْنَىٰ، أَوْ لَبِسَ فَأَبْلَىٰ، أَوْ أَعْطَىٰ فَاقْتَنَىٰ، [وَ]مَا سِوَى ذٰلِكَ فَهُوَ ذَاهِبٌ، وَتَارِكُهُ لِلنَّاسِ».

[7423] (...) Al-'Alâ' bin 'Abdur-Raḥmân narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7422).

[٧٤٢٣] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ إِسْحٰقَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْعَلَاءُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7424] 5 - (2960) It was narrated that 'Abdullâh bin Abî Bakr said: "I heard Anas bin Mâlik say: 'Three things follow the deceased; two of them return and one remains. He is followed by his family, his wealth and his deeds. Then his family and his wealth return and his deeds remain (with him).'"

[٧٤٢٤] ٥-(٢٩٦٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَى [التَّمِيمِيُّ] وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَتْبَعُ الْمَيِّتَ ثَلَاثَةٌ، فَيَرْجِعُ اثْنَانِ وَيَبْقَىٰ وَاحِدٌ، يَتْبَعُهُ أَهْلُهُ وَمَالُهُ وَعَمَلُهُ، فَيَرْجِعُ أَهْلُهُ، وَمَالُهُ، وَيَبْقَىٰ عَمَلُهُ».

[7425] 6 - (2961) It was narrated that 'Amr bin 'Awf – who was the ally of Banû 'Âmir bin Lu'ayy, and was present at (the battle of) Badr with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ – said that the

[٧٤٢٥] ٦-(٢٩٦١) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ [يَعْنِي ابْنَ حَرْمَلَةَ ابْنِ عِمْرَانَ التُّجِيبِيَّ]: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ sent Abû 'Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrâḥ to Baḥrain to bring the *Jizyah*, as the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had made a peace treaty with the people of Baḥrain, and he appointed Al-'Alâ' bin Al-Ḥaḍramî as their governor. Abû 'Ubaidah brought wealth from Baḥrain, and the *Anṣâr* heard that Abû 'Ubaidah had arrived. They prayed *Fajr* with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ finished his prayer, they came to him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ smiled when he saw them, then he said: "I think you have heard that Abû 'Ubaidah has brought something from Baḥrain." They said: "Yes, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Be of good cheer, and be hopeful of that which will make you happy. By Allâh, it is not poverty that I fear for you, rather what I fear for you is that worldly riches may be given to you as they were given to those who came before you, and you will compete for them with one another as they competed with one another, and you will be destroyed as they were destroyed."

ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ؛ أَنَّ الْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَوْفٍ، وَهُوَ حَلِيفُ بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَيٍّ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ بَعَثَ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ إِلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ، يَأْتِي بِجِزْيَتِهَا، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ هُوَ صَالَحَ أَهْلَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْعَلَاءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ، فَقَدِمَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بِمَالٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، فَسَمِعَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ بِقُدُومِ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ، فَوَافَوْا صَلَاةَ الْفَجْرِ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَلَمَّا صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ انْصَرَفَ، فَتَعَرَّضُوا لَهُ، فَتَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ رَآهُمْ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَظُنُّكُمْ سَمِعْتُمْ أَنَّ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ قَدِمَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ؟» فَقَالُوا: أَجَلْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَأَبْشِرُوا وَأَمِّلُوا مَا يَسُرُّكُمْ، فَوَاللهِ! مَا الْفَقْرَ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ، وَلَٰكِنِّي أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُبْسَطَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَيْكُمْ، كَمَا بُسِطَتْ عَلَى مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، فَتَنَافَسُوهَا كَمَا تَنَافَسُوهَا، وَتُهْلِكَكُمْ كَمَا أَهْلَكَتْهُمْ».

[7426] **(...)** A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 7425) was narrated from Az-Zuhrî with the chain of Yûnus, except that in the *Ḥadîth* of Ṣâliḥ it says: "...and it will destroy you as it destroyed them."

[٧٤٢٦] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ [بْنُ عَلِيٍّ] الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ

الرَّحْمَٰنِ الدَّارِمِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ بِإِسْنَادِ يُونُسَ وَمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِ صَالِحٍ: «وَتُلْهِيَكُمْ كَمَا أَلْهَتْهُمْ».

[7427] 7 - (2962) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When you prevail over the Persians and Byzantines, how will you be, O people?" 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin 'Awf said: "We will say what Allâh has commanded us." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Or will you say something other than that. You will compete with one another, then feel jealous of one another, then forsake one another, then bear enmity against one another, and the like, then you will go to the poor among the *Muhâjirîn* and appoint some of them as leaders of others."

[٧٤٢٧] ٧-(٢٩٦٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرُو ابْنُ سَوَّادٍ الْعَامِرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُاللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ بَكْرَ بْنَ سَوَادَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ يَزِيدَ بْنَ رَبَاحٍ، هُوَ أَبُو فِرَاسٍ، مَوْلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو ابْنِ الْعَاصِ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا فُتِحَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ فَارِسُ وَالرُّومُ، أَيُّ قَوْمٍ، أَنْتُمْ؟» قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ: نَقُولُ كَمَا أَمَرَنَا اللهُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوْ غَيْرُ ذٰلِكَ، تَتَنَافَسُونَ، ثُمَّ تَتَحَاسَدُونَ، ثُمَّ تَتَدَابَرُونَ، ثُمَّ تَتَبَاغَضُونَ، أَوْ نَحْوَ ذٰلِكَ، ثُمَّ تَنْطَلِقُونَ فِي مَسَاكِينِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ، فَتَجْعَلُونَ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَىٰ رِقَابِ بَعْضٍ».

[7428] 8 - (2963) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If one of you looks at someone who has been given more wealth and physical beauty than he has, let him then look at one who has been given less."

[٧٤٢٨] ٨-(٢٩٦٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا - الْمُغِيرَةُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحِزَامِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛

أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا نَظَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَىٰ مَنْ فُضِّلَ عَلَيْهِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْخَلْقِ، فَلْيَنْظُرْ إِلَىٰ مَنْ هُوَ أَسْفَلَ مِنْهُ مِمَّنْ فُضِّلَ عَلَيْهِ».

[7429] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Abû Az-Zinnâd (no. 7428) was narrated from Abû Hurairah from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٤٢٩] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، سَوَاءً.

[7430] 9 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Look at the one who is at a lower level than you, and do not look at the one who is above you, for that may keep you from scorning the blessing of Allâh.'"

[٧٤٣٠] **٩**-(...) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ وَوَكِيعٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «انْظُرُوا إِلَىٰ مَنْ هُوَ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ، وَلَا تَنْظُرُوا إِلَىٰ مَنْ هُوَ فَوْقَكُمْ، فَهُوَ أَجْدَرُ أَنْ لَا تَزْدَرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللهِ».

قَالَ أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: «عَلَيْكُمْ».

[7431] 10 - (2964) Abû Hurairah narrated that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "There were three men of the Children of Israel, a leper, a bald man and a blind man. Allâh wanted to test them so He sent an angel to them. He came to the leper and

[٧٤٣١] **١٠**-(٢٩٦٤) **حَدَّثَنَا** شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ

said: 'What thing is dearest to you?' He said: 'A beautiful color and beautiful skin, and to be rid of that which makes me detestable in people's eyes.' He touched him, and that which repelled people was cured, and he was given a beautiful color and beautiful skin. Then he said: 'What kind of wealth is dearest to you?' He said: 'Camels' – or 'cows.'" – Isḥâq (a sub narrator) was not sure, but either the leper or the bald man said camels, and the other said cows – "He was given a bulging pregnant she-camel, and he said: 'May Allâh bless it for you.' Then he went to the bald man and said: 'What thing is dearest to you?' He said: 'Beautiful hair, and to be rid of that which makes me detestable in people's eyes.' He touched him and it was cured, and he was given beautiful hair. He said: 'What kind of wealth is dearest to you?' He said: 'Cattle.' So he was given a pregnant cow. He said: 'May Allâh bless it for you.' Then he came to the blind man and said: 'What thing is dearest to you?' He said: 'For Allâh to restore my sight so that I may see the people.' He touched him, and Allâh restored his sight. He said: 'What kind of wealth is dearest to you?' He said: 'Sheep.' So he was given a pregnant sheep. (Time passed and) the animals produced plenty of offspring, and

ثَلَاثَةً فِي بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ، أَبْرَصَ وَأَقْرَعَ
وَأَعْمَىٰ فَأَرَادَ اللهُ أَنْ يَبْتَلِيَهُمْ، فَبَعَثَ إِلَيْهِمْ
مَلَكًا، فَأَتَى الْأَبْرَصَ فَقَالَ: أَيُّ شَيْءٍ
أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ: لَوْنٌ حَسَنٌ وَجِلْدٌ
حَسَنٌ وَيَذْهَبُ عَنِّي الَّذِي قَدْ قَذِرَنِي
النَّاسُ، قَالَ: فَمَسَحَهُ فَذَهَبَ عَنْهُ قَذَرُهُ،
وَأُعْطِيَ لَوْنًا حَسَنًا وَجِلْدًا حَسَنًا، قَالَ:
فَأَيُّ الْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ: الْإِبِلُ أَوْ
قَالَ الْبَقَرُ، - شَكَّ إِسْحَاقُ - إِلَّا أَنَّ
الْأَبْرَصَ أَوِ الْأَقْرَعَ قَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا: الْإِبِلُ،
وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ: الْبَقَرُ قَالَ: فَأُعْطِيَ نَاقَةً
عُشَرَاءَ، فَقَالَ: بَارَكَ اللهُ لَكَ فِيهَا، قَالَ:
فَأَتَى الْأَقْرَعَ فَقَالَ: أَيُّ شَيْءٍ أَحَبُّ
إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ: شَعْرٌ حَسَنٌ وَيَذْهَبُ عَنِّي
هَٰذَا الَّذِي قَذِرَنِي النَّاسُ، قَالَ: فَمَسَحَهُ
فَذَهَبَ عَنْهُ، قال: وَأُعْطِيَ شَعْرًا حَسَنًا،
قَالَ: فَأَيُّ الْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ:
الْبَقَرُ، فَأُعْطِيَ بَقَرَةً حَامِلًا، قَالَ: بَارَكَ
اللهُ تَعَالَىٰ لَكَ فِيهَا، قَالَ: فَأَتَى الْأَعْمَىٰ
فَقَالَ: أَيُّ شَيْءٍ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ: أَنْ
يَرُدَّ اللهُ إِلَيَّ بَصَرِي فَأُبْصِرَ بِهِ النَّاسَ،
قَالَ: فَمَسَحَهُ فَرَدَّ اللهُ إِلَيْهِ بَصَرَهُ، قَالَ:
فَأَيُّ الْمَالِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ؟ قَالَ: الْغَنَمُ،
فَأُعْطِيَ شَاةً وَالِدًا، فَأُنْتِجَ هَٰذَانِ وَوَلَّدَ

one had a valley full of camels, one had a valley full of cattle and one had a valley full of sheep.

"Then he (the angel) came to the leper in his previous form and said: 'I am a poor man and I have lost my provisions and lost my way, and there is no one to help me reach my destination today except Allâh, and then you. I am asking you, by the One Who gave you this beautiful color, beautiful skin, and wealth – for a camel to carry me on my journey.' He said: 'I have many duties.' He said: 'It is as if I know you. Were you not the leper whom people regarded as detestable, a poor man to whom Allâh gave wealth?' He said: 'No; I inherited this wealth from my great forefathers.' He said: 'If you are lying, then may Allâh put you back as you were.'

"Then he came to the bald man in his previous form, and said to him what he had said to the leper, and he replied as the leper had replied. He said: 'If you are lying, then may Allâh put you back as you were.'

"Then he came to the blind man in his previous form, and said: 'I am a poor man, and a wayfarer. I have lost my provisions and lost my way, and there is no one to help me reach my destination today except Allâh, and then you. I am asking you, by the One Who restored to you your sight, for a sheep that will help me on my

هَـٰذَا، [قَالَ:] فَكَانَ لِهَـٰذَا وَادٍ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ، وَلِهَـٰذَا وَادٍ مِنَ الْبَقَرِ، وَلِهَـٰذَا وَادٍ مِنَ الْغَنَمِ».

قَالَ: «ثُمَّ إِنَّهُ أَتَى الْأَبْرَصَ فِي صُورَتِهِ وَهَيْئَتِهِ فَقَالَ: رَجُلٌ مِسْكِينٌ، قَدِ انْقَطَعَتْ بِي الْحِبَالُ فِي سَفَرِي، فَلَا بَلَاغَ لِيَ الْيَوْمَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ ثُمَّ بِكَ، أَسْأَلُكَ، بِالَّذِي أَعْطَاكَ اللَّوْنَ الْحَسَنَ وَالْجِلْدَ الْحَسَنَ وَالْمَالَ، بَعِيرًا أَتَبَلَّغُ عَلَيْهِ فِي سَفَرِي، فَقَالَ: الْحُقُوقُ كَثِيرَةٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: كَأَنِّي أَعْرِفُكَ، أَلَمْ تَكُنْ أَبْرَصَ يَقْذَرُكَ النَّاسُ؟ فَقِيرًا فَأَعْطَاكَ اللهُ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّمَا وُرِّثْتُ هَـٰذَا الْمَالَ كَابِرًا عَنْ كَابِرٍ، فَقَالَ: إِنْ كُنْتَ كَاذِبًا، فَصَيَّرَكَ اللهُ إِلَىٰ مَا كُنْتَ».

قَالَ: «وَأَتَى الْأَقْرَعَ فِي صُورَتِهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ لِهَـٰذَا، وَرَدَّ عَلَيْهِ مِثْلَ مَا رَدَّ عَلَىٰ هَـٰذَا. فَقَالَ: إِنْ كُنْتَ كَاذِبًا فَصَيَّرَكَ اللهُ إِلَىٰ مَا كُنْتَ».

قَالَ: «وَأَتَى الْأَعْمَىٰ فِي صُورَتِهِ وَهَيْئَتِهِ فَقَالَ: رَجُلٌ مِسْكِينٌ وَابْنُ سَبِيلٍ، انْقَطَعَتْ بِيَ الْحِبَالُ فِي سَفَرِي، فَلَا بَلَاغَ لِيَ الْيَوْمَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ ثُمَّ بِكَ، أَسْأَلُكَ، بِالَّذِي رَدَّ عَلَيْكَ بَصَرَكَ، شَاةً أَتَبَلَّغُ بِهَا فِي سَفَرِي، فَقَالَ: قَدْ كُنْتُ أَعْمَىٰ فَرَدَّ

journey.' He said: 'I was blind, then Allâh restored to me my sight. Take whatever you want, and leave whatever you want, for by Allâh, I will not expect you to pay back anything that you take in the Name of Allâh.' He said: 'Keep your wealth, for you were being tested, and Allâh is pleased with you, and angry with your two companions.'"

اللهُ إِلَيَّ بَصَرِي، فَخُذْ مَا شِئْتَ، وَدَعْ مَا شِئْتَ، فَوَاللهِ! لَا أَجْهَدُكَ الْيَوْمَ شَيْئًا أَخَذْتَهُ لِلّٰهِ، فَقَالَ: أَمْسِكْ مَالَكَ، فَإِنَّمَا ابْتُلِيتُمْ، فَقَدْ رُضِيَ عَنْكَ وَسُخِطَ عَلَىٰ صَاحِبَيْكَ».

[7432] 11 - (2965) 'Âmir bin Sa'd said: "Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ was with his camels, when his son 'Umar came to him. When Sa'd saw him, he said: 'I seek refuge with Allâh from the evil of this rider.' Then he dismounted, and said to him: 'You are busy with your camels and sheep, and you have left the people contending with one another for kingship?' Sa'd struck him on the chest, and said: 'Be quiet! I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: Allâh loves the slave who is pious, independent of means and hidden from the people.'"

[٧٤٣٢] ١١-(٢٩٦٥) حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَظِيمِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِإِسْحَٰقَ - قَال عَبَّاسٌ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - أَبُو بَكْرٍ الْحَنَفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بُكَيْرُ بْنُ مِسْمَارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: كَانَ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ فِي إِبِلِهِ، فَجَاءَهُ ابْنُهُ عُمَرُ، فَلَمَّا رَآهُ سَعْدٌ قَالَ: أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ شَرِّ هَٰذَا الرَّاكِبِ، فَنَزَلَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: أَنَزَلْتَ فِي إِبِلِكَ وَغَنَمِكَ وَتَرَكْتَ النَّاسَ يَتَنَازَعُونَ الْمُلْكَ بَيْنَهُمْ؟ فَضَرَبَ سَعْدٌ فِي صَدْرِهِ فَقَالَ: اسْكُتْ، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ اللهَ يُحِبُّ الْعَبْدَ التَّقِيَّ، الْغَنِيَّ، الْخَفِيَّ».

[7433] 12 - (2966) Sa'd bin Abî Waqqâṣ said: "By Allâh, I was the first man among the Arabs to shoot an arrow in the cause of Allâh. We were on a campaign with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we had no food to eat but

[٧٤٣٣] ١٢-(٢٩٦٦) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ حَبِيبٍ الْحَارِثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ

the leaves of *Al-Ḥublah* and this *As-Samur* (desert trees), and one of us would excrete stool like a sheep. And now Banû Asad are teaching me about my religion, in which case I must have been doomed and misguided. "

نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي وَابْنُ بِشْرٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ عَنْ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ يَقُولُ: وَاللهِ! إِنِّي لَأَوَّلُ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ رَمَىٰ بِسَهْمٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، وَلَقَدْ كُنَّا نَغْزُو مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، مَا لَنَا طَعَامٌ نَأْكُلُهُ إِلَّا وَرَقُ الْحُبْلَةِ، وَهٰذَا السَّمُرُ، حَتَّىٰ إِنَّ أَحَدَنَا لَيَضَعُ كَمَا تَضَعُ الشَّاةُ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحَتْ بَنُو أَسَدٍ تُعَزِّرُنِي عَلَىٰ الدِّينِ، لَقَدْ خِبْتُ، إِذًا، وَضَلَّ عَمَلِي وَلَمْ يَقُلِ ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: إِذًا.

[7434] 13 - (...) It was narrated from Ismâ'îl bin Abî Khâlid with this chain (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7433). He said: "...Until one of us would excrete stool like a goat, with nothing mixed in it..."

[٧٤٣٤] ١٣-(...) وحَدَّثَناه يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: حَتَّىٰ إِنْ كَانَ أَحَدُنَا لَيَضَعُ كَمَا تَضَعُ الْعَنْزُ، مَا يَخْلِطُهُ بِشَيْءٍ.

[7435] 14 - (2967) It was narrated that Khâlid bin 'Umair Al-'Adawî said: "Utbah bin Ghazwân addressed us. He praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: 'Soon this world will come to an end, and there is nothing left of it but a little, like leftover water in a vessel. You will move from it to a realm that has no end, so you should move with the best that you have. We were told that if a stone is thrown from the edge of Hell, it will fly through it for seventy years without reaching the bottom of it,

[٧٤٣٥] ١٤-(٢٩٦٧) حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ ابْنُ فَرُّوخَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ الْعَدَوِيِّ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عُتْبَةُ بْنُ غَزْوَانَ، فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ الدُّنْيَا قَدْ آذَنَتْ بِصُرْمٍ وَوَلَّتْ حَذَّاءَ، وَلَمْ يَبْقَ مِنْهَا إِلَّا صُبَابَةٌ كَصُبَابَةِ الْإِنَاءِ، يَتَصَابُّهَا صَاحِبُهَا، وَإِنَّكُمْ مُنْتَقِلُونَ مِنْهَا إِلَىٰ دَارٍ لَا زَوَالَ لَهَا، فَانْتَقِلُوا بِخَيْرِ مَا بِحَضْرَتِكُمْ، فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ ذُكِرَ لَنَا أَنَّ الْحَجَرَ يُلْقَىٰ مِنْ شَفَةِ جَهَنَّمَ،

but by Allâh, it will be filled. Do you find it strange? And we were told that between two of the gateposts of Paradise is a distance of forty years, and there will come a time when that gate will be crowded with people. I remember when I was the seventh of seven with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. And we had no food but the leaves of trees, and the corners of our mouths were covered with ulcers. I found a *Burdah* and tore it in two between myself and Sa'd bin Mâlik. I wrapped half of it around my waist, and Sa'd wrapped the other half around his waist. And today there is no one among us who has not become the governor of a city. I seek refuge with Allâh lest I consider myself to be great but insignificant before Allâh. Prophethood does not remain forever; rather its impact fades, and eventually changes into kingship. You will soon come to know and experience those rulers who come after us.'"

[7436] (...) It was narrated from Khâlid bin 'Umair who had lived during the time of *Jâhiliyyah*. He said: "Utbah bin Ghazwân, who was the governor of Al-Baṣrah, addressed us," and he mentioned a *Ḥadîth* like that of Shaibân (no. 7435).

فَيَهْوِي فِيهَا سَبْعِينَ عَامًا لَا يُدْرِكُ لَهَا قَعْرًا، وَوَاللهِ! لَتُمْلَأَنَّ، أَفَعَجِبْتُمْ؟ وَلَقَدْ ذُكِرَ لَنَا أَنَّ مَا بَيْنَ مِصْرَاعَيْنِ مِنْ مَصَارِيعِ الْجَنَّةِ مَسِيرَةُ أَرْبَعِينَ سَنَةً، وَلَيَأْتِيَنَّ عَلَيْهَا يَوْمٌ وَهُوَ كَظِيظٌ مِنَ الزِّحَامِ، وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي سَابِعَ سَبْعَةٍ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، مَا لَنَا طَعَامٌ إِلَّا وَرَقُ الشَّجَرِ، حَتَّىٰ قَرِحَتْ أَشْدَاقُنَا، فَالْتَقَطْتُ بُرْدَةً فَشَقَقْتُهَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، فَاتَّزَرْتُ بِنِصْفِهَا وَاتَّزَرَ سَعْدٌ بِنِصْفِهَا، فَمَا أَصْبَحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ إِلَّا أَصْبَحَ أَمِيرًا عَلَىٰ مِصْرٍ مِنَ الْأَمْصَارِ، وَإِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ فِي نَفْسِي عَظِيمًا وَعِنْدَ اللهِ صَغِيرًا، وَإِنَّهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ نُبُوَّةٌ قَطُّ إِلَّا تَنَاسَخَتْ، حَتَّىٰ تَكُونَ آخِرُ عَاقِبَتِهَا مُلْكًا، فَسَتَخْبُرُونَ وَتُجَرِّبُونَ الْأُمَرَاءَ بَعْدَنَا.

[٧٤٣٦] (...) **وحَدَّثني** إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَلِيطٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ عَنْ خَالِدِ ابْنِ عُمَيْرٍ وَقَدْ أَدْرَكَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةَ، قَالَ: خَطَبَ عُتْبَةُ بْنُ غَزْوَانَ، وَكَانَ أَمِيرًا عَلَىٰ الْبَصْرَةِ، فَذَكَرَ نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ شَيْبَانَ.

[7437] 15 - (...) It was narrated that Khâlid bin 'Umair said: "I heard 'Utbah bin Ghazwân say: 'I remember when I was the seventh of seven with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and we had no food but the leaves of *Al-Hublah*, until the corners of our mouths became covered with ulcers.'"

[٧٤٣٧] **١٥-(...)** **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ قُرَّةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُتْبَةَ بْنَ غَزْوَانَ يَقُولُ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي سَابِعَ سَبْعَةٍ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، مَا طَعَامُنَا إِلَّا وَرَقُ الْحُبْلَةِ، حَتَّىٰ قَرِحَتْ أَشْدَاقُنَا.

[7438] 16 - (2968) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "They said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, will we see our Lord on the Day of Resurrection?' He said: 'Do you have any problem in seeing the sun at noon when there are no clouds?' They said: 'No.' He said: 'Do you have any problem in seeing the moon on the night when it is full, when there are no clouds?' They said: 'No.' He said: 'By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, you will not have any greater problem in seeing your Lord than you do in seeing either of them.

"'Allâh will meet His slave and will say: "O so-and-so, did I not honor you, make you a chief, give you a spouse, and subjugate horses and camels to you, and give you the opportunity to be a leader?" He will say: "Yes." He will say: "Did you think that you would meet Me?" He will say: "No." He will say: "Then I will forget you, as you forgot Me."

[٧٤٣٨] **١٦-(٢٩٦٨)** **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! هَلْ نَرَىٰ رَبَّنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ؟ قَالَ: «هَلْ تُضَارُّونَ فِي رُؤْيَةِ الشَّمْسِ فِي الظَّهِيرَةِ، لَيْسَتْ فِي سَحَابَةٍ؟» قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَهَلْ تُضَارُّونَ فِي رُؤْيَةِ الْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ، لَيْسَ فِي سَحَابَةٍ؟» قَالُوا: لَا، قَالَ: «فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! لَا تُضَارُّونَ فِي رُؤْيَةِ رَبِّكُمْ إِلَّا كَمَا تُضَارُّونَ فِي رُؤْيَةِ أَحَدِهِمَا، قَالَ: فَيَلْقَى الْعَبْدَ فَيَقُولُ: أَيْ فُلْ! أَلَمْ أُكْرِمْكَ، وَأُسَوِّدْكَ، وَأُزَوِّجْكَ، وَأُسَخِّرْ لَكَ الْخَيْلَ وَالْإِبِلَ، وَأَذَرْكَ تَرْأَسُ وَتَرْبَعُ؟ فَيَقُولُ: بَلَىٰ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: أَفَظَنَنْتَ أَنَّكَ مُلَاقِيَّ؟ فَيَقُولُ: لَا، فَيَقُولُ: فَإِنِّي أَنْسَاكَ كَمَا نَسِيتَنِي، ثُمَّ يَلْقَى الثَّانِيَ فَيَقُولُ: أَيْ فُلْ! أَلَمْ

"'Then He will meet a second person and will say: "O so-and-so, did I not honor you, make you a chief, give you a spouse, and subjugate horses and camels to you, and give you the opportunity to be a leader?" He will say: "Yes, O Lord." He will say: "Did you think that you would meet Me?" He will say: "No." He will say: "Then I will forget you, as you forgot Me."

"'Then He will meet a third person and will say something similar to him, and he will say: "O Lord, I believed in You and in Your Book, and Your Messengers, and I prayed, and fasted, and gave charity," and he will mention as many good things as he can. He will say: "Stop here." Then it will be said to him: "Now We will send Our witnesses against you," and he will think to himself: "Who can bear witness against me?" Then a seal will be placed on his mouth, and it will be said to his thigh, his flesh and his bones: "Speak." His thigh, and his flesh, and his bones, will speak of his deeds, so as to establish proof from himself.

"'That is the hypocrite, that is the one with whom Allâh will be angry.'"

أُكْرِمْكَ، وَأُسَوِّدْكَ، وَأُزَوِّجْكَ، وَأُسَخِّرْ لَكَ الْخَيْلَ، وَالْإِبِلَ، وَأَذَرْكَ تَرْأَسُ وَتَرْبَعُ؟ فَيَقُولُ: بَلَىٰ، يَا رَبِّ! فَيَقُولُ: أَفَظَنَنْتَ أَنَّكَ مُلَاقِيَّ؟ قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: لَا، فَيَقُولُ: إِنِّي أَنْسَاكَ كَمَا نَسِيتَنِي، ثُمَّ يَلْقَى الثَّالِثَ فَيَقُولُ لَهُ مِثْلَ ذٰلِكَ، فَيَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! آمَنْتُ بِكَ وَبِكِتَابِكَ وَبِرُسُلِكَ وَصَلَّيْتُ وَصُمْتُ وَتَصَدَّقْتُ، وَيُثْنِي بِخَيْرٍ مَا اسْتَطَاعَ، فَيَقُولُ: هَٰهُنَا إِذًا.

قَالَ: ثُمَّ يُقَالُ لَهُ: الْآنَ نَبْعَثُ شَاهِدَنَا عَلَيْكَ، وَيَتَفَكَّرُ فِي نَفْسِهِ: مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْهَدُ عَلَيَّ؟ فَيُخْتَمُ عَلَىٰ فِيهِ، وَيُقَالُ لِفَخِذِهِ وَلَحْمِهِ وَعِظَامِهِ: انْطِقِي، فَتَنْطِقُ فَخِذُهُ وَلَحْمُهُ وَعِظَامُهُ بِعَمَلِهِ، وَذٰلِكَ لِيُعْذِرَ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ.

وَذٰلِكَ الْمُنَافِقُ، وَذٰلِكَ الَّذِي يَسْخَطُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ».

[7439] 17 - (2969) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "We were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he smiled. He said: 'Do you know why I am smiling?' We said:

[٧٤٣٩] ١٧-(٢٩٦٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ النَّضْرِ بْنِ أَبِي النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ

'Allâh and His Messenger know best.' He said: 'Because of the conversation that a slave will have with his Lord. He will say: "O Lord, did You not guarantee me protection from injustice?" He will say: "Yes." He will say: "I do not deem valid any witness against me but my own self." He will say: "Your own self will be sufficient as a witness against you this Day, and the witness of the two recording angels." Then a seal will be placed on his mouth, and it will be said to his limbs: "Speak." And they will speak of his deeds. Then he will be allowed to speak, and he will say (to his limbs): "Away with you and may the curse of Allâh be upon you! It was on your behalf that I contended."'

الْمُكْتِبِ، عَنْ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَضَحِكَ فَقَالَ: «هَلْ تَدْرُونَ مِمَّا أَضْحَكُ؟» قَالَ: قُلْنَا: اللهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «مِنْ مُخَاطَبَةِ الْعَبْدِ رَبَّهُ، يَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَلَمْ تُجِرْنِي مِنَ الظُّلْمِ؟ قَالَ: يَقُولُ: بَلَىٰ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: فَإِنِّي لَا أُجِيزُ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِي إِلَّا شَاهِدًا مِنِّي، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: كَفَىٰ بِنَفْسِكَ الْيَوْمَ [عَلَيْكَ] شَهِيدًا، وَبِالْكِرَامِ الْكَاتِبِينَ شُهُودًا. قَالَ: فَيُخْتَمُ عَلَىٰ فِيهِ، فَيُقَالُ لِأَرْكَانِهِ: انْطِقِي، قَالَ: فَتَنْطِقُ بِأَعْمَالِهِ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ يُخَلَّىٰ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْكَلَامِ، قَالَ: فَيَقُولُ: بُعْدًا لَكُنَّ وَسُحْقًا، فَعَنْكُنَّ كُنْتُ أُنَاضِلُ».

[7440] 18 - (1055) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, make the provision of the family of Muḥammad that which is just sufficient.'"

[٧٤٤٠] **١٨ -(١٠٥٥) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ رِزْقَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ قُوتًا». [راجع: ٢٤٢٧]

[7441] 19 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'O Allâh, make the provision of the family of Muḥammad that which is just sufficient.'"

[٧٤٤١] **١٩ -(. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ

أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ! اجْعَلْ رِزْقَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ قُوتًا».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ عَمْرٍو: «اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْ».

[7442] (...) It was narrated from 'Umârah bin Al-Qa'qâ' with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7441), and he said: "...that which is just adequate."

[٧٤٤٢] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** أَبُو سَعِيدٍ الْأَشَجُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَعْمَشَ، ذَكَرَ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، وَقَالَ: «كَفَافًا».

[7443] 20 - (2970) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "From the day he came to Al-Madînah, the family of Muḥammad ﷺ never ate their fill of wheat for three days in a row, until he died."

[٧٤٤٣] ٢٠-(٢٩٧٠) **حَدَّثَنا** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَرِيرٌ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، مُنْذُ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، مِنْ طَعَامِ بُرٍّ، ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ تِبَاعًا، حَتَّىٰ قُبِضَ.

[7444] 21 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ never ate his fill of wheat bread for three days in a row, until he passed away."

[٧٤٤٤] ٢١-(...) **حَدَّثَنا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ وَإِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - قَالَ إِسْحٰقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ تِبَاعًا، مِنْ خُبْزِ بُرٍّ، حَتَّىٰ مَضَىٰ لِسَبِيلِهِ.

[7445] 22 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The family of Muḥammad ﷺ never ate their

[٧٤٤٥] ٢٢-(...) **حَدَّثَنا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا

fill of barley bread two days in a row, until the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died."

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِنْ خُبْزِ شَعِيرٍ، يَوْمَيْنِ مُتَتَابِعَيْنِ، حَتَّى قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7446] 23 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The family of Muḥammad ﷺ never ate their fill of wheat bread for more than three days."

[٧٤٤٦] **٢٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ عَابِسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِنْ خُبْزِ بُرٍّ، فَوْقَ ثَلَاثٍ.

[7447] 24 - (...) 'Âishah said: "The family of Muḥammad ﷺ never ate their fill of wheat bread for three (days) until he passed away."

[٧٤٤٧] **٢٤**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: مَا شَبِعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِنْ خُبْزِ الْبُرِّ، ثَلَاثًا، حَتَّىٰ مَضَىٰ لِسَبِيلِهِ.

[7448] 25 - (2971) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The family of Muḥammad ﷺ never ate their fill of wheat bread for two days, but on one of them they only had dates."

[٧٤٤٨] **٢٥**-(٢٩٧١) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ مِسْعَرٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ يَوْمَيْنِ مِنْ خُبْزِ بُرٍّ، إِلَّا وَأَحَدُهُمَا تَمْرٌ.

[7449] 26 - (2972) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "We, the family of Muḥammad ﷺ, would stay for a month with no fire being lit; it (our food) was only dates and water."

[٧٤٤٩] **٢٦**-(٢٩٧٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: وَيَحْيَى بْنُ يَمَانٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ

عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: إِنْ كُنَّا، آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، لَنَمْكُثُ شَهْرًا مَا نَسْتَوْقِدُ بِنَارٍ، إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا التَّمْرُ وَالْمَاءُ.

[7450] (...) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7449): "We would stay..." and he did not mention the family of Muhammad.

Abû Kuraib added in his *Hadîth* from Ibn Numair: "...but some meat was brought to us."

[٧٤٥٠] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ: إِنْ كُنَّا لَنَمْكُثُ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ.

وَزَادَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ فِي حَدِيثِهِ عَنِ ابْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَنَا اللُّحَيْمُ.

[7451] 27 - (2973) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died when there was nothing on my shelf that a living being could eat except a handful of barley on a shelf of mine. I ate from it for a long time, then I measured it and it ran out."

[٧٤٥١] ٢٧-(٢٩٧٣) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: تُوُفِّيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَمَا فِي رَفِّي مِنْ شَيْءٍ يَأْكُلُهُ ذُو كَبِدٍ، إِلَّا شَطْرُ شَعِيرٍ فِي رَفٍّ لِي، فَأَكَلْتُ مِنْهُ حَتَّىٰ طَالَ عَلَيَّ، فَكِلْتُهُ فَفَنِيَ.

[7452] 28 - (2972) It was narrated from 'Urwah that 'Âishah used to say: "By Allâh, O son of my sister, we used to look at the crescent moon, then the crescent moon, then the crescent moon, three crescent moons in two months. And no fire would be lit in the houses of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ." I said: "O aunt, what did you live on?" She said: "The two black ones, dates and water,

[٧٤٥٢] ٢٨-(٢٩٧٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ رُومَانَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَقُولُ: وَاللهِ! يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! إِنْ كُنَّا لَنَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ الْهِلَالِ ثُمَّ الْهِلَالِ ثُمَّ الْهِلَالِ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَهِلَّةٍ فِي شَهْرَيْنِ، وَمَا أُوقِدَ فِي أَبْيَاتِ

but the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had some neighbors from among the *Anṣâr*, and they had milch-animals, and they would send some of their milk to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and he would give it to us to drink."

رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ نَارٌ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا خَالَةُ! فَمَا كَانَ يُعَيِّشُكُمْ؟ قَالَتِ: الْأَسْوَدَانِ التَّمْرُ وَالْمَاءُ، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَدْ كَانَ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ جِيرَانٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَكَانَتْ لَهُمْ مَنَائِحُ، فَكَانُوا يُرْسِلُونَ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَلْبَانِهَا، فَيَسْقِينَاهُ.

[راجع: ٧٤٣٩]

[7453] 29 - (2974) It was narrated from 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair that 'Âishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ said: "When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died, he had not eaten his fill of bread and oil twice in one day."

[٧٤٥٣] ٢٩-(٢٩٧٤) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ [أَحْمَدُ]: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ قُسَيْطٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو صَخْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ مَاتَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، وَمَا شَبِعَ مِنْ خُبْزٍ وَزَيْتٍ، فِي يَوْمٍ وَاحِدٍ، مَرَّتَيْنِ.

[7454] 30 - (2975) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died, the people were starting to have their fill of the two black ones, dates and water."

[٧٤٥٤] ٣٠-(٢٩٧٥) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْمَكِّيُّ الْعَطَّارُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْعَطَّارُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَنْصُورُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحَجَبِيُّ عَنْ [أُمِّهِ] صَفِيَّةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: تُوُفِّيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، حِينَ شَبِعَ النَّاسُ مِنَ الْأَسْوَدَيْنِ: التَّمْرِ وَالْمَاءِ.

[7455] 31 - (...) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died when we started to have our fill of the two black ones: water and dates."

[٧٤٥٥] **٣١-(...) حَدَّثني** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ صَفِيَّةَ، عَنْ أُمِّهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: تُوُفِّيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ شَبِعْنَا مِنَ الْأَسْوَدَيْنِ: الْمَاءِ وَالتَّمْرِ.

[7456] (...) It was narrated from Sufyân with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7455, and the sub narrators Abû Kuraib and others narrated:) "We did not have our fill of the two black ones."

[٧٤٥٦] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَشْجَعِيُّ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ: وَمَا شَبِعْنَا مِنَ الْأَسْوَدَيْنِ.

[7457] 32 - (2976) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "By the One in Whose Hand is my soul" – Ibn 'Abbâd said: "By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Abû Hurairah" – "the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ did not give his family their fill of wheat bread for three days in a row, until he departed from this world."

[٧٤٥٧] **٣٢-(٢٩٧٦) حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ وَابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ يَعْنِيَانِ الْفَزَارِيَّ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ! - وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّادٍ: وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ بِيَدِهِ - مَا أَشْبَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَهْلَهُ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ تِبَاعًا، مِنْ خُبْزِ حِنْطَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ فَارَقَ الدُّنْيَا.

[7458] 33 - (...) Abû Ḥâzim said: "I saw Abû Hurairah pointing with his finger several times and saying: 'By the One in Whose Hand is the soul of Abû Hurairah, the Prophet of Allâh ﷺ and his family did not eat their fill of wheat bread three

[٧٤٥٨] **٣٣-(...) حَدَّثني** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ حَاتِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ يَزِيدَ ابْنِ كَيْسَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُشِيرُ [بِإِصْبَعِهِ] مِرَارًا يَقُولُ: وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ بِيَدِهِ مَا شَبِعَ نَبِيُّ

days in a row, until he departed from this world.'"

اللهِ ﷺ وَأَهْلُهُ، ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ تِبَاعًا، مِنْ خُبْزِ حِنْطَةٍ، حَتَّىٰ فَارَقَ الدُّنْيَا.

[7459] 34 - (2977) It was narrated that Simâk said:" I heard An-Nu'mân bin Bashîr say: 'Do you not eat and drink whatever you want? I saw your Prophet ﷺ when he could not even find enough *Daqal*[1] to fill his stomach.'"

[٧٤٥٩] ٣٤-(٢٩٧٧) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَحْوَصِ عَنْ سِمَاكٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النُّعْمَانَ ابْنَ بَشِيرٍ يَقُولُ: أَلَسْتُمْ فِي طَعَامٍ وَشَرَابٍ مَا شِئْتُمْ؟ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ نَبِيَّكُمْ ﷺ وَمَا يَجِدُ مِنَ الدَّقَلِ، مَا يَمْلَأُ بِهِ بَطْنَهُ.

وَقُتَيْبَةُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ: بِهِ.

[7460] 35 - (...) A similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7459) was narrated from Simâk with this chain of narrators, and in the *Hadîth* of Zuhair it adds: "And you are not satisfied unless you have a variety of dates and butter."

[٧٤٦٠] ٣٥-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُلَائِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ سِمَاكٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَهُ - وَزَادَ فِي حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ: وَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ دُونَ أَلْوَانِ التَّمْرِ وَالزُّبْدِ.

[7461] 36 - (2978) It was narrated that Simâk bin Harb said: "I heard An-Nu'mân delivering a *Khutbah* and he said: ''Umar mentioned what people had got of worldly gains and he said: I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ spending the whole day suffering because of hunger, and he could not even find inferior quality dates with which to fill his stomach.'"

[٧٤٦١] ٣٦-(٢٩٧٨) وحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سِمَاكِ بْنِ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النُّعْمَانَ يَخْطُبُ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ عُمَرُ مَا أَصَابَ النَّاسُ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَظَلُّ الْيَوْمَ يَلْتَوِي، مَا يَجِدُ دَقَلًا يَمْلَأُ بِهِ بَطْنَهُ.

[1] Inferior-quality dates.

[7462] 37 - (2979) Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân Al-Ḥubulî said: "I heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ, when a man asked him: 'Are we not among the poor of the *Muhâjirîn*?' 'Abdullâh said to him: 'Do you not have a wife with whom you find comfort?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Do you not have a house in which you live?' He said: 'Yes.' He said: 'Then you are among the rich (independent of means).' He said: 'I have a servant.' He said: 'Then you are among the kings.'"

[7463] (...) Abû 'Abdur-Raḥmân said: "Three people came to 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr bin Al-'Âṣ when I was with him, and they said: 'O Abû Muḥammad, by Allâh we do not have anything, no provisions, no riding beasts and no wealth.' He said to them: 'Whatever you wish. If you wish, you can come back to us and we will give you whatever Allâh makes available for you, or if you wish we can refer your matter to the ruler, or if you wish you can be patient, for I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "On the Day of Resurrection, the poor of the *Muhâjirîn* will precede the rich into Paradise by forty years."' They said: 'We will be patient and will not ask for anything.'"

[٧٤٦٢] ٣٧-(٢٩٧٩) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَرْحٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو هَانِىءٍ سَمِعَ أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الْحُبُلِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، وَسَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ: أَلَسْنَا مِنْ فُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ؟ فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ اللهِ: أَلَكَ امْرَأَةٌ تَأْوِي إِلَيْهَا؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: أَلَكَ مَسْكَنٌ تَسْكُنُهُ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَأَنْتَ مِنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ، قَالَ: فَإِنَّ لِي خَادِمًا، قَالَ: فَأَنْتَ مِنَ الْمُلُوكِ.

[٧٤٦٣] (. . .) قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: وَجَاءَ ثَلَاثَةُ نَفَرٍ إِلَىٰ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، وَأَنَا عِنْدَهُ، فَقَالُوا: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ! [إِنَّا]، وَاللهِ! مَا نَقْدِرُ عَلَىٰ شَيْءٍ، لَا نَفَقَةٍ، وَلَا دَابَّةٍ، وَلَا مَتَاعٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: مَا شِئْتُمْ، إِنْ شِئْتُمْ رَجَعْتُمْ إِلَيْنَا فَأَعْطَيْنَاكُمْ مَا يَسَّرَ اللهُ لَكُمْ، وَإِنْ شِئْتُمْ ذَكَرْنَا أَمْرَكُمْ لِلسُّلْطَانِ، وَإِنْ شِئْتُمْ صَبَرْتُمْ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ فُقَرَاءَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ يَسْبِقُونَ الْأَغْنِيَاءَ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِلَىٰ الْجَنَّةِ، بِأَرْبَعِينَ خَرِيفًا».

قَالُوا: فَإِنَّا نَصْبِرُ، لَا نَسْأَلُ شَيْئًا.

Chapter 1. The Prohibition Of Entering Upon The People Of *Al-Ḥijr*[1] (The Rocky Tract) Unless One Enters Weeping

(المعجم ١) - (بَابُ النهي عن الدخول على أهل الحجر إلَّا من يدخل باكيًا) (التحفة ٢)

[7464] 38 - (2980) 'Abdullâh bin Dînâr narrated that he heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar say: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said concerning the people of Al-Ḥijr (the rocky tract): 'Do not enter upon these people who are being punished, unless you are weeping. If you are not weeping then do not enter upon them, lest there befall you the like of what befell them.'"

[٧٤٦٤] ٣٨-(٢٩٨٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ أَنَّه سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، لِأَصْحَابِ الْحِجْرِ: «لَا تَدْخُلُوا عَلَىٰ هَٰؤُلَاءِ الْقَوْمِ الْمُعَذَّبِينَ، إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ فَلَا تَدْخُلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ، أَنْ يُصِيبَكُمْ مِثْلُ مَا أَصَابَهُمْ».

[7465] 39 - (...) It was narrated from Ibn Shihâb, when he was speaking of Al-Ḥijr, the habitation of the Thamûd: "Sâlim bin 'Abdullâh said that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar said: 'We passed by Al-Ḥijr with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said to us: "Do not enter the dwellings of those who wronged themselves unless you are weeping, lest there befall you something like that which befell them." Then he urged his mount to move on quickly until he left the place behind.'"

[٧٤٦٥] ٣٩-(...) حَدَّثَنِي حَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ وَهُوَ يَذْكُرُ الْحِجْرَ، مَسَاكِنَ ثَمُودَ، قَالَ سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ؛ إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ قَالَ: مَرَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ الْحِجْرِ، فَقَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَدْخُلُوا مَسَاكِنَ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ، إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ، حَذَرًا أَنْ يُصِيبَكُمْ مِثْلُ مَا أَصَابَهُمْ» ثُمَّ زَجَرَ فَأَسْرَعَ حَتَّىٰ خَلَّفَهَا.

[1] Al-Ḥijr: An area north of Al-Madinah, the dwelling of the people of Thamûd.

[7466] 40 - (2981) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar told him that the people stopped at Al-Hijr, the land of Thamûd, with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and they drew water from its wells and made dough with it. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ told them to throw away the water they had drawn, and to feed the dough to the camels, and he told them to draw water from the well to which the she-camel used to come.

[7467] (...) 'Ubaidullâh narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7466), except that he said: "Draw water from its well and make dough with it."

Chapter 2. The Virtue Of Treating Widows, The Poor And Orphans Kindly

[7468] 41 - (2982) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The one who strives to help widows and the poor is like the one who strives in *Jihâd* in the cause of Allâh" – and I think he said – "like the one who prays at night without ceasing and the one who fasts without breaking his fast."

[٧٤٦٦] ٤٠-(٢٩٨١) **حَدَّثَنِي** الْحَكَمُ بْنُ مُوسَىٰ أَبُو صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللهِ عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ أَخْبَرَهُ؛ أَنَّ النَّاسَ نَزَلُوا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ الْحِجْرِ، أَرْضِ ثَمُودَ، فَاسْتَقَوْا مِنْ أَبْآرِهَا، وَعَجَنُوا بِهِ الْعَجِينَ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُهَرِيقُوا مَا اسْتَقَوْا وَيَعْلِفُوا الْإِبِلَ الْعَجِينَ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَقُوا مِنَ الْبِئْرِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تَرِدُهَا النَّاقَةُ.

[٧٤٦٧] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مُوسَى الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فَاسْتَقَوْا مِنْ بِئَارِهَا وَاعْتَجَنُوا بِهِ.

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابُ فَضْلِ الإحسان إلى الأرملة والمسكين واليتيم)

(التحفة ٣)

[٧٤٦٨] ٤١-(٢٩٨٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنِ قَعْنَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «السَّاعِي عَلَىٰ الْأَرْمَلَةِ وَالْمِسْكِينِ، كَالْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ - وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: - وَكَالْقَائِمِ لَا يَفْتُرُ وَكَالصَّائِمِ لَا يُفْطِرُ».

[7469] 42 - (2983) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The one who sponsors an orphan, whether it is a relative of his or not, he and I will be like these two in Paradise,'" and Mâlik (a sub narrator) pointed with his forefinger and middle finger.

[٧٤٦٩] ٤٢-(٢٩٨٣) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ الدِّيلِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الْغَيْثِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «كَافِلُ الْيَتِيمِ، لَهُ أَوْ لِغَيْرِهِ، أَنَا وَهُوَ كَهَاتَيْنِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ» وَأَشَارَ مَالِكٌ بِالسَّبَّابَةِ وَالْوُسْطَىٰ.

Chapter 3. The Virtue Of Building *Masâjid*

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابُ فضل بناء المساجد) (التحفة ٤)

[7470] 43 - (533) 'Ubaidullâh Al-Khawlânî said that he heard 'Uthmân bin 'Affân say – when the people spoke about him when he rebuilt the *Masjid* of the Messenger ﷺ: "You speak about it a great deal, but I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever builds a *Masjid*'" – Bukair said: "I think he said: 'seeking thereby the Face of Allâh'" – "Allâh will build something similar for him in Paradise.'"

According to the report of Hârûn: "Allâh will build for him a house in Paradise."

[٧٤٧٠] ٤٣-(٥٣٣) حَدَّثَنِي هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ [الْأَيْلِيُّ] وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عِيسَىٰ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو وَهُوَ ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ بُكَيْرًا حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ عَاصِمَ بْنَ عُمَرَ بْنِ قَتَادَةَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُبَيْدَ اللهِ الْخَوْلَانِيَّ يَذْكُرُ؛ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ، عِنْدَ قَوْلِ النَّاسِ فِيهِ حِينَ بَنَىٰ مَسْجِدَ الرَّسُولِ ﷺ: إِنَّكُمْ قَدْ أَكْثَرْتُمْ، وَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ بَنَىٰ مَسْجِدًا- قَالَ بُكَيْرٌ: حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ - يَبْتَغِي بِهِ وَجْهَ اللهِ، بَنَى اللهُ لَهُ مِثْلَهُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ».

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ هَٰرُونَ: «بَنَى اللهُ لَهُ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ». [راجع: ١١٨٩]

[7471] 44 - (...) It was narrated from Maḥmûd bin Labîd that 'Uthmân bin 'Affân wanted to rebuild the *Masjid* but the people disliked that, and they wanted to leave it as it was. He said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'Whoever builds a *Masjid* for the sake of Allâh, Allâh will build something similar for him in Paradise.'"

[٧٤٧١] ٤٤-(...) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنِ الضَّحَّاكِ، - قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ-: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ ابْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ مَحْمُودِ بْنِ لَبِيدٍ أَنَّ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ أَرَادَ بِنَاءَ الْمَسْجِدِ، فَكَرِهَ النَّاسُ ذٰلِكَ، وَأَحَبُّوا أَنْ يَدَعَهُ عَلَىٰ هَيْئَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ بَنَىٰ مَسْجِدًا لِلّٰهِ، بَنَى اللهُ لَهُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ مِثْلَهُ».

[7472] (...) It was narrated from 'Abdul-Ḥamîd bin Ja'far with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7471), except that in their *Ḥadîth* it says: "Allâh will build for him a house in Paradise."

[٧٤٧٢] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ [الْحَنْظَلِيُّ]: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ الْحَنَفِيُّ وَعَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: «بَنَى اللهُ لَهُ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ».

Chapter 4. The Virtue Of Spending On The Poor And Wayfarers

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابُ فضل الإنفاق على المساكين وابن السبيل)

(التحفة ٥)

[7473] 45 - (2984) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "While a man was in the wilderness, he heard a voice in a cloud (saying): 'Irrigate the garden of so-and-so.' The cloud moved and sent its water onto stony ground, where

[٧٤٧٣] ٤٥-(٢٩٨٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَزُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ ابْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ

بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ اللَّيْثِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَيْنَا رَجُلٌ بِفَلَاةٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ، فَسَمِعَ صَوْتًا فِي سَحَابَةٍ: اسْقِ حَدِيقَةَ فُلَانٍ. فَتَنَحَّىٰ ذٰلِكَ السَّحَابُ، فَأَفْرَغَ مَاءَهُ فِي حَرَّةٍ، فَإِذَا شَرْجَةٌ مِنْ تِلْكَ الشِّرَاجِ قَدِ اسْتَوْعَبَتْ ذٰلِكَ الْمَاءَ كُلَّهُ، فَتَتَبَّعَ الْمَاءَ، فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ فِي حَدِيقَتِهِ يُحَوِّلُ الْمَاءَ بِمِسْحَاتِهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! مَا اسْمُكَ؟ قَالَ: فُلَانٌ، لِلاسْمِ الَّذِي سَمِعَ فِي السَّحَابَةِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: يَا عَبْدَ اللهِ! لِمَ سَأَلْتَنِي عَنِ اسْمِي؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا فِي السَّحَابِ الَّذِي هٰذَا مَاؤُهُ يَقُولُ: اسْقِ حَدِيقَةَ فُلَانٍ، لِاسْمِكَ، فَمَا تَصْنَعُ فِيهَا؟ قَالَ: أَمَّا إِذْ قُلْتَ هٰذَا، فَإِنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَىٰ مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا، فَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثِهِ، وَآكُلُ أَنَا وَعِيَالِي ثُلُثًا، وَأَرُدُّ فِيهَا ثُلُثَهُ».

there was one of these channels that absorbed all of that water. He followed the water, and found a man standing in his garden, and diverting that water with his shovel. He said to him: 'O slave of Allâh, what is your name?' He said: 'So-and-so' - the same name that he had heard from the cloud. He said to him: 'O slave of Allâh, why did you ask me about my name?' He said: 'I heard a voice in the cloud from which this water came, saying: "Irrigate the garden of so-and-so," and it was your name. What will you do with it?' He said: 'As you have said this, I look at what it produces, and I give one-third in charity, my family and I eat one-third, and I use one-third as seeds for the next crop.'"

[٧٤٧٤] (...) **وحَدَّثَناه** أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ بِهٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «وَأَجْعَلُ ثُلُثَهُ فِي الْمَسَاكِينِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ».

[7474] (...) Wahb bin Kaisân narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7473), except that he said: "...And I give one-third of it to the poor, beggars and wayfarers."

Chapter 5. The Prohibition On Showing Off

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابُ تحريم الرياء)
(التحفة ٦)

[7475] 46 - (2985) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: "I am the least in need of a partner. Whoever does any deed in which he associates someone else with Me, I will reject him and his deed."'"

[٧٤٧٥] ٤٦-(٢٩٨٥) **حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنِي رَوْحُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنِ يَعْقُوبَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «قَالَ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: أَنَا أَغْنَى الشُّرَكَاءِ عَنِ الشِّرْكِ، مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا أَشْرَكَ فِيهِ مَعِيَ غَيْرِي، تَرَكْتُهُ وَشِرْكَهُ».

[7476] 47 - (2986) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever wants to be heard of, Allâh will make him heard of, and whoever wants to be seen, Allâh will display him."

[٧٤٧٦] ٤٧-(٢٩٨٦) **حَدَّثَنَا** عُمَرُ ابْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ سُمَيْعٍ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَمَّعَ سَمَّعَ اللهُ بِهِ، وَمَنْ رَايَا رَايَا اللهُ بِهِ».

[7477] 48 - (2987) Jundab Al-'Alaqî said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'Whoever wants to be heard of, Allâh will make him heard of, and whoever wants to be seen, Allâh will display him."

[٧٤٧٧] ٤٨-(٢٩٨٧) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جُنْدُبًا الْعَلَقِيَّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يُسَمِّعْ يُسَمِّعِ اللهُ بِهِ، وَمَنْ يُرَاءِ يُرَاءِ اللهُ بِهِ».

[7478] (...) Sufyân narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7477) and

[٧٤٧٨] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْمُلَائِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ

added: "I did not hear anyone else say: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said.'"

بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ - وَزَادَ: وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ أَحَدًا غَيْرَهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[7479] (...) Sa'eed said (regarding the *Hadîth* of Sufyân, no. 7478): "I think he said: 'Ibn Al-Hârith bin Abî Mûsâ said: "I heard Salamah bin Kuhail say: 'I heard Jundab,' and I did not hear anyone say: 'I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say.''' Someone else said: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say" – a *Hadîth* like that of Ath-thawrî.

[٧٤٧٩] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الْأَشْعَثِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْوَلِيدِ ابْنِ حَرْبٍ - قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: أَظُنُّهُ قَالَ: ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ - قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ بْنَ كُهَيْلٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جُنْدُبًا وَلَمْ أَسْمَعْ أَحَدًا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، غَيْرَهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ الثَّوْرِيِّ.

[7480] (...) Sufyân narrated: "The truthful and trustworthy one, Al-Walîd bin Harb, narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7478)."

[٧٤٨٠] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا الصَّدُوقُ الْأَمِينُ، الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ بِهَـٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

Chapter 6. Guarding The Tongue

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابُ حفظ اللسان)

(التحفة ٧)

[7481] 49 - (2988) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that he heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "A person may say a word for which he will be sent down into the Fire, further than the distance between the east and the west."

[٧٤٨١] **٤٩**-(٢٩٨٨) **حَدَّثَنَا** قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ مُضَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ لَيَتَكَلَّمُ بِالْكَلِمَةِ، يَنْزِلُ بِهَا فِي النَّارِ، أَبْعَدَ مَا بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ».

[7482] 50 - (...) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A person may say a word, not

[٧٤٨٢] **٥٠**-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ أَبِي عُمَرَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ الدَّرَاوَرْدِيُّ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ

realizing its repercussions, for which he will be thrown down into the Fire, further than the distance between the east and the west."

ابْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عِيسَى بْنِ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الْعَبْدَ لَيَتَكَلَّمُ بِالْكَلِمَةِ، مَا يَتَبَيَّنُ مَا فِيهَا، يَهْوِي بِهَا فِي النَّارِ، أَبْعَدَ مَا بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ».

Chapter 7. About The One Who Enjoins Good But Does Not Do It, And Forbids Evil But Does It

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابُ عقوبة من يأمر بالمعروف ولا يفعله، وينهى عن المنكر ويفعله) (التحفة ٨)

[7483] 51 - (2989) It was narrated that it was said to Usâmah bin Zaid: "Why don't you enter upon 'Uthmân and speak to him?" He said: "Do you think that I do not speak to him unless you are there? By Allâh, I spoke to him privately, and I will not divulge something that I would not like to be the first one to divulge, and I will not say of one who may be in a position of command over me that he is the best of people, after I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'A man will be brought on the Day of Resurrection and thrown into the Fire; his intestines will spill forth, and he will go around them as a donkey goes around the millstone. The people of the Fire will gather around him and will say: "O so-and-so, what is the matter with you? Did you not enjoin what is good and forbid what is evil?" He will say: "Yes, but I used to enjoin good and not

[٧٤٨٣] ٥١-(٢٩٨٩) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - قَالَ يَحْيَىٰ وَإِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُونَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: قِيلَ لَهُ: أَلَا تَدْخُلُ عَلَىٰ عُثْمَانَ فَتُكَلِّمَهُ؟ فَقَالَ: أَتُرَوْنَ أَنِّي لَا أُكَلِّمُهُ إِلَّا أُسْمِعُكُمْ؟ وَاللهِ! لَقَدْ كَلَّمْتُهُ فِيمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ، مَا دُونَ أَنْ أَفْتَتِحَ أَمْرًا لَا أُحِبُّ أَنْ أَكُونَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ فَتَحَهُ، وَلَا أَقُولُ لِأَحَدٍ، يَكُونُ عَلَيَّ أَمِيرًا: إِنَّهُ خَيْرُ النَّاسِ، بَعْدَ مَا سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُؤْتَىٰ بِالرَّجُلِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فَيُلْقَىٰ فِي النَّارِ، فَتَنْدَلِقُ أَقْتَابُ بَطْنِهِ، فَيَدُورُ بِهَا كَمَا يَدُورُ الْحِمَارُ بِالرَّحَىٰ، فَيَجْتَمِعُ إِلَيْهِ أَهْلُ النَّارِ،

do it, and I used to forbid evil and do it myself."

فَيَقُولُونَ: يَا فُلَانُ! مَا لَكَ؟ أَلَمْ تَكُنْ تَأْمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ؟ فَيَقُولُ: بَلَىٰ، قَدْ كُنْتُ آمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَلَا آتِيهِ، وَأَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَآتِيهِ».

[7484] (...) It was narrated that Abû Wâ'il said: "We were with Usâmah bin Zaid and a man said: 'What is preventing you from entering upon 'Uthmân and speaking to him about what he is doing?...'" and he quoted a similar *Hadîth* (as no. 7483).

[٧٤٨٤] (. . .) **وحَدَّثَنَا** عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: مَا يَمْنَعُكَ أَنْ تَدْخُلَ عَلَىٰ عُثْمَانَ فَتُكَلِّمَهُ فِيمَا يَصْنَعُ؟ وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 8. The Prohibition Against Disclosing One's Own Sins

(المعجم ٨) - (بَابُ النهي عن هتك الإنسان ستر نفسه) (التحفة ٩)

[7485] 52 - (2990) The nephew of Ibn Shihâb narrated that his paternal uncle said: Sâlim said: I heard Abû Hurairah say: "I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: 'All of my *Ummah* will be fine except those who commit sin openly, and it is part of committing sin openly for a man to do something at night, then in the morning when his Lord has concealed him he says: "O so-and-so, I did such and such last night," when his Lord had concealed him all night, but in the morning he discloses that which Allâh had concealed for him.'"

[٧٤٨٥] **٥٢-(٢٩٩٠) حَدَّثَنِي** زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ سَالِمٌ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «كُلُّ أُمَّتِي مُعَافَاةٌ إِلَّا الْمُجَاهِرِينَ، وَإِنَّ مِنَ الْإِجْهَارِ أَنْ يَعْمَلَ الْعَبْدُ بِاللَّيْلِ عَمَلًا، ثُمَّ يُصْبِحُ قَدْ سَتَرَهُ رَبُّهُ، فَيَقُولُ: يَا فُلَانُ! قَدْ عَمِلْتُ الْبَارِحَةَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، وَقَدْ بَاتَ يَسْتُرُهُ رَبُّهُ، فَيَبِيتُ يَسْتُرُهُ رَبُّهُ، وَيُصْبِحُ يَكْشِفُ سِتْرَ اللهِ عَنْهُ».

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: «وَإِنَّ مِنَ الْهِجَارِ».

Chapter 9. Saying: "May Allâh Have Mercy On You" To One Who Sneezes, And Yawning Is Disliked

(المعجم ٩) - (بَابُ تشميت العاطس، وكراهة التثاؤب)

(التحفة ١٠)

[7486] 53 - (2991) It was narrated that Anas bin Mâlik said: "Two men sneezed in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and he said: '*Yarḥamuk Allâh*' to one of them, and not to the other. The one to whom he did not say it, said: 'So-and-so sneezed and you said: "*Yarḥamuk Allâh*" to him, but you did not say it to me.' He said: 'He praised Allâh (said *Al-Ḥamdu Lillâh*) but you did not praise Allâh.'"

[٧٤٨٦] ٥٣-(٢٩٩١) حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصٌ وَهُوَ ابْنُ غِيَاثٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: عَطَسَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلَانِ، فَشَمَّتَ أَحَدَهُمَا وَلَمْ يُشَمِّتِ الْآخَرَ، فَقَالَ الَّذِي لَمْ يُشَمِّتْهُ: عَطَسَ فُلَانٌ فَشَمَّتَّهُ، وَعَطَسْتُ أَنَا فَلَمْ تُشَمِّتْنِي، قَالَ: «إِنَّ هٰذَا حَمِدَ اللهَ، وَإِنَّكَ لَمْ تَحْمَدِ اللهَ».

[7487] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7486) was narrated from Anas, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٤٨٧] (. . .) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو خَالِدٍ يَعْنِي الْأَحْمَرَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7488] 54 - (2992) It was narrated that Abû Burdah said: "I entered upon Abû Mûsâ when he was in the house of the daughter of Al-Faḍl bin 'Abbâs, and I sneezed but he did not say *Yarḥamuk Allâh* (may Allâh have mercy on you) to me, but she sneezed and he said it to her. I went back to my mother and told her. When he came to her she said: 'My son sneezed in your presence and you did not say *Yarḥamuk Allâh*, but she sneezed

[٧٤٨٨] ٥٤-(٢٩٩٢) حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ ابْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِزُهَيْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَاصِمِ بْنِ كُلَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَىٰ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ، وَهُوَ فِي بَيْتِ ابْنَةِ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، فَعَطَسْتُ فَلَمْ يُشَمِّتْنِي، وَعَطَسَتْ فَشَمَّتَهَا، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَىٰ أُمِّي فَأَخْبَرْتُهَا، فَلَمَّا جَاءَهَا قَالَتْ:

and you said it to her.' He said: 'Your son sneezed but he did not praise Allâh, so I did not say *Yarḥamuk Allâh* to him. She sneezed and she did praise Allâh, so I said *Yarḥamuk Allâh* to her. I heard the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ say: "When one of you sneezes and praises Allâh, then say *Yarḥamuk Allâh* (may Allâh have mercy on you) to him, but if he does not praise Allâh, then do not say it to him."

[7489] 55 - (2993) Iyâs bin Salamah bin Al-Akwa' narrated that his father told him that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say, when a man sneezed in his presence: "*Yarḥamuk Allâh* (may Allâh have mercy on you)." Then he sneezed again and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The man has a cold."

[7490] 56 -(2994) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Yawning comes from the *Shaiṭân*, so if one of you feels the urge to yawn, let him suppress it as much as he can."

عَطَسَ عِنْدَكَ ابْنِي فَلَمْ تُشَمِّتْهُ، وَعَطَسَتْ فَشَمَّتَّهَا. فَقَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنَكِ عَطَسَ، فَلَمْ يَحْمَدِ اللهَ، فَلَمْ أُشَمِّتْهُ، وَعَطَسَتْ، فَحَمِدَتِ اللهَ، فَشَمَّتُّهَا، سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا عَطَسَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَحَمِدَ اللهَ، فَشَمِّتُوهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَحْمَدِ اللهَ، فَلَا تُشَمِّتُوهُ».

[٧٤٨٩] ٥٥-(٢٩٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ عَنْ إِيَاسِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ -: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا عِكْرِمَةُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِيَاسُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ ابْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ؛ أَنَّ أَبَاهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَعَطَسَ رَجُلٌ عِنْدَهُ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «يَرْحَمُكَ اللهُ» ثُمَّ عَطَسَ أُخْرَىٰ فَقَالَ [لَهُ] رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «الرَّجُلُ مَزْكُومٌ».

[٧٤٩٠] ٥٦-(٢٩٩٤) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ حُجْرٍ السَّعْدِيُّ قَالُوا: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «التَّثَاؤُبُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، فَإِذَا تَثَاوَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَكْظِمْ مَا اسْتَطَاعَ».

[7491] 57 - (2995) Suhail bin Abî Sâlih said: I heard a son of Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî telling my father, that his father said: The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When one of you yawns, let him put his hand on his mouth, lest the *Shaiṭân* enters it."

[٧٤٩١] ٥٧-(٢٩٩٥) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو غَسَّانَ الْمِسْمَعِيُّ مَالِكُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُهَيْلُ بْنُ أَبِي صَالِحٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنًا لِأَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ يُحَدِّثُ أَبِي عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا تَثَاوَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ، فَلْيُمْسِكْ بِيَدِهِ عَلَىٰ فَمِهِ، فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَدْخُلُ».

[7492] 58 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Sa'eed, from his father, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "When one of you yawns, let him put his hand (over his mouth) lest the *Shaiṭân* enter it."

[٧٤٩٢] ٥٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا تَثَاوَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ، فَلْيُمْسِكْ بِيَدِهِ، فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَدْخُلُ».

[7493] 59 - (...) It was narrated from the son of Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that his father said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If one of you yawns while he is in *Aṣ-Ṣalât* (prayers), let him suppress it as much as possible, lest the *Shaiṭân* enters.'"

[٧٤٩٣] ٥٩-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا تَثَاوَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي الصَّلَاةِ، فَلْيَكْظِمْ مَا اسْتَطَاعَ، فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَدْخُلُ».

[7494] (...) It was narrated that Abû Sa'eed said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said:", – a *Hadîth* like that of Bishr and 'Abdul-'Azîz (no. 7491, 7492).

[٧٤٩٤] (. . .) **حَدَّثَنَاه** عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، وَعَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ بِشْرٍ وَعَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ.

Chapter 10. Miscellaneous *Ahadîth*

(المعجم ١٠) - (بَابٌ: في أحاديث متفرقة) (التحفة ١١)

[7495] 60 - (2996) It was narrated that 'Âishah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'The angels were created from light, the jinn were created from smokeless flame, and Âdam was created from that which has been described to you.'"

[٧٤٩٥] ٦٠-(٢٩٩٦) **حَدَّثَنِي** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا - عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «خُلِقَتِ الْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْ نُورٍ، وَخُلِقَ الْجَانُّ مِنْ مَارِجٍ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَخُلِقَ آدَمُ مِمَّا وُصِفَ لَكُمْ».

Chapter 11. Mice Are A Transformed Race

(المعجم ١١) - (بَابٌ: في الفأر وأنه مسخ) (التحفة ١٢)

[7496] 61 - (2997) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'A tribe of the Children of Israel disappeared and it was not known what happened to them, but I think that they became mice. Have you not seen that if camel milk is put down for them they do not drink it, but if sheep

[٧٤٩٦] ٦١-(٢٩٩٧) **حَدَّثَنَا** إِسْحَاقُ ابْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى الْعَنَزِيُّ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الرُّزِّيُّ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ الثَّقَفِيِّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّى - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «فُقِدَتْ أُمَّةٌ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ، لَا

milk is put down for them they drink it?'"

Abû Hurairah said: "I narrated this *Hadîth* to Ka'b and he said: 'Did you hear that from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?' I said: 'Yes.' He said that several times. I said: 'Shall I read the Torah?'"

Ishâq said in his report: "We do not know what happened to them."

يُدْرَىٰ مَا فَعَلَتْ، وَلَا أُرَاهَا إِلَّا الْفَأْرَ، أَلَا تَرَوْنَهَا إِذَا وُضِعَ لَهَا أَلْبَانُ الْإِبِلِ لَمْ تَشْرَبْهُ، وَإِذَا وُضِعَ لَهَا أَلْبَانُ الشَّاءِ شَرِبَتْهُ؟».

قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: فَحَدَّثْتُ هَٰذَا الْحَدِيثَ كَعْبًا فَقَالَ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ ذَٰلِكَ مِرَارًا، قُلْتُ: أَأَقْرَأُ التَّوْرَاةَ؟

قَالَ إِسْحَٰقُ فِي رِوَايَتِهِ: «لَا نَدْرِي مَا فَعَلَتْ».

[7497] 62 - (...) It was narrated that Abû Hurairah said: "Mice are a transformed race, and the sign of that is that when sheep's milk is put down for them they drink it, and when camel's milk is put down for them they do not even taste it." Ka'b said to him: "Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ?" He said: "Was the Torah revealed to me?"

[٧٤٩٧] ٦٢-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: «الْفَأْرَةُ مَسْخٌ، وَآيَةُ ذَٰلِكَ أَنَّهُ يُوضَعُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا لَبَنُ الْغَنَمِ فَتَشْرَبُهُ، وَيُوضَعُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهَا لَبَنُ الْإِبِلِ فَلَا تَذُوقُهُ». فَقَالَ لَهُ كَعْبٌ: أَسَمِعْتَ هَٰذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: أَفَأُنْزِلَتْ عَلَيَّ التَّوْرَاةُ؟.

Chapter 12. A Believer Should Not Be Stung Twice From The Same Hole

(المعجم ١٢) - (بَابٌ: لا يلدغ المؤمن من جحر مرتين) (التحفة ١٣)

[7498] 63 - (2998) It was narrated from Abû Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "A believer should not be stung twice from the same hole."

[٧٤٩٨] ٦٣-(٢٩٩٨) حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يُلْدَغُ الْمُؤْمِنُ مِنْ جُحْرٍ وَاحِدٍ مَرَّتَيْنِ؟».

[7499] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7498) was narrated from Ibn Al-Musayyab, from Abû Hurairah, from the Prophet ﷺ.

[٧٤٩٩] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ وَحَرْمَلَةُ [بْنُ يَحْيَىٰ] قَالَا: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عَمِّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

Chapter 13. The Believer's Affair Is All Good

(المعجم ١٣) - (بَابٌ: المؤمن أمره كله خير) (التحفة ١٤)

[7500] 64 - (2999) It was narrated that Ṣuhaib said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'How wonderful is the case of the believer, for all his affairs are good. If something good happens to him, he is thankful for it and that is good for him; if something bad happens to him, he bears it with patience, and that is good for him. This does not apply to anyone but the believer.'"

[٧٥٠٠] ٦٤-(٢٩٩٩) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ الْأَزْدِيُّ وَشَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِشَيْبَانَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ صُهَيْبٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «عَجَبًا لِأَمْرِ الْمُؤْمِنِ، إِنَّ أَمْرَهُ كُلَّهُ لَهُ خَيْرٌ، وَلَيْسَ ذٰلِكَ لِأَحَدٍ إِلَّا لِلْمُؤْمِنِ، إِنْ أَصَابَتْهُ سَرَّاءُ شَكَرَ، فَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُ، وَإِنْ أَصَابَتْهُ ضَرَّاءُ صَبَرَ، فَكَانَ خَيْرًا لَهُ».

Chapter 14. The Prohibition Of Praising If It Involves Exaggeration And There Is The Fear That It May Be A Source Of Temptation (*Fitnah*) For The One Who Is Praised

(المعجم ١٤) - (بَابُ النهي عن المدح إذا كان فيه إفراط، وخيف منه فتنة على الممدوح) (التحفة ١٥)

[7501] 65 - (3000) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakrah that his father

[٧٥٠١] ٦٥-(٣٠٠٠) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ عَنْ خَالِدٍ

said: "A man praised another man in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ. He said: 'Woe to you, you have cut your companion's neck, woe to you, you have cut your companion's neck,' (and he, ﷺ said it) several times. (Then continued) 'If one of you must praise his companion, let him say: "I think that so-and-so is such and such, but Allâh knows best and I do not confirm anyone's good conduct before Allâh."'

الْحَذَّاءِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: مَدَحَ رَجُلٌ رَجُلًا، عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ، فَقَالَ: «وَيْحَكَ قَطَعْتَ عُنُقَ صَاحِبِكَ، قَطَعْتَ عُنُقَ صَاحِبِكَ» مِرَارًا «إِذَا كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ مَادِحًا صَاحِبَهُ لَا مَحَالَةَ، فَلْيَقُلْ: أَحْسِبُ فُلَانًا، وَاللهُ حَسِيبُهُ، وَلَا أُزَكِّي عَلَى اللهِ أَحَدًا، أَحْسِبُهُ - إِنْ كَانَ يَعْلَمُ ذَاكَ - كَذَا وَكَذَا».

[7502] 66 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdur-Raḥmân bin Abî Bakrah from his father that mention of a man was made in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and a man said: "O Messenger of Allâh, there is no man after the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who is better than him with regard to such and such." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Woe to you, you have cut your companion's neck," and he said that several times. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If one of you must praise his brother, let him say: "I think that so-and-so seems to be such and such, and I do not confirm anyone's good conduct before Allâh."

[٧٥٠٢] ٦٦-(. . .) وحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ جَبَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي رَوَّادٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا غُنْدَرٌ قَالَ: شُعْبَةُ حَدَّثَنَا عَنْ خَالِدٍ الْحَذَّاءِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ ذُكِرَ عِنْدَهُ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ، بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَفْضَلُ مِنْهُ فِي كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «وَيْحَكَ! قَطَعْتَ عُنُقَ صَاحِبِكَ» مِرَارًا يَقُولُ ذٰلِكَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِنْ كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ مَادِحًا أَخَاهُ، لَا مَحَالَةَ، فَلْيَقُلْ: أَحْسِبُ فُلَانًا، إِنْ كَانَ يُرَى أَنَّهُ كَذَاكَ، وَلَا أُزَكِّي عَلَى اللهِ أَحَدًا».

[7503] (...) A *Ḥadîth* like that of Yazîd bin Zurai' (no. 7501) was narrated from Shu'bah with

[٧٥٠٣] (. . .) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ عَمْرٌو النَّاقِدُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاهُ

this chain of narrators, but it does not say in their *Hadîth*: "There is no man after the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ who is better than the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ..."

[7504] 67 - (3001) It was narrated that Abû Mûsâ said: "The Prophet ﷺ heard a man praising another man, and going too far in praising him." He said: "You have ruined, or you have broken, the man's back."

[7505] 68 - (3002) It was narrated that Abû Ma'mar said: "A man started to praise a governer among the governors, and Al-Miqdâd started to throw dust on him, and he said: 'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ commanded us to throw dust in the faces of those who praise others.'"

[7506] 69 - (...) It was narrated from Hammâm bin Al-Hârith that a man started to praise 'Uthmân and Al-Miqdâd went and knelt down, and he was a

أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ بْنُ سَوَّارٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ شُعْبَةَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، نَحْوَ حَدِيثِ يَزِيدَ بْنِ زُرَيْعٍ، لَيْسَ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا: فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ: مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ أَفْضَلُ مِنْهُ.

[٧٥٠٤] ٦٧-(٣٠٠١) **حَدَّثَنِي** أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكَرِيَّاءَ عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عن أبي بردة عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَىٰ قَالَ: سَمِعَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ رَجُلًا يُثْنِي عَلَىٰ رَجُلٍ، وَيُطْرِيهِ فِي الْمِدْحَةِ، فَقَالَ: «لَقَدْ أَهْلَكْتُمْ، أَوْ قَطَعْتُمْ، ظَهْرَ الرَّجُلِ».

[٧٥٠٥] ٦٨-(٣٠٠٢) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ، جَمِيعًا عَنِ ابْنِ مَهْدِيٍّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: قَامَ رَجُلٌ يُثْنِي عَلَىٰ أَمِيرٍ مِنَ الْأُمَرَاءِ، فَجَعَلَ الْمِقْدَادُ يَحْثِي عَلَيْهِ التُّرَابَ، وَقَالَ: أَمَرَنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ أَنْ نَحْثِيَ فِي وُجُوهِ الْمَدَّاحِينَ التُّرَابَ.

[٧٥٠٦] ٦٩-(. . .) **حَدَّثَنَا** مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ؛ أَنَّ رَجُلًا جَعَلَ يَمْدَحُ عُثْمَانَ، فَعَمِدَ الْمِقْدَادُ، فَجَثَا عَلَىٰ رُكْبَتَيْهِ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا ضَخْمًا، فَجَعَلَ يَحْثُو فِي وَجْهِهِ الْحَصَا، فَقَالَ لَهُ عُثْمَانُ: مَا شَأْنُكَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الْمَدَّاحِينَ، فَاحْثُوا فِي وُجُوهِهِمُ التُّرَابَ».

large man, and he started to throw pebbles in his face. 'Uthmân said to him: "What is the matter with you?" He said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'If you see those who praise others, throw dust in their faces.'"

[٧٥٠٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَشْجَعِيُّ عُبَيْدُ اللهِ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ عَنْ سُفْيَانَ الثَّوْرِيِّ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ وَمَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنِ الْمِقْدَادِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمِثْلِهِ.

[7507] (...) A similar report (as *Ḥadîth* no. 7506) was narrated from Al-Miqdâd, from the Prophet ﷺ.

(المعجم ١٥) - (بَابُ مناولة الأكبر)

(التحفة ١٦)

Chapter 15. Showing Preference To The One Who Is Older

[٧٥٠٨] ٧٠-(٣٠٠٣) **حَدَّثَنَا** نَصْرُ ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْضَمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا صَخْرٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جُوَيْرِيَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ؛ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ حَدَّثَهُ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَرَانِي فِي الْمَنَامِ أَتَسَوَّكُ بِسِوَاكٍ، فَجَذَبَنِي رَجُلَانِ، أَحَدُهُمَا أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الْآخَرِ، فَنَاوَلْتُ السِّوَاكَ الْأَصْغَرَ

[7508] 70 - (3003) It was narrated from Nâfi' that 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar told him, that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I saw myself in a dream, using a *Siwâk*, and two men were competing to take it, one of whom was older than the other. I gave the *Siwâk* to the younger one, and it was said to me: 'Give it to the older one.' So I gave it to the older one."

مِنْهُمَا، فَقِيلَ لِي: كَبِّرْ، فَدَفَعْتُهُ إِلَى الأَكْبَرِ».

Chapter 16. Verification Of *Hadîth* And The Ruling On Writing Down Knowledge

(المعجم ١٦) - (بَابُ التثبت في الحديث، وحكم كتابة العلم)

(التحفة ١٧)

[7509] 71 - (2493) It was narrated from Hishâm that his father said: "Abû Hurairah used to narrate *Hadîth* and say: 'Listen O lady of the apartment, listen O lady of the apartment,' when 'Âishah was praying. When she had finished her prayer, she said to 'Urwah: 'Did you not hear this man, and what he said just now? The Prophet ﷺ would speak, and if someone wanted to count the words, he could.'"

[٧٥٠٩] ٧١-(٢٤٩٣) حَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ بْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ: حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ سُفْيَانُ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ وَيَقُولُ: اسْمَعِي يَا رَبَّةَ الْحُجْرَةِ! اسْمَعِي يَا رَبَّةَ الْحُجْرَةِ! وَعَائِشَةُ تُصَلِّي، فَلَمَّا قَضَتْ صَلَاتَهَا قَالَتْ لِعُرْوَةَ: أَلَا تَسْمَعُ إِلَى هٰذَا وَمَقَالَتِهِ آنِفًا؟ إِنَّمَا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُحَدِّثُ حَدِيثًا، لَوْ عَدَّهُ الْعَادُّ لَأَحْصَاهُ.

[راجع: ٦٣٩٩]

[7510] 72 - (3004) It was narrated from Abû Sa'eed Al-Khudrî that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Do not write down what I say, and whoever has written down anything from me other than the Qur'ân, let him erase it. Narrate from me, and there is nothing wrong with that, but whoever tells a lie about me" – Hammâm (a sub narrator) said: "I think he said: 'deliberately'" – "let him take his place in the Fire."

[٧٥١٠] ٧٢-(٣٠٠٤) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ الْأَزْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ عَنْ زَيْدِ ابْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَكْتُبُوا عَنِّي، وَمَنْ كَتَبَ عَنِّي غَيْرَ الْقُرْآنِ فَلْيَمْحُهُ، وَحَدِّثُوا عَنِّي، وَلَا حَرَجَ، وَمَنْ كَذَبَ عَلَيَّ - قَالَ هَمَّامٌ أَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: - مُتَعَمِّدًا فَلْيَتَبَوَّأْ مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ النَّارِ».

Chapter 17. The Story Of The People Of The Ditch And The Magician, The Monk And The Boy

(المعجم ١٧) - (بَابُ قصة أصحاب الأخدود والساحر والراهب والغلام)

(التحفة ١٨)

[7511] 73 - (3005) It was narrated from Ṣuhaib that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "There was a king among those who came before you, and he had a magician. When he (the magician) grew old, he said to the king: 'I have grown old; send me a boy to whom I can teach magic.' He sent him a boy to teach, and when he (the boy) was on his way to the magician he met a monk, and he sat down and listened to what he said, and he liked it. Whenever he would go to the magician he passed by the monk, and he would sit with him, then when he came to the magician, he would beat him (for the delay). He complained about that to the monk, who said: 'If you are afraid of the magician, say: "My family kept me," and if you are afraid of your family, say: "The magician kept me."'

"While this went on, he came to a huge beast that was blocking the way of the people, and he said: 'Today I will find out if the magician is better or if the monk is better.' He picked up a stone and said: 'O Allâh, if the monk's affair is dearer to You than that of the magician, then kill this beast, so that the people may move freely.' He threw it and

[٧٥١١] ٧٣-(٣٠٠٥) حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ ابْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَىٰ، عَنْ صُهَيْبٍ؛ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «كَانَ مَلِكٌ فِيمَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ، وَكَانَ لَهُ سَاحِرٌ، فَلَمَّا كَبِرَ قَالَ لِلْمَلِكِ: إِنِّي قَدْ كَبِرْتُ فَابْعَثْ إِلَيَّ غُلَامًا أُعَلِّمْهُ السِّحْرَ، فَبَعَثَ إِلَيْهِ غُلَامًا يُعَلِّمُهُ، فَكَانَ فِي طَرِيقِهِ، إِذَا سَلَكَ، رَاهِبٌ، فَقَعَدَ إِلَيْهِ وَسَمِعَ كَلَامَهُ، فَأَعْجَبَهُ، فَكَانَ إِذَا أَتَى السَّاحِرَ مَرَّ بِالرَّاهِبِ وَقَعَدَ إِلَيْهِ، فَإِذَا أَتَى السَّاحِرَ ضَرَبَهُ، فَشَكَا ذَٰلِكَ إِلَىٰ الرَّاهِبِ، فَقَالَ: إِذَا خَشِيتَ السَّاحِرَ فَقُلْ: حَبَسَنِي أَهْلِي، وَإِذَا خَشِيتَ أَهْلَكَ فَقُلْ: حَبَسَنِي السَّاحِرُ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ كَذَٰلِكَ إِذْ أَتَىٰ عَلَىٰ دَابَّةٍ عَظِيمَةٍ قَدْ حَبَسَتِ النَّاسَ، فَقَالَ: الْيَوْمَ أَعْلَمُ السَّاحِرُ أَفْضَلُ أَمِ الرَّاهِبُ أَفْضَلُ؟ فَأَخَذَ حَجَرًا فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ! إِنْ كَانَ أَمْرُ الرَّاهِبِ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ أَمْرِ السَّاحِرِ فَاقْتُلْ هَٰذِهِ الدَّابَّةَ، حَتَّىٰ يَمْضِيَ النَّاسُ، فَرَمَاهَا فَقَتَلَهَا، وَمَضَى النَّاسُ،

killed it, and the people were able to move freely. He came to the monk and told him, and the monk said to him: 'O my son, today you are better than me, and you have reached a stage where I think you will be tested. If you are tested, then do not tell anyone about me.'

"The boy started to heal the blind and lepers, and to cure the people of all kinds of sickness. A companion of the king who had gone blind heard of that, and he brought him many gifts and said: 'All of this is for you, if you will heal me.' He said: 'I do not heal anyone; rather it is Allâh Who heals.' If you believe in Allâh, I will pray to Allâh to heal you.' So he believed in Allâh, and Allâh healed him. He came to the king and sat with him as he used to do, and the king said to him: 'Who gave you back your sight?' He said: 'My Lord.' He said: 'Do you have a lord other than me?' He said: 'My Lord and your Lord is Allâh.' The king detained him and kept torturing him until he told him about the boy.

"The boy was brought and the king said to him: 'O my son, you have become so proficient in magic that you heal the blind and lepers, and you do such and such.' He said: 'I do not heal anyone; rather it is Allâh Who heals. The king detained him, and kept torturing him until he

فَأَتَى الرَّاهِبَ فَأَخْبَرَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الرَّاهِبُ: أَيْ بُنَيَّ! أَنْتَ، الْيَوْمَ، أَفْضَلُ مِنِّي، قَدْ بَلَغَ مِنْ أَمْرِكَ مَا أَرَىٰ، وَإِنَّكَ سَتُبْتَلَىٰ، فَإِنِ ابْتُلِيتَ فَلَا تَدُلَّ عَلَيَّ، وَكَانَ الْغُلَامُ يُبْرِىءُ الْأَكْمَهَ وَالْأَبْرَصَ وَيُدَاوِي النَّاسَ مِنْ سَائِرِ الْأَدْوَاءِ، فَسَمِعَ جَلِيسٌ لِلْمَلِكِ كَانَ قَدْ عَمِيَ، فَأَتَاهُ بِهَدَايَا كَثِيرَةٍ، فَقَالَ: مَا هٰهُنَا لَكَ أَجْمَعُ، إِنْ أَنْتَ شَفَيْتَنِي، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَشْفِي أَحَدًا، إِنَّمَا يَشْفِي اللهُ، فَإِنْ أَنْتَ آمَنْتَ بِاللهِ دَعَوْتُ اللهَ فَشَفَاكَ، فَآمَنَ بِاللهِ، فَشَفَاهُ اللهُ، فَأَتَى الْمَلِكَ فَجَلَسَ إِلَيْهِ كَمَا كَانَ يَجْلِسُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمَلِكُ: مَنْ رَدَّ عَلَيْكَ بَصَرَكَ؟ قَالَ: رَبِّي، قَالَ: أَوَ لَكَ رَبٌّ غَيْرِي؟ قَالَ: رَبِّي وَرَبُّكَ اللهُ، فَأَخَذَهُ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يُعَذِّبُهُ حَتَّىٰ دَلَّ عَلَىٰ الْغُلَامِ، فَجِيءَ بِالْغُلَامِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمَلِكُ: أَيْ بُنَيَّ! قَدْ بَلَغَ مِنْ سِحْرِكَ مَا تُبْرِىءُ الْأَكْمَهَ وَالْأَبْرَصَ وَتَفْعَلُ وَتَفْعَلُ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لَا أَشْفِي أَحَدًا، إِنَّمَا يَشْفِي اللهُ، فَأَخَذَهُ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يُعَذِّبُهُ حَتَّىٰ دَلَّ عَلَىٰ الرَّاهِبِ، فَجِيءَ بِالرَّاهِبِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ: ارْجِعْ عَنْ دِينِكَ، فَأَبَىٰ فَدَعَا بِالْمِئْشَارِ، فَوَضَعَ الْمِئْشَارَ فِي مَفْرِقِ رَأْسِهِ، فَشَقَّهُ بِهِ حَتَّىٰ وَقَعَ شِقَّاهُ،

told him about the monk.' The monk was brought and it was said to him: 'Recant your faith,' but he refused. The king called for a saw and placed the saw in the middle of his head, and cut him in two. Then the companion of the king was brought and it was said to him: 'Recant your faith,' but he refused. The saw was placed in the middle of his head, and he was cut in two. Then the boy was brought and it was said to him: 'Recant your faith,' but he refused.

"The king handed him over to a group of his companions and said: 'Take him to such and such a mountain. Then take him up the mountain, and when you reach the top, if he recants his faith (let him go), otherwise throw him down.' They took him there, and took him up the mountain, and he said: 'O Allâh, save me from them however You will.' The mountain shook and they fell down, and the boy came walking back to the king. The king said to him: 'What happened to your companions?' He said: 'Allâh saved me from them.' He handed him over to another group of his companions and said: 'Take him out in a boat to the middle of the sea. Then if he recants his faith (let him go), otherwise throw him overboard.' They took him, and the boy said: 'O Allâh, save me from them however You will.' The boat capsized and they drowned, and

ثُمَّ جِيءَ بِجَلِيسِ الْمَلِكِ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: ارْجِعْ عَنْ دِينِكَ فَأَبَىٰ، فَوَضَعَ الْمِئْشَارَ فِي مَفْرِقِ رَأْسِهِ، فَشَقَّهُ بِهِ حَتَّىٰ وَقَعَ شِقَّاهُ، ثُمَّ جِيءَ بِالْغُلَامِ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: ارْجِعْ عَنْ دِينِكَ، فَأَبَىٰ، فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَىٰ نَفَرٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: اذْهَبُوا بِهِ إِلَىٰ جَبَلِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَاصْعَدُوا بِهِ الْجَبَلَ، فَإِذَا بَلَغْتُمْ ذُرْوَتَهُ، فَإِنْ رَجَعَ عَنْ دِينِهِ، وَإِلَّا فَاطْرَحُوهُ، فَذَهَبُوا بِهِ فَصَعِدُوا بِهِ الْجَبَلَ، فَقَالَ: اللّٰهُمَّ! اكْفِنِيهِمْ بِمَا شِئْتَ، فَرَجَفَ بِهِمُ الْجَبَلُ فَسَقَطُوا، وَجَاءَ يَمْشِي إِلَىٰ الْمَلِكِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمَلِكُ: مَا فَعَلَ أَصْحَابُكَ؟ قَالَ: كَفَانِيهِمُ اللهُ، فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَىٰ نَفَرٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ فَقَالَ: اذْهَبُوا بِهِ فَاحْمِلُوهُ فِي قُرْقُورٍ، فَتَوَسَّطُوا بِهِ الْبَحْرَ، فَإِنْ رَجَعَ عَنْ دِينِهِ وَإِلَّا فَاقْذِفُوهُ، فَذَهَبُوا بِهِ، فَقَالَ: اللّٰهُمَّ! اكْفِنِيهِمْ بِمَ شِئْتَ فَانْكَفَأَتْ بِهِمُ السَّفِينَةُ فَغَرِقُوا، وَجَاءَ يَمْشِي إِلَىٰ الْمَلِكِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ الْمَلِكُ: مَا فَعَلَ أَصْحَابُكَ؟ فقال: كَفَانِيهِمُ اللهُ، فَقَالَ لِلْمَلِكِ: إِنَّكَ لَسْتَ بِقَاتِلِي حَتَّىٰ تَفْعَلَ مَا آمُرُكَ بِهِ، قَالَ: وَمَا هُوَ؟ قَالَ: تَجْمَعُ النَّاسَ فِي صَعِيدٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَتَصْلُبُنِي عَلَىٰ جِذْعٍ، ثُمَّ خُذْ سَهْمًا مِنْ كِنَانَتِي، ثُمَّ ضَعِ

the boy came walking back to the king. The king said to him: 'What happened to your companions?' He said: 'Allâh saved me from them.' He said to the king: 'You will not be able to kill me unless you do what I tell you to.' He said: 'What is it?' He said: 'Gather the people in one plain, and crucify me on the trunk of a tree, then take an arrow from my quiver and place the arrow in the bow, and say: "In the Name of Allâh, the Lord of the boy," then shoot me. If you do that, you will kill me.'

"So he gathered the people in one plain and crucified him on the trunk of a tree. Then he took an arrow from his quiver, placed it in the bow and said: 'In the Name of Allâh, the Lord of the boy,' and he shot him. The arrow struck his temple and he put his hand to his temple, where the arrow had landed, and died. The people said: 'We believe in the Lord of the boy, we believe in the Lord of the boy, we believe in the Lord of the boy.' People went to the king and said to him: 'Have you seen what you wanted to avert? By Allâh, that which you feared has happened to you: the people have believed (in Allâh).' He ordered that ditches be dug at the beginning of each road, and fires be lit, and he said: 'Whoever does not recant his faith, throw him into it,' or it was said, 'make him jump into it.'

السَّهْمَ فِي كَبِدِ الْقَوْسِ، ثُمَّ قُلْ: بِاسْمِ اللهِ، رَبِّ الْغُلَامِ، ثُمَّ ارْمِنِي، فَإِنَّكَ إِذَا فَعَلْتَ ذَٰلِكَ قَتَلْتَنِي، فَجَمَعَ النَّاسَ فِي صَعِيدٍ وَاحِدٍ، وَصَلَّبَهُ عَلَىٰ جِذْعٍ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ سَهْمًا مِنْ كِنَانَتِهِ، ثُمَّ وَضَعَ السَّهْمَ فِي كَبِدِ الْقَوْسِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: بِاسْمِ اللهِ، رَبِّ الْغُلَامِ، ثُمَّ رَمَاهُ فَوَضَعَ السَّهْمَ فِي صُدْغِهِ، فَوَضَعَ يَدَهُ فِي صُدْغِهِ فِي مَوْضِعِ السَّهْمِ ،فَمَاتَ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: آمَنَّا بِرَبِّ الْغُلَامِ، آمَنَّا بِرَبِّ الْغُلَامِ، آمَنَّا بِرَبِّ الْغُلَامِ، فَأُتِيَ الْمَلِكُ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: أَرَأَيْتَ مَا كُنْتَ تَحْذَرُ؟ قَدْ، وَاللهِ! نَزَلَ بِكَ حَذَرُكَ، قَدْ آمَنَ النَّاسُ فَأَمَرَ بِالْأُخْدُودِ بِأَفْوَاهِ السِّكَكِ فَخُدَّتْ وَأَضْرَمَ النِّيرَانَ، وَقَالَ: مَنْ لَمْ يَرْجِعْ عَنْ دِينِهِ فَأَحْمُوهُ فِيهَا، أَوْ قِيلَ لَهُ: اقْتَحِمْ، فَفَعَلُوا حَتَّىٰ جَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ وَمَعَهَا صَبِيٌّ لَهَا، فَتَقَاعَسَتْ أَنْ تَقَعَ فِيهَا، فَقَالَ لَهَا الْغُلَامُ: يَا أُمَّهِ! اصْبِرِي، فَإِنَّكِ عَلَىٰ الْحَقِّ».

"They did that until there came a woman with her infant son. She hesitated from jumping into it, but the child said to her: 'O my mother, be patient (and jump into the fire), for you are following the truth.'"

Chapter 18. The Lengthy *Hadîth* Of Jâbir And The Story Of Abû Al-Yasar

[7512] 74 - (3006) It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Al-Walîd bin 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Ṣâmit said: "My father and I went out seeking knowledge among this group of the *Anṣâr* before they died. The first one whom we met was Abû Al-Yasar, the Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. A slave of his was with him, and he had a binding of (paper) sheets with him. Abû Al-Yasar was wearing a *Burdah* and a *Ma'âfiri* garment, and his slave was wearing a *Burdah* and a *Ma'âfiri* garment. My father said to him: 'O uncle, I see signs of anger on your face.' He said: 'Yes; I was owed money by so-and-so the son of so-and-so Al-Ḥarâmî (from the tribe of Banû Ḥarâm). I went to his family and greeted them with *Salâm* and said: "Is he there?" They said: "No." Then a young son of his came out to me, and I said to him: "Where is your father?" He said: "He heard your voice and he hid behind my mother's bed." I said: "Come out to me, for I know where you are." He came out, and I said: "What

(المعجم ١٨) - (بَابُ حديث جابر الطويل، وقصة أبي اليسر) (التحفة ١٩)

[٧٥١٢] ٧٤-(٣٠٠٦) حَدَّثَنَا هَٰرُونُ ابْنُ مَعْرُوفٍ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ - وَتَقَارَبَا فِي لَفْظِ الْحَدِيثِ وَالسِّيَاقُ لِهَٰرُونَ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ مُجَاهِدٍ أَبِي حَزْرَةَ، عَنْ عُبَادَةَ ابْنِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ أَنَا وَأَبِي نَطْلُبُ الْعِلْمَ فِي هَٰذَا الْحَيِّ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَهْلِكُوا، فَكَانَ أَوَّلُ مَنْ لَقِينَا أَبَا الْيَسَرِ، صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَمَعَهُ غُلَامٌ لَهُ، مَعَهُ ضِمَامَةٌ مِنْ صُحُفٍ، وَعَلَىٰ أَبِي الْيَسَرِ بُرْدَةٌ وَمَعَافِرِيٌّ، وَعَلَىٰ غُلَامِهِ بُرْدَةٌ وَمَعَافِرِيٌّ، فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبِي: يَا عَمِّ! إِنِّي أَرَىٰ فِي وَجْهِكَ سُفْعَةً مِنْ غَضَبٍ، قَالَ: أَجَلْ، كَانَ لِي عَلَىٰ فُلَانِ بْنِ فُلَانٍ الْحَرَامِيِّ مَالٌ، فَأَتَيْتُ أَهْلَهُ فَسَلَّمْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: ثَمَّ هُوَ؟ قَالُوا: لَا، فَخَرَجَ عَلَيَّ ابْنٌ لَهُ جَفْرٌ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: أَيْنَ أَبُوكَ؟ قَالَ:

made you hide from me?" He said: "By Allâh, I will tell you, and I will not lie to you. By Allâh, I was afraid that if I spoke to you I would lie to you, and if I made a promise to you I would break it. You were a Companion of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, and by Allâh I was in (financial) difficulty." I said: "Do you swear by Allâh?" He said: "I swear by Allâh." I said: "Do you swear by Allâh?" He said: "I swear by Allâh." I said: "Do you swear by Allâh?" He said: "I swear by Allâh." He brought me his promissory note and erased it with his own hand.' He said: 'When you can afford it, pay it off, otherwise you are let off. I bear witness that these two eyes of mine saw' – and he put his fingers on his eyes – 'and these two ears of mine heard, and my heart understood' – and he pointed to his heart – 'the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he said: Whoever waits for one who is in (financial) difficulty (to pay a debt) or waives it for him, Allâh will shade him in His shade.'"

سَمِعَ صَوْتَكَ فَدَخَلَ أَرِيكَةَ أُمِّي، فَقُلْتُ: اخْرُجْ إِلَيَّ، فَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ، فَخَرَجَ، فَقُلْتُ: مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَىٰ أَنِ اخْتَبَأْتَ مِنِّي؟ قَالَ: أَنَا، وَاللهِ! أُحَدِّثُكَ، ثُمَّ لَا أَكْذِبُكَ، خَشِيتُ، وَاللهِ! أَنْ أُحَدِّثَكَ فَأَكْذِبَكَ، وَأَنْ أَعِدَكَ فَأُخْلِفَكَ، وَكُنْتَ صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَكُنْتُ، وَاللهِ! مُعْسِرًا، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: آللهِ! قَالَ: اللهِ! قُلْتُ: آللهِ! قَالَ: اللهِ! قَالَ: قُلْتُ: آللهِ! قَالَ: اللهِ! قَالَ: فَأَتَىٰ بِصَحِيفَتِهِ فَمَحَاهَا بِيَدِهِ، قَالَ: فَإِنْ وَجَدْتَ قَضَاءً فَاقْضِنِي، وَإِلَّا، أَنْتَ فِي حِلٍّ، فَأَشْهَدُ بَصَرُ عَيْنَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ وَوَضَعَ إِصْبَعَيْهِ عَلَىٰ عَيْنَيْهِ وَسَمْعُ أُذُنَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي هَٰذَا وَأَشَارَ إِلَىٰ مَنَاطِ قَلْبِهِ، رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ أَنْظَرَ مُعْسِرًا، أَوْ وَضَعَ عَنْهُ، أَظَلَّهُ اللهُ فِي ظِلِّهِ».

[7513] (3007) He (i.e., 'Ubâdah bin Al-Walîd bin 'Ubâdah bin Aṣ-Ṣamit, narrating a *Ḥadîth* as no. 7512) said: "I said to him: 'O uncle, why don't you take the *Burdah* of your slave or give him your *Ma'âfirî* garment, or take his *Ma'âfirî* and give him your *Burdah*, then you will have a *Ḥullah* and he will have a *Ḥullah*?' He patted my head and said: 'O Allâh, bless him. O son of my brother, these

[٧٥١٣] (٣٠٠٧) قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لَهُ أَنَا: يَا عَمِّ! لَوْ أَنَّكَ أَخَذْتَ بُرْدَةَ غُلَامِكَ أَوْ أَعْطَيْتَهُ مَعَافِرِيَّكَ، وَأَخَذْتَ مَعَافِرِيَّهُ وَأَعْطَيْتَهُ بُرْدَتَكَ، فَكَانَتْ عَلَيْكَ حُلَّةٌ وَعَلَيْهِ حُلَّةٌ، فَمَسَحَ رَأْسِي وَقَالَ: اللّٰهُمَّ! بَارِكْ فِيهِ، يَا ابْنَ أَخِي! بَصَرُ عَيْنَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، وَسَمْعُ أُذُنَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي

two eyes of mine saw, and these two ears of mine heard, and my heart understood the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ when he said: "Feed them (slaves) from that which you eat, and clothe them from that which you wear." If I give him some worldly goods, that is easier for me than him taking some of my *Ḥasanât* (good deeds) on the Day of Resurrection.'"

هَٰذَا - وَأَشَارَ إِلَىٰ مَنَاطِ قَلْبِهِ - رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «أَطْعِمُوهُمْ مِمَّا تَأْكُلُونَ، وَأَلْبِسُوهُمْ مِمَّا تَلْبَسُونَ». وَكَانَ أَنْ أَعْطَيْتُهُ مِنْ مَتَاعِ الدُّنْيَا أَهْوَنَ عَلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ مِنْ حَسَنَاتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.

[7514] (3008) (He continued) "Then we went on until we came to Jâbir bin 'Abdullâh in his *Masjid*, where he was praying in a single garment, wrapped up in it. I made my way through the people until I sat between him and the *Qiblah*, and I said: 'May Allâh have mercy on you. Are you praying in a single garment when your *Ridâ'* (upper garment) is beside you?' He gestured towards my chest with his fingers like this, holding his fingers apart and bending them (and said): 'I hoped that a fool like you would enter upon me and see what I am doing, and do likewise.

(Jâbir bin Abdullâh said:) "'The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ came to us in this *Masjid* of ours, and in his hand was the branch of a palm tree. He saw some sputum in the *Qiblah* of the *Masjid*, so he scratched it with this branch, then he turned to us and said: "Who among you would like Allâh to turn away from him?" We were afraid (to speak). Then he said: "Who among you would like Allâh

[٧٥١٤] (٣٠٠٨) ثُمَّ مَضَيْنَا حَتَّىٰ أَتَيْنَا جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللهِ فِي مَسْجِدِهِ، وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، مُشْتَمِلًا بِهِ، فَتَخَطَّيْتُ الْقَوْمَ حَتَّىٰ جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْقِبْلَةِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَرْحَمُكَ اللهُ! أَتُصَلِّي فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ وَرِدَاؤُكَ إِلَىٰ جَنْبِكَ؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ فِي صَدْرِي هَكَذَا، وَفَرَّقَ بَيْنَ أَصَابِعِهِ وَقَوَّسَهَا: أَرَدْتُ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ عَلَيَّ الأَحْمَقُ مِثْلُكَ، فَيَرَانِي كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ، فَيَصْنَعُ مِثْلَهُ.

أَتَانَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي مَسْجِدِنَا هَٰذَا، وَفِي يَدِهِ عُرْجُونُ ابْنِ طَابٍ، فَرَأَىٰ فِي قِبْلَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ نُخَامَةً فَحَكَّهَا بِالْعُرْجُونِ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا فَقَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُعْرِضَ اللهُ عَنْهُ؟» قَالَ: فَخَشَعْنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُعْرِضَ اللهُ عَنْهُ؟» قَالَ: فَخَشَعْنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَيُّكُمْ يُحِبُّ أَنْ يُعْرِضَ اللهُ عَنْهُ؟» قُلْنَا: لَا أَيُّنَا، يَا رَسُولَ

to turn away from him?" We were afraid (to speak). Then he said: "Who among you would like Allâh to turn away from him?" We said: "None of us, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "When one of you stands to pray, Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, is before him, so he should not spit in front of him or to his right; rather let him spit to his left, beneath his left foot, and if he needs to do that suddenly, then let him take his garment like this," and he folded part of his garment over another part. Then he said: "Bring some *'Abîr* (a mixture of perfume)." A young man from that tribe leapt up and ran to his family, and he brought some *Khalûq* (a kind of perfume) in his palm. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took it, and put it at the tip of that branch, then he used it to touch the traces of that sputum.'

"Jâbir said: 'This is why you should put *Khalûq* in your *Masâjid*.'"

اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ إِذَا قَامَ يُصَلِّي، فَإِنَّ اللهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ، فَلَا يَبْصُقَنَّ قِبَلَ وَجْهِهِ، وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، وَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، تَحْتَ رِجْلِهِ الْيُسْرَىٰ، فَإِنْ عَجِلَتْ بِهِ بَادِرَةٌ فَلْيَقُلْ بِثَوْبِهِ هَكَذَا» ثُمَّ طَوَىٰ ثَوْبَهُ بَعْضَهُ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ فَقَالَ: «أَرُونِي عَبِيرًا» فَثَارَ فَتًى مِنَ الْحَيِّ يَشْتَدُّ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ، فَجَاءَ بِخَلُوقٍ فِي رَاحَتِهِ، فَأَخَذَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَجَعَلَهُ عَلَىٰ رَأْسِ الْعُرْجُونِ، ثُمَّ لَطَخَ بِهِ عَلَىٰ أَثَرِ النُّخَامَةِ.

فَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَمِنْ هُنَاكَ جَعَلْتُمُ الْخَلُوقَ فِي مَسَاجِدِكُمْ.

[7515] (3009) (Jabir continued:) "'We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ on the campaign to Baṭn Buwâṭ, and he was pursuing Al-Majdî bin 'Amr Al-Juhanî. There were five, or six, or seven of us riding each she-camel. There came the turn of 'Uqbah, an *Anṣârî* man, to ride the she-camel. He made it kneel and mounted it, then he tried to make it stand up, but it would not stand. He rebuked it and said, "May Allâh curse you."

[٧٥١٥] (٣٠٠٩) سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي غَزْوَةِ بَطْنِ بُوَاطٍ، وَهُوَ يَطْلُبُ الْمَجْدِيَّ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْجُهَنِيَّ، وَكَانَ النَّاضِحُ يَعْقُبُهُ مِنَّا الْخَمْسَةُ وَالسِّتَّةُ وَالسَّبْعَةُ، فَدَارَتْ عُقْبَةُ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ عَلَىٰ نَاضِحٍ لَهُ، فَأَنَاخَهُ فَرَكِبَهُ، ثُمَّ بَعَثَهُ فَتَلَدَّنَ عَلَيْهِ بَعْضَ التَّلَدُّنِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: شَأْ لَعَنَكَ اللهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ

The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Who is this who is cursing his camel?" He said: "It is me, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Get down from it, for no cursed thing should accompany us. Do not pray against yourselves, do not pray against your children, and do not pray against your wealth, lest that coincide with an hour when Allâh is asked and He answers your prayers."

هَٰذَا اللَّاعِنُ بَعِيرَهُ؟» قَالَ: أَنَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «انْزِلْ عَنْهُ، فَلَا يَصْحَبْنَا مَلْعُونٌ، لَا تَدْعُوا عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ، وَلَا تَدْعُوا عَلَىٰ أَوْلَادِكُمْ، وَلَا تَدْعُوا عَلَىٰ أَمْوَالِكُمْ، لَا تُوَافِقُوا مِنَ اللهِ سَاعَةً يُسْأَلُ فِيهَا عَطَاءٌ فَيَسْتَجِيبُ لَكُمْ».

[7516] (3010) (Jabir bin 'Abdullâh continued:') We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and when evening came we drew near one of the oasis' of the Arabs. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Who will go ahead and set up the water tank for us, and drink and draw water for us?'" Jâbir said: 'I stood up and said: "Here is your man, O Messenger of Allâh." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Who will go with Jâbir?" Jabbâr bin Ṣakhr stood up, and we went to the well and poured a bucket or two into the tank, then we plastered it with clay, then we poured water into it until we filled it. The first one who came to us was the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and he said: "Will you permit me (to drink)?" We said: "Yes, O Messenger of Allâh." He brought his she-camel and it drank, then he pulled on its reins and it stretched its legs and urinated. Then he took it aside and made it kneel down. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ

[٧٥١٦] (٣٠١٠) سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ عُشَيْشِيَةٌ وَدَنَوْنَا مَاءً مِنْ مِيَاهِ الْعَرَبِ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ رَجُلٌ يَتَقَدَّمُنَا فَيَمْدُرُ الْحَوْضَ فَيَشْرَبُ وَيَسْقِينَا؟» قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقُمْتُ فَقُلْتُ: هَٰذَا رَجُلٌ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَيُّ رَجُلٍ مَعَ جَابِرٍ؟» فَقَامَ جَبَّارُ بْنُ صَخْرٍ، فَانْطَلَقْنَا إِلَىٰ الْبِئْرِ، فَنَزَعْنَا فِي الْحَوْضِ سَجْلًا أَوْ سَجْلَيْنِ، ثُمَّ مَدَرْنَاهُ، ثُمَّ نَزَعْنَا فِيهِ حَتَّىٰ أَفْهَقْنَاهُ، فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ طَالِعٍ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَتَأْذَنَانِ؟» قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَأَشْرَعَ نَاقَتَهُ فَشَرِبَتْ، فَشَنَقَ لَهَا فَشَجَتْ فَبَالَتْ، ثُمَّ عَدَلَ بِهَا فَأَنَاخَهَا، ثُمَّ جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ الْحَوْضِ فَتَوَضَّأَ مِنْهُ، ثُمَّ قُمْتُ فَتَوَضَّأْتُ مِنْ مُتَوَضَّإِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَذَهَبَ جَبَّارُ

came to the water tank and performed *Wuḍû'* from it, then I got up and performed *Wuḍû'* from the left-over *Wuḍû'* water of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Jabbâr bin Ṣakhr went to relieve himself, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stood up to pray. I was wearing a *Burdah* and it was not wide enough to go around me. It had fringes and I turned it upside down and held the ends under my chin. Then I came and stood to the left of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He took me by the hand and brought me round to stand on his right. Then Jabbâr bin Ṣakhr came and performed *Wuḍû'*, then he came and stood to the left of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ took us both by the hand and pushed us back until we were standing behind him. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ started to cast glances at me but I did not realize, then I noticed him. He gestured with his hand like this, telling me to pull up my loincloth. When the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had finished [his prayer], he said: "O Jâbir!" I said: "Here I am, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "If it is big enough, tie its opposite ends, and if it is too small, tie it around your waist."

ابْنُ صَخْرٍ يَقْضِي حَاجَتَهُ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللهِ لِيُصَلِّيَ، وَكَانَتْ عَلَيَّ بُرْدَةٌ ذَهَبْتُ أَنْ أُخَالِفَ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهَا فَلَمْ تَبْلُغْ لِي، وَكَانَتْ لَهَا ذَبَاذِبُ فَنَكَّسْتُهَا ثُمَّ خَالَفْتُ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهَا، ثُمَّ تَوَاقَصْتُ عَلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ جِئْتُ حَتَّىٰ قُمْتُ عَنْ يَسَارِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِي فَأَدَارَنِي حَتَّىٰ أَقَامَنِي عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ جَبَّارُ بْنُ صَخْرٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَقَامَ عَنْ يَسَارِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَأَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِأَيْدِينَا جَمِيعًا، فَدَفَعَنَا حَتَّىٰ أَقَامَنَا خَلْفَهُ، فَجَعَلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَرْمُقُنِي وَأَنَا لَا أَشْعُرُ، ثُمَّ فَطِنْتُ بِهِ، فَقَالَ هٰكَذَا بِيَدِهِ، يَعْنِي شُدَّ وَسَطَكَ، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ!» قُلْتُ: لَبَّيْكَ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «إِذَا كَانَ وَاسِعًا فَخَالِفْ بَيْنَ طَرَفَيْهِ، وَإِذَا كَانَ ضَيِّقًا فَاشْدُدْهُ عَلَىٰ حِقْوِكَ».

[7517] (3011) (Jabir continued:) We travelled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and the food for each man among us, every day, was one date, which he would suck and

[٧٥١٧] (٣٠١١) سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، وَكَانَ قُوتُ كُلِّ رَجُلٍ مِنَّا، [فِي] كُلِّ يَوْمٍ، تَمْرَةً، فَكَانَ يَمُصُّهَا ثُمَّ يَصُرُّهَا

then wrap it in his garment. We would also knock down leaves with our bows and eat them, until the corners of our mouths were covered with ulcers. One day a man was overlooked when the dates were distributed, and we set out carrying him, and we bore witness that he had not been given his date, then he was given it, and he stood up and took it.

[7518] (3012) (Jâbir continued) " 'We traveled with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until we halted in a spacious valley. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to relieve himself, and I followed him, bringing a bucket of water. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ looked, but he did not see anything with which to conceal himself, then he saw two trees at the end of the valley. The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ went to one of them and took hold of one of its branches, and said: "Follow me, by Allâh's Leave," and it came with him like a camel with a nose ring that follows its driver. Then he went to the second tree and took hold of one of its branches and said: "Follow me, by Allâh's Leave," and it came with him in a similar manner. Then when he reached the middle of the space between them, he joined them together and said: "Come together and (conceal) me, by Allâh's Leave," and they joined together.'

"Jâbir said: 'I went away, lest the

فِي ثَوْبِهِ، وَكُنَّا نَخْتَبِطُ بِقِسِيِّنَا وَنَأْكُلُ، حَتَّىٰ قَرِحَتْ أَشْدَاقُنَا، فَأُقْسِمُ أُخْطِئَهَا رَجُلٌ مِنَّا يَوْمًا، فَانْطَلَقْنَا بِهِ نَنْعَشُهُ، فَشَهِدْنَا له أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُعْطَهَا، فَأُعْطِيهَا فقامَ فَأَخَذَهَا.

[٧٥١٨] (٣٠١٢) سِرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ نَزَلْنَا وَادِيًا أَفْيَحَ، فَذَهَبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَقْضِي حَاجَتَهُ، فَاتَّبَعْتُهُ بِإِدَاوَةٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ، فَنَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَلَمْ يَرَ شَيْئًا يَسْتَتِرُ بِهِ، وَإِذَا شَجَرَتَانِ بِشَاطِئِ الْوَادِي، فَانْطَلَقَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ إِلَىٰ إِحْدَاهُمَا فَأَخَذَ بِغُصْنٍ مِنْ أَغْصَانِهَا، فَقَالَ: «انْقَادِي عَلَيَّ بِإِذْنِ اللهِ» فَانْقَادَتْ مَعَهُ كَالْبَعِيرِ الْمَخْشُوشِ، الَّذِي يُصَانِعُ قَائِدَهُ، حَتَّىٰ أَتَى الشَّجَرَةَ الْأُخْرَىٰ، فَأَخَذَ بِغُصْنٍ مِنْ أَغْصَانِهَا، فَقَالَ: «انْقَادِي عَلَيَّ بِإِذْنِ اللهِ» فَانْقَادَتْ مَعَهُ كَذَٰلِكَ، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا كَانَ بِالْمَنْصَفِ مِمَّا بَيْنَهُمَا، لَأَمَ بَيْنَهُمَا يَعْنِي جَمَعَهُمَا، فَقَالَ: «الْتَئِمَا عَلَيَّ بِإِذْنِ اللهِ» فَالْتَأَمَتَا، قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَخَرَجْتُ أُحْضِرُ مَخَافَةَ أَنْ يُحِسَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِقُرْبِي فَيَبْتَعِدَ وَقَالَ [مُحَمَّدُ] بْنُ عَبَّادٍ: فَيَتَبَعَّدَ فَجَلَسْتُ أُحَدِّثُ نَفْسِي، فَحَانَتْ مِنِّي

Messenger of Allâh ﷺ realize that I was nearby, and go even further away. I sat down, thinking to myself. Then I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ coming, and the two trees had parted and each one was standing in its own place. I saw the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ stand still for a moment, then he did this with his head'" – and Abû Ismâ'îl (a sub narrator) turned his head right and left – "then he came forward. When he reached me he said: "O Jâbir, did you see where I was standing?" I said: "Yes, O Messenger of Allâh." He said: "Go to the two trees and cut a branch from each one, and bring them here, then when you reach the place where I was standing, put one branch in your right hand and one in your left.'"

"Jâbir said: 'I got up, picked up a stone and broke it and sharpened it, then I went to the two trees and cut a branch from each one. Then I came, dragging them, until I reached the place where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had stood. Then I held one branch in my right hand and one in my left. Then I caught up with him, and said: "I have done that, O Messenger of Allâh; what was it for?" He said: "I passed by two graves (whose occupants) were being tormented, and I wanted to intercede so that the torment would be lessened for them so long as these branches remained fresh."

لَفْتَةٌ، فَإِذَا أَنَا بِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ مُقْبِلًا، وَإِذَا الشَّجَرَتَانِ قَدِ افْتَرَقَتَا، فَقَامَتْ كُلُّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُمَا عَلَىٰ سَاقٍ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ وَقَفَ وَقْفَةً، فَقَالَ بِرَأْسِهِ هٰكَذَا وَأَشَارَ أَبُو إِسْمَاعِيلَ بِرَأْسِهِ يَمِينًا وَشِمَالًا ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ، فَلَمَّا انْتَهَىٰ إِلَيَّ قَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ! هَلْ رَأَيْتَ بِمَقَامِي؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! قَالَ: «فَانْطَلِقْ إِلَىٰ الشَّجَرَتَيْنِ فَاقْطَعْ مِنْ كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُمَا غُصْنًا، فَأَقْبِلْ بِهِمَا، حَتَّىٰ إِذَا قُمْتَ مَقَامِي فَأَرْسِلْ غُصْنًا عَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَغُصْنًا عَنْ يَسَارِكَ».

قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقُمْتُ فَأَخَذْتُ حَجَرًا فَكَسَرْتُهُ وَحَسَرْتُهُ، فَانْذَلَقَ لِي، فَأَتَيْتُ الشَّجَرَتَيْنِ فَقَطَعْتُ مِنْ كُلِّ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْهُمَا غُصْنًا، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلْتُ أَجُرُّهُمَا حَتَّىٰ قُمْتُ مَقَامَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، أَرْسَلْتُ غُصْنًا عَنْ يَمِينِي وَغُصْنًا عَنْ يَسَارِي، ثُمَّ لَحِقْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: قَدْ فَعَلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! فَعَمَّ ذَاكَ؟ قَالَ: «إِنِّي مَرَرْتُ بِقَبْرَيْنِ يُعَذَّبَانِ، فَأَحْبَبْتُ، بِشَفَاعَتِي، أَنْ يُرَفَّهَ ذَاكَ عَنْهُمَا، مَا دَامَ الْغُصْنَانِ رَطْبَيْنِ».

[7519] (3013) (Jâbir said:) "'Then we came to the camp, and the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "O Jâbir, call (the people to perform) *Wuḍû'*." I said: "Come and perform *Wuḍû'*, come and perform *Wuḍû'*, come and perform *Wuḍû'*." I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I cannot find a drop of water in the camp." But a man among the *Anṣâr* used to cool water for the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in an old waterskin of his, that was hanging on a palm tree branch. He said to me: "Go to so-and-so the son of so-and-so, the *Anṣârî*, and see if there is anything in his waterskin." I went to him and looked in it, and I did not find anything but a drop of water on the mouth of the waterskin, and if I had poured it, it would have been absorbed. I came to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, I did not find anything but a drop of water on the mouth of the waterskin, and if I had poured it, it would have been absorbed." He said: "Go and bring it to me." So I brought it, and he took it in his hand and started to say something that I did not understand, and he pressed it with his hand. Then he gave it to me and said: "O Jâbir, call for a tub." I called for the tub of the camp and it was brought to me, and I placed it in front of him. Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ put his hand in the tub like this,– spreading out his fingers, then he

[٧٥١٩] (٣٠١٣) قَالَ: فَأَتَيْنَا الْعَسْكَرَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «يَا جَابِرُ! نَادِ بِوَضُوءٍ» فَقُلْتُ: أَلَا وَضُوءَ؟ أَلَا وَضُوءَ؟ أَلَا وَضُوءَ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! مَا وَجَدْتُ فِي الرَّكْبِ مِنْ قَطْرَةٍ، وَكَانَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ يُبَرِّدُ لِرَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ الْمَاءَ، فِي أَشْجَابٍ لَهُ، عَلَىٰ حِمَارَةٍ مِنْ جَرِيدٍ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ لِيَ: «انْطَلِقْ إِلَىٰ فُلَانِ بْنِ فُلَانٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، فَانْظُرْ هَلْ فِي أَشْجَابِهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ؟» قَالَ: فَانْطَلَقْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَنَظَرْتُ فِيهَا فَلَمْ أَجِدْ فِيهَا إِلَّا قَطْرَةً فِي عَزْلَاءِ شَجْبٍ مِنْهَا، لَوْ أَنِّي أُفْرِغُهُ لَشَرِبَهُ يَابِسُهُ، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! [إِنِّي] لَمْ أَجِدْ فِيهَا إِلَّا قَطْرَةً فِي عَزْلَاءِ شَجْبٍ مِنْهَا، لَوْ أَنِّي أُفْرِغُهُ لَشَرِبَهُ يَابِسُهُ، قَالَ: «اذْهَبْ فَأْتِنِي بِهِ» فَأَتَيْتُهُ بِهِ، فَأَخَذَهُ بِيَدِهِ فَجَعَلَ يَتَكَلَّمُ بِشَيْءٍ لَا أَدْرِي مَا هُوَ، وَيَغْمِزُهُ بِيَدَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَعْطَانِيهِ فَقَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ! نَادِ بِجَفْنَةٍ» فَقُلْتُ: يَا جَفْنَةَ الرَّكْبِ! فَأُتِيتُ بِهَا تُحْمَلُ، فَوَضَعْتُهَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ فِي الْجَفْنَةِ هَكَذَا، فَبَسَطَهَا وَفَرَّقَ بَيْنَ أَصَابِعِهِ، ثُمَّ وَضَعَهَا

put it on the bottom of the tub and said: "O Jâbir, take (the waterskin) and pour it on me (i.e., hands), and say: 'In the Name of Allâh.'" So I poured it onto him and said, "In the Name of Allâh," and I saw the water gushing out between the fingers of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. Then the tub gushed water until it filled up. He said: "O Jâbir, call those who need water." The people came and drank their fill, then I said: "Is there anyone left who needs it?" Then the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ lifted his hand from the tub and it was full.

فِي قَعْرِ الْجَفْنَةِ، وَقَالَ: «خُذْ، يَا جَابِرُ! فَصُبَّ عَلَيَّ، وَقُلْ: بِاسْمِ اللهِ» فَصَبَبْتُ عَلَيْهِ وَقُلْتُ: بِاسْمِ اللهِ، فَرَأَيْتُ الْمَاءَ يَتَفَوَّرُ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَصَابِعِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ فَارَتِ الْجَفْنَةُ وَدَارَتْ حَتَّىٰ امْتَلأَتْ، فَقَالَ: «يَا جَابِرُ! نَادِ مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ بِمَاءٍ» قَالَ: فَأَتَى النَّاسُ فَاسْتَقَوْا حَتَّىٰ رَوُوا، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ: هَلْ بَقِيَ أَحَدٌ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ؟ فَرَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ مِنَ الْجَفْنَةِ وَهِيَ مَلأَىٰ.

[7520] (3014) (Jâbir said:) "'The people complained to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ of hunger, and he said: "May Allâh feed you." We came to the sea shore, and the waves tossed about and threw out a large beast. We lit a fire beside it, and we cooked it and roasted it, and ate our fill.' Jâbir said: 'Myself and some others' – and he listed five people – 'entered its eye socket and no one could see us until we came out. And we took one of its ribs and made an arch with it, then we called for the biggest man in the camp and the biggest camel in the camp, and he rode beneath it without having to lower his head.'"

[٧٥٢٠] (٣٠١٤) وَشَكَا النَّاسُ إِلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ الْجُوعَ، فَقَالَ: «عَسَى اللهُ أَنْ يُطْعِمَكُمْ» فَأَتَيْنَا سِيفَ الْبَحْرِ، فَزَخَرَ الْبَحْرُ زَخْرَةً، فَأَلْقَىٰ دَابَّةً، فَأَوْرَيْنَا عَلَىٰ شِقِّهَا النَّارَ، فَاطَّبَخْنَا وَأَشْوَيْنَا، وَأَكَلْنَا و شَبِعْنَا، قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَدَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَفُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ، حَتَّىٰ عَدَّ خَمْسَةً، فِي حِجَاجِ عَيْنِهَا، مَا يَرَانَا أَحَدٌ، حَتَّىٰ خَرَجْنَا فَأَخَذْنَا ضِلَعًا مِنْ أَضْلَاعِهِ فَقَوَّسْنَاهُ، ثُمَّ دَعَوْنَا بِأَعْظَمِ رَجُلٍ فِي الرَّكْبِ، وَأَعْظَمِ جَمَلٍ فِي الرَّكْبِ، وَأَعْظَمِ كِفْلٍ فِي الرَّكْبِ، فَدَخَلَ تَحْتَهُ مَا يُطَأْطِىءُ رَأْسَهُ.

Chapter 19. The *Ḥadîth* Of The *Hijrah*

(المعجم ١٩) - (بَابٌ: في حديث الهجرة. ويقال له حديث الرَّحْل) (التحفة ٢٠)

[7521] 75 - (2009) Al-Barâ' bin 'Âzib said: "Abû Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddîq came to my father in his house, and bought a saddle from him. He said to 'Âzib: 'Send your son with me to carry it with me to my house.' My father said to me: 'Carry it,' so I carried it, and my father came out with him to get its price. My father said to him: 'O Abû Bakr, tell me what happened on the night when you set out on the journey (of *Al-Hijrah* from Makkah to Yathrib, Al-Madinah) with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ.'

"He said: 'Yes. We traveled all night, until it was noon. The road was empty and no one passed by, until we came to a big rock that cast a shadow, and the sun had not come to it yet. We stopped there, and I came to the rock and smoothed the sand with my hands so that the Prophet ﷺ could sleep in its shade. Then I spread out a blanket and said: "O Messenger of Allâh, go to sleep and I will keep watch around you." He went to sleep and I went out to keep watch around him, and I saw a shepherd bringing his flock to the rock, wanting the same as we did. I met him and said: "To whom do you belong, O boy?" He said: "To a man from Al-Madînah." I said: "Is

[٧٥٢١] ٧٥-(٢٠٠٩) حَدَّثَني سَلَمَةُ ابْنُ شَبِيبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ أَعْيَنَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَٰقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ يَقُولُ: جَاءَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ [الصِّدِّيقُ] إِلَىٰ أَبِي فِي مَنْزِلِهِ، فَاشْتَرَىٰ مِنْهُ رَحْلًا، فَقَالَ لِعَازِبٍ: ابْعَثْ مَعِيَ ابْنَكَ يَحْمِلْهُ مَعِيَ إِلَىٰ مَنْزِلِي، فَقَالَ لِي أَبِي: احْمِلْهُ، فَحَمَلْتُهُ، وَخَرَجَ أَبِي مَعَهُ يَنْتَقِدُ ثَمَنَهُ، فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبِي: يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ! حَدِّثْنِي كَيْفَ صَنَعْتُمَا لَيْلَةَ سَرَيْتَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: نَعَمْ، أَسْرَيْنَا لَيْلَتَنَا كُلَّهَا، حَتَّىٰ قَامَ قَائِمُ الظَّهِيرَةِ، وَخَلَا الطَّرِيقُ فَلَا يَمُرُّ فِيهِ أَحَدٌ، حَتَّىٰ رُفِعَتْ لَنَا صَخْرَةٌ طَوِيلَةٌ لَهَا ظِلٌّ، لَمْ تَأْتِ عَلَيْهِ الشَّمْسُ بَعْدُ، فَنَزَلْنَا عِنْدَهَا، فَأَتَيْتُ الصَّخْرَةَ فَسَوَّيْتُ بِيَدِي مَكَانًا، يَنَامُ فِيهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي ظِلِّهَا، ثُمَّ بَسَطْتُ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ فَرْوَةً، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! نَمْ وَأَنَا أَنْفُضُ لَكَ مَا حَوْلَكَ فَنَامَ، وخَرَجْتُ أَنْفُضُ مَا حَوْلَهُ، فَإِذَا أَنَا بِرَاعِي غَنَمٍ مُقْبِلٍ بِغَنَمِهِ إِلَىٰ الصَّخْرَةِ، يُرِيدُ مِنْهَا الَّذِي أَرَدْنَا، فَلَقِيتُهُ فَقُلْتُ: لِمَنْ أَنْتَ؟ يَا غُلَامُ! قَالَ: لِرَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ، قُلْتُ:

there any milk in your sheep?" He said: "Yes." I said: "Will you milk it for me?" He said: "Yes." He took a sheep, and I said to him: "Clean the udder of hair and dust and dirt." – He (the narrator) said: "I saw Al-Barâ striking one hand against the other, to demonstrate." – 'He milked it for me into a wooden cup, one squirt of milk. I had a bucket with which I would bring water to the Prophet ﷺ to drink and perform *Wuḍû'*. I came to the Prophet ﷺ and I did not like to wake him up from his sleep. But when I got there, he was already awake, and I poured some water onto the milk to cool it, and I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, drink some of this milk." He drank until I was pleased, then he said: "Isn't it time to move on now?" I said: "Yes." So we moved on after the sun had passed its zenith. We were being followed by Surâqah bin Mâlik and we were on solid level ground. I said: "O Messenger of Allâh, someone is coming to us." He said: "Do not worry, Allâh is with us." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed against him, and his horse sank up to its belly in the earth. He said: "I know that you have prayed against me. Pray for me, and by Allâh I promise that I will divert those who come after you." So he (ﷺ) prayed to Allâh and he was saved, and he went back, and he did not meet anyone but he said: "I have checked this

أَفِي غَنَمِكَ لَبَنٌ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قُلْتُ: أَفَتَحْلُبُ لِي؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَأَخَذَ شَاةً، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: انْفُضِ الضَّرْعَ مِنَ الشَّعَرِ وَالتُّرَابِ وَالْقَذَىٰ قَالَ: فَرَأَيْتُ الْبَرَاءَ يَضْرِبُ بِيَدِهِ عَلَىٰ الْأُخْرَىٰ يَنْفُضُ فَحَلَبَ لِي، فِي قَعْبٍ منه، كُثْبَةً مِنْ لَبَنٍ، قَالَ: وَمَعِي إِدَاوَةٌ أَرْتَوِي فِيهَا لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ، لِيَشْرَبَ مِنْهَا وَيَتَوَضَّأَ، قَالَ: فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، وَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ أُوقِظَهُ مِنْ نَوْمِهِ، فَوَافَقْتُهُ اسْتَيْقَظَ، فَصَبَبْتُ عَلَىٰ اللَّبَنِ مِنَ الْمَاءِ حَتَّىٰ بَرَدَ أَسْفَلُهُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! اشْرَبْ مِنْ هَٰذَا اللَّبَنِ، قَالَ: فَشَرِبَ حَتَّىٰ رَضِيتُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَلَمْ يَأْنِ لِلرَّحِيلِ؟» قُلْتُ: بَلَىٰ، قَالَ: فَارْتَحَلْنَا بَعْدَ مَا زَالَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَاتَّبَعَنَا سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ: وَنَحْنُ فِي جَلَدٍ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! أُتِينَا، فَقَالَ: «لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللهَ مَعَنَا» فَدَعَا عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَارْتَطَمَتْ فَرَسُهُ إِلَىٰ بَطْنِهَا - أُرَىٰ - فَقَالَ: إِنِّي قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّكُمَا قَدْ دَعَوْتُمَا عَلَيَّ، فَادْعُوَا لِي، فَاللهُ لَكُمَا أَنْ أَرُدَّ عَنْكُمَا الطَّلَبَ، فَدَعَا اللهَ، فَنَجَا، فَرَجَعَ لَا يَلْقَىٰ أَحَدًا إِلَّا قَالَ: قَدْ كَفَيْتُكُمْ مَا هُنَا، فَلَا يَلْقَىٰ أَحَدًا إِلَّا رَدَّهُ، قَالَ: وَوَفَىٰ لَنَا. [راجع: ٥٢٣٨]

area for you." He did not meet anyone but he turned him back, and he fulfilled his promise to us.'"

[7522] (...) It was narrated that Al-Barâ' said: "Abû Bakr bought a saddle from my father for thirteen Dirham" – and he quoted a *Hadîth* like that of Zuhair from Abû Ishâq (no. 7521). And he said in his *Hadîth*, from the report of 'Uthmân bin 'Umar: "...When he (Surâqah bin Mâlik) drew near, the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ prayed against him, and his horse sank up to its belly in the earth. He leapt from it and said: 'O Muhammad, I know that this is your doing. Pray to Allâh to save me from it, and I promise you that I will keep it secret from those who are behind me. Here is my bow, take an arrow from it, and you will find my camels and my slaves in such and such a place; take whatever you need of them.' He said: 'I have no need of your camels.' And we came to Al-Madînah at night, and they disputed as to which of them the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ would stay with. He (ﷺ) said: 'I will go and stay with Banû An-Najjâr, the maternal uncles of 'Abdul-Muttalib, and honor them thereby.' The men and women climbed on top of the houses, and the children and servants scattered in the streets, calling out: 'O Muhammad, O Messenger of Allâh, O Muhammad, O Messenger of Allâh!'"

[٧٥٢٢] (...) **وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ** زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَاه إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ بْنُ شُمَيْلٍ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: اشْتَرَىٰ أَبُو بَكْرٍ مِنْ أَبِي رَحْلًا بِثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ دِرْهَمًا، وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ. بِمَعْنَىٰ حَدِيثِ زُهَيْرٍ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَٰقَ، وَقَالَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ، مِنْ رِوَايَةِ عُثْمَانَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: فَلَمَّا دَنَا دَعَا عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَسَاخَ فَرَسُهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَىٰ بَطْنِهِ، وَوَثَبَ عَنْهُ، وَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ هَٰذَا عَمَلُكَ، فَادْعُ اللهَ أَنْ يُخَلِّصَنِي مِمَّا أَنَا فِيهِ، وَلَكَ عَلَيَّ لَأُعَمِّيَنَّ عَلَىٰ مَنْ وَرَائِي، وَهَٰذِهِ كِنَانَتِي، فَخُذْ سَهْمًا مِنْهَا، فَإِنَّكَ سَتَمُرُّ عَلَىٰ إِبِلِي وَغِلْمَانِي بِمَكَانِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَخُذْ مِنْهَا حَاجَتَكَ، قَالَ: «لَا حَاجَةَ لِي فِي إِبِلِكَ». فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ لَيْلًا، فَتَنَازَعُوا أَيُّهُمْ يَنْزِلُ عَلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «أَنْزِلُ عَلَىٰ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ، أَخْوَالِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، أُكْرِمُهُمْ بِذَٰلِكَ» فَصَعِدَ الرِّجَالُ وَالنِّسَاءُ فَوْقَ الْبُيُوتِ، وَتَفَرَّقَ الْغِلْمَانُ وَالْخَدَمُ فِي الطُّرُقِ، يُنَادُونَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ! يَا مُحَمَّدُ! يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ!.

54. The Book Of *Tafsîr* (Explanation Of Qur'ân)

١٠ - (المعجم ٥٤) - كتاب التفسير (التحفة ٤٢)

Chapter... Interpretation Of Various Verses

(المعجم ...) - (باب: في تفسير آيات متفرقة) (التحفة ١)

[7523] 1 - (3015) It was narrated that Hammâm bin Munabbih said: "This is what Abû Hurairah narrated to us from the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ," and he mentioned a number of *Ahadîth* including the following: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: 'It was said to the Children of Israel: "Enter the gate (prostrating) and say: '*Hittatun*' (Remove from us the burden of our sin), and We will forgive you your sins." But they changed it, and entered the gate shuffling on their backsides and said: *Habbatun fi sha'rah* (a grain in a hair)."

[7524] 2 - (3016) Anas bin Mâlik narrated that Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, continued Revelation to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ until he died, and the most Revelation came on the day that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ died.

[٧٥٢٣] ١-(٣٠١٥) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ رَافِعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَٰذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ - فَذَكَرَ أَحَادِيثَ مِنْهَا-: وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ ﷺ: «قِيلَ لِبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ: ادْخُلُوا الْبَابَ [سُجَّدًا] وَقُولُوا حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ خَطَايَاكُمْ، فَبَدَّلُوا، فَدَخَلُوا الْبَابَ يَزْحَفُونَ عَلَىٰ أَسْتَاهِهِمْ، وَقَالُوا: حَبَّةٌ فِي شَعَرَةٍ».

[٧٥٢٤] ٢-(٣٠١٦) حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو ابْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ بُكَيْرٍ النَّاقِدُ وَالْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: حَدَّثَنِي، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - يَعْقُوبُ يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ كَيْسَانَ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ تَابَعَ الْوَحْيَ عَلَىٰ

[7525] 3 - (3017) It was narrated from Ṭâriq bin Shihâb that the Jews said to 'Umar: "You recite a Verse which, if it had been revealed among us, we would have taken that day as a (day of) festival." 'Umar said: "I know where it was revealed, on what day it was revealed, and where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was when it was revealed. It was revealed in 'Arafât, when the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was standing in 'Arafah."

Sufyân said: "I am not sure whether it was a Friday or not, meaning (the Verse): '...This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favor upon you...'"[1]

[7526] 4 - (...) It was narrated that Ṭâriq bin Shihâb said: "The Jews said to 'Umar: 'If this Verse – "...This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion..."[2] had been revealed to us Jews, we would have taken

رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ قَبْلَ وَفَاتِهِ، حَتَّىٰ تُوُفِّيَ، وَأَكْثَرُ مَا كَانَ الْوَحْيُ يَوْمَ تُوُفِّيَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ.

[٧٥٢٥] ٣-(٣٠١٧) **حَدَّثَني** أَبُو خَيْثَمَةَ زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ ومُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ وَهُوَ ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ؛ أَنَّ الْيَهُودَ قَالُوا لِعُمَرَ: إِنَّكُمْ تَقْرَأُونَ آيَةً، لَوْ أُنْزِلَتْ فِينَا لَاتَّخَذْنَا ذَٰلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيدًا، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ حَيْثُ أُنْزِلَتْ، وَأَيَّ يَوْمٍ أُنْزِلَتْ، وَأَيْنَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَيْثُ أُنْزِلَتْ، أُنْزِلَتْ بِعَرَفَةَ، وَرَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَاقِفٌ بِعَرَفَةَ.

قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: أَشُكُّ كَانَ يَوْمَ جُمُعَةٍ أَمْ لَا، يَعْنِي: ﴿ٱلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِى﴾ [المائدة: ٣].

[٧٥٢٦] ٤-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي بَكْرٍ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللّٰهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: قَالَ الْيَهُودُ لِعُمَرَ:

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[1] *Al-Mâ'idah* 5:3.

[2] *Al-Mâ'idah* 5:3.

that day as a (day of) festival.' 'Umar said: 'I know the day on which it was revealed, and the hour, and where the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ was when it was revealed. It was revealed on the night of Friday, when we were with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in 'Arafât.'"

لَوْ عَلَيْنَا، مَعْشَرَ يَهُودَ، نَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿ٱلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ ٱلْإِسْلَٰمَ دِينًا﴾ نَعْلَمُ الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ فِيهِ، لَاتَّخَذْنَا ذٰلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيدًا، قَالَ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: فَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَتْ فِيهِ، وَالسَّاعَةَ، وَأَيْنَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حِينَ أُنْزِلَتْ، نَزَلَتْ لَيْلَةَ جَمْعٍ، وَنَحْنُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِعَرَفَاتٍ.

[7527] 5 - (...) It was narrated that Ṭâriq bin Shihâb said: "A Jewish man came to 'Umar and said: 'O Commander of the believers, there is a Verse in your Book which you recite; if it had been revealed to us Jews, we would have taken that day as a (day of) festival.' He said: 'Which Verse?' He said: '...This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion...'"[1] 'Umar said: 'I know the day on which it was revealed, and the place in which it was revealed. It was revealed to the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ in 'Arafât, on a Friday.'"

[٧٥٢٧] ٥-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عُمَيْسٍ عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ إِلَىٰ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! آيَةٌ فِي كِتَابِكُمْ تَقْرَؤُنَهَا، لَوْ عَلَيْنَا نَزَلَتْ، مَعْشَرَ الْيَهُودِ، لَاتَّخَذْنَا ذٰلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيدًا، قَالَ: وَأَيُّ آيَةٍ؟ قَالَ: ﴿ٱلْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ ٱلْإِسْلَٰمَ دِينًا﴾ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ الْيَوْمَ الَّذِي نَزَلَتْ فِيهِ، وَالْمَكَانَ الَّذِي نَزَلَتْ فِيهِ، نَزَلَتْ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِعَرَفَاتٍ، فِي يَوْمِ جُمُعَةٍ.

[1] *Al-Mâ'idah* 5:3.

[7528] 6 - (3018) 'Urwah bin Az-Zubair narrated that he asked 'Âishah about the Verse in which Allâh, the Mighty and Sublime says: "And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphan girls then marry (other) women of your choice, two or three, or four..."[1] She said: "O son of my sister, that refers to an orphan girl who is in the care of her guardian, sharing his wealth and he admires her wealth and her beauty, and her guardian wants to marry her without giving her a fair dowry or giving her what someone else would give her. So they were forbidden to marry them (such orphans) unless they were fair to them, and gave them the full amount to which they were entitled for a dowry, and they were commanded to marry other women of their choice."

'Urwah said: "Âishah said: 'Then after this verse (was revealed), the people began to ask the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ about them (orphan girls) and Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed the words: "They ask your legal instruction concerning women, say: Allâh instructs you about them, and about what is recited to you in the Book concerning the orphan girls whom you give not the prescribed portions (as regards dowry and

[١] An-Nisâ' 4:3.

[٧٥٢٨] ٦-(٣٠١٨) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَرْحٍ، وَحَرْمَلَةُ ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ [التُّجِيبِيُّ] - قَالَ أَبُو الطَّاهِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ حَرْمَلَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا - ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ قَوْلِ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَىٰ فَانكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُم مِّنَ النِّسَاءِ مَثْنَىٰ وَثُلَاثَ وَرُبَاعَ﴾ [النساء: ٣]. قَالَتْ: يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! هِيَ الْيَتِيمَةُ تَكُونُ فِي حَجْرِ وَلِيِّهَا، تُشَارِكُهُ فِي مَالِهِ، فَيُعْجِبُهُ مَالُهَا وَجَمَالُهَا، فَيُرِيدُ وَلِيُّهَا أَنْ يَتَزَوَّجَهَا بِغَيْرِ أَنْ يُقْسِطَ فِي صَدَاقِهَا، فَيُعْطِيَهَا مِثْلَ مَا يُعْطِيهَا غَيْرُهُ، فَنُهُوا أَنْ يَنْكِحُوهُنَّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقْسِطُوا لَهُنَّ، وَيَبْلُغُوا بِهِنَّ أَعْلَىٰ سُنَّتِهِنَّ مِنَ الصَّدَاقِ، وَأُمِرُوا أَنْ يَنْكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَهُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ، سِوَاهُنَّ.

قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: ثُمَّ إِنَّ النَّاسَ اسْتَفْتَوْا رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، بَعْدَ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ، فِيهِنَّ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَيَسْتَفْتُونَكَ فِي النِّسَاءِ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِيهِنَّ وَمَا يُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي

inheritance) and yet whom you desire to marry..."[1] She said: 'What Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, said to you, is what is recited to you in the Book, the first Verse in which Allâh says: "And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphan girls then marry (other) women of your choice..."[2] 'Âishah said: 'And Allâh says in the second Verse: "...yet whom you desire to marry..."[3] as you would not think of marrying an orphan girl in your care when she is lacking in wealth and beauty, so they were forbidden to marry orphan women whose wealth and beauty they desired, unless they did so fairly."'

ٱلْكِتَٰبِ فِى يَتَٰمَى ٱلنِّسَآءِ ٱلَّٰتِى لَا تُؤْتُونَهُنَّ مَا كُتِبَ لَهُنَّ وَتَرْغَبُونَ أَن تَنكِحُوهُنَّ﴾ [النساء: ١٢٧].

قَالَتْ: وَالَّذِي ذَكَرَ اللهُ [تَعَالَىٰ] أَنَّهُ يُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي الْكِتَابِ، الْآيَةُ الْأُولَى الَّتِي قَالَ اللهُ فِيهَا: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا۟ فِى ٱلْيَتَٰمَىٰ فَٱنكِحُوا۟ مَا طَابَ لَكُم مِّنَ ٱلنِّسَآءِ﴾ [النساء: ٣].

قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: وَقَوْلُ اللهِ تَعَالَىٰ فِي الْآيَةِ الْأُخْرَىٰ: ﴿وَتَرْغَبُونَ أَن تَنكِحُوهُنَّ﴾، رَغْبَةُ أَحَدِكُمْ عَنْ يَتِيمَتِهِ الَّتِي تَكُونُ فِي حَجْرِهِ، حِينَ تَكُونُ قَلِيلَةَ الْمَالِ وَالْجَمَالِ، فَنُهُوا أَنْ يَنْكِحُوا مَا رَغِبُوا فِي مَالِهَا وَجَمَالِهَا مِنْ يَتَامَى النِّسَاءِ إِلَّا بِالْقِسْطِ، مِنْ أَجْلِ رَغْبَتِهِمْ عَنْهُنَّ.

[7529] (...) 'Urwah narrated that he asked 'Âishah about the Verse in which Allâh, Blessed and Exalted is He, said: "And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphan girls..."[4] And he narrated a *Hadîth* like that of Yûnus from Az-Zuhrî (no. 7528), at the end of which he added: "Because they

[٧٥٢٩] (...) **حَدَّثَنَا** الْحَسَنُ الْحُلْوَانِيُّ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ قَوْلِ اللهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَىٰ: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا۟ فِى

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:127.
[2] *An-Nisâ'* 4:3.
[3] *An-Nisâ'* 4:127.
[4] *An-Nisâ'* 4:3.

would not like to marry them if they had little in the way of wealth and beauty."

الْيَتَامَى﴾. وَسَاقَ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ - وَزَادَ فِي آخِرِهِ: مِنْ أَجْلِ رَغْبَتِهِمْ عَنْهُنَّ، إِذَا كُنَّ قَلِيلَاتِ الْمَالِ وَالْجَمَالِ.

[7530] 7 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse in which Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, says: "And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphan girls..."[1] – that she said: "This was revealed concerning the man who has an orphan girl (in his care), and he is her guardian and her heir, and she has wealth but she does not have anyone to contend on her behalf. He does not want to arrange her marriage (to someone else) because of her wealth, so he harms her and mistreats her, so He said: "And if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly with the orphan girls then marry (other) women of your choice..."[2] meaning: Those whom I have made permissible for you, and leave alone this one whom you are harming."

[٧٥٣٠] ٧-(...) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي قَوْلِ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَى﴾. قَالَتْ: أُنْزِلَتْ فِي الرَّجُلِ تَكُونُ لَهُ الْيَتِيمَةُ [وَ]هُوَ وَلِيُّهَا وَوَارِثُهَا، وَلَهَا مَالٌ، وَلَيْسَ لَهَا أَحَدٌ يُخَاصِمُ دُونَهَا، فَلَا يُنْكِحُهَا لِمَالِهَا فَيَضُرُّ بِهَا وَيُسِيءُ صُحْبَتَهَا، فَقَالَ: ﴿وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا تُقْسِطُوا فِي الْيَتَامَى فَانْكِحُوا مَا طَابَ لَكُمْ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ﴾. يَقُولُ: مَا أَحْلَلْتُ لَكُمْ، وَدَعْ هَذِهِ الَّتِي تَضُرُّ بِهَا.

[7531] 8 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse, "...And about what is recited unto you in the Book concerning the orphan girls

[٧٥٣١] ٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:3.

[2] *An-Nisâ'* 4:3.

whom you give not the prescribed portions (as regards dowry and inheritance) and yet whom you desire to marry...'"[1] – that she said: "It was revealed concerning an orphan girl who is in the care of a man, and she shares in his wealth, and he is reluctant to marry her himself, but he does not want to give her in marriage to someone else who will share his wealth. So he prevents her from marrying, and he does not marry her himself nor give her in marriage to someone else."

قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَمَا يُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي ٱلْكِتَٰبِ فِي يَتَٰمَى ٱلنِّسَآءِ ٱلَّٰتِي لَا تُؤْتُونَهُنَّ مَا كُتِبَ لَهُنَّ وَتَرْغَبُونَ أَن تَنكِحُوهُنَّ﴾، قَالَتْ: أُنْزِلَتْ فِي الْيَتِيمَةِ، تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الرَّجُلِ فَتَشْرَكُهُ فِي مَالِهِ، فَيَرْغَبُ عَنْهَا أَنْ يَتَزَوَّجَهَا، وَيَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُزَوِّجَهَا غَيْرَهُ، فَيَشْرَكُهُ فِي مَالِهِ، فَيَعْضِلُهَا فَلَا يَتَزَوَّجُهَا وَلَا يُزَوِّجُهَا غَيْرَهُ.

[7532] 9 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse, "They ask your legal instruction concerning women, say: Allâh instructs you about them...",[2] that she said: "This refers to an orphan girl who is in the care of a man, and perhaps she shares his wealth, even the date palms, and he does not want to marry her, and he does not want to give her in marriage to a man who may share his wealth, so he prevents her from marrying."

[٧٥٣٢] ٩-(...) وحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَيَسْتَفْتُونَكَ فِي ٱلنِّسَآءِ قُلِ ٱللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِيهِنَّ﴾ الْآيَةَ. قَالَتْ: هَٰذِهِ الْيَتِيمَةُ الَّتِي تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الرَّجُلِ، لَعَلَّهَا أَنْ تَكُونَ قَدْ شَرِكَتْهُ فِي مَالِهِ، حَتَّىٰ فِي الْعَذْقِ، فَيَرْغَبُ، يَعْنِي، أَنْ يَنْكِحَهَا، وَيَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُنْكِحَهَا رَجُلًا فَيَشْرَكُهُ فِي مَالِهِ، فَيَعْضِلُهَا.

[7533] 10 - (3019) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse, "...But if he is poor, let him have for himself what is just and reasonable..."[3] that she said: "This was revealed concerning the

[٧٥٣٣] ١٠-(٣٠١٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَمَن كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:127.

[2] *An-Nisâ'* 4:127.

[3] *An-Nisâ'* 4:6.

guardian of an orphan's wealth, who looks after it; if he is in need he may eat from it."

بِٱلْمَعْرُوفِۚ﴾ [النساء: ٦]. قَالَتْ: أُنْزِلَتْ فِي وَالِي مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ الَّذِي يَقُومُ عَلَيْهِ وَيُصْلِحُهُ، إِذَا كَانَ مُحْتَاجًا أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْهُ.

[7534] 11 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse, "...And whoever (amongst guardians) is rich, he should take no wages, but if he is poor, let him have for himself what is just and reasonable..."[1] that she said: "This was revealed concerning the guardian of an orphan's wealth; if he is in need he may take some of his wealth, on a reasonable basis, according to the orphan's share of the inheritance."

[٧٥٣٤] ١١-(...) **وحَدَّثَنَاهُ** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَمَن كَانَ غَنِيًّا فَلْيَسْتَعْفِفْۖ وَمَن كَانَ فَقِيرًا فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِٱلْمَعْرُوفِۚ﴾ [النساء: ٦] قَالَتْ: أُنْزِلَتْ فِي وَلِيِّ الْيَتِيمِ، أَنْ يُصِيبَ مِنْ مَالِهِ، إِذَا كَانَ مُحْتَاجًا، بِقَدْرِ مَالِهِ، بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.

[7535] (...) Hishâm narrated it with this chain (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7534).

[٧٥٣٥] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَاه** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[7536] 12 - (3020) It was narrated from 'Âishah concerning the Verse, "When they came upon you from above you and from below you, and when the eyes grew wild and the hearts reached to the throats..."[2] that she said: "That was the day of (the battle of) *Al-Khandaq*."

[٧٥٣٦] ١٢-(٣٠٢٠) **حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِذْ جَآءُوكُم مِّن فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ ٱلْأَبْصَٰرُ وَبَلَغَتِ ٱلْقُلُوبُ ٱلْحَنَاجِرَ﴾ [الأحزاب: ١٠]. قَالَتْ: كَانَ ذَٰلِكَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ.

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:6.

[2] *Al-Ahzâb* 33:10.

[7537] 13 - (3021) It was narrated from 'Âishah, may Allâh be pleased with her, (concerning the Verse) "And if a woman fears cruelty or desertion on her husband's part, there is no sin on them both if they make terms of peace between themselves; and making peace is better. And human inner-selves are swayed by greed. But if you do good and keep away from evil, verily, Allâh is Ever Well-Acquainted with what you do"[1] that she said: "This was revealed concerning a woman who is married to a man, and has been with him for a long time, then he wants to divorce her, and she says: 'Do not divorce me; keep me and you have no obligation towards me.' Then this Verse was revealed."

[٧٥٣٧] **١٣-(٣٠٢١) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: ﴿وَإِنِ ٱمْرَأَةٌ خَافَتْ مِنۢ بَعْلِهَا نُشُوزًا أَوْ إِعْرَاضًا﴾ [النساء: ١٢٨] الْآيَةَ. قَالَتْ: أُنْزِلَتْ فِي الْمَرْأَةِ تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الرَّجُلِ، فَتَطُولُ صُحْبَتُهَا، فَيُرِيدُ طَلَاقَهَا، فَتَقُولُ: لَا تُطَلِّقْنِي، وَأَمْسِكْنِي، وَأَنْتَ فِي حِلٍّ مِنِّي، فَنَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ.

[7538] 14 - (...) It was narrated from 'Âishah (concerning the Verse) "And if a woman fears cruelty or desertion on her husband's part..."[2] that she said: "This was revealed concerning a woman who is married to a man, and he no longer wants to be intimate her, but she has been with him for so long and she has children with him, and she does not want him to leave her, so she says to him: 'You have no obligation towards me.'"

[٧٥٣٨] **١٤-(...) حَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ ابْنُ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَإِنِ ٱمْرَأَةٌ خَافَتْ مِنۢ بَعْلِهَا نُشُوزًا أَوْ إِعْرَاضًا﴾ [النساء: ١٢٨]. قَالَتْ: نَزَلَتْ فِي الْمَرْأَةِ تَكُونُ عِنْدَ الرَّجُلِ، فَلَعَلَّهُ أَنْ لَا يَسْتَكْثِرَ مِنْهَا، وَتَكُونُ لَهَا صُحْبَةٌ وَوَلَدٌ، فَتَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُفَارِقَهَا، فَتَقُولُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ فِي حِلٍّ مِنْ شَأْنِي.

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:128.

[2] *An-Nisâ'* 4:128.

[7539] 15 - (3022) It was narrated from Hishâm bin 'Urwah that his father said: 'Âishah, may Allâh be pleased with her, said to me: "O son of my sister, they were commanded to pray for forgiveness for the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ, but they reviled them."

[٧٥٣٩] ١٥-(٣٠٢٢) حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ يَحْيَىٰ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنْ هِشَامِ ابْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَتْ لِي عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي! أُمِرُوا أَنْ يَسْتَغْفِرُوا لِأَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَسَبُّوهُمْ.

[7540] (...) Hishâm narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7539) with this chain of narrators.

[٧٥٤٠] (...) وحَدَّثَنَاه أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، مِثْلَهُ.

[7541] 16 - (3023) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair, may Allâh be pleased with him, said: "The people of Al-Kûfah differed concerning this Verse: "And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell..."[1] I traveled to see Ibn 'Abbâs and ask him about it and he said: 'It was the last of the Revelation to come, and it was not abrogated by anything.'"

[٧٥٤١] ١٦-(٣٠٢٣) حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْكُوفَةِ فِي هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ﴾ [النساء: ٩٣] فَرَحَلْتُ إِلَىٰ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْهَا، فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ أُنْزِلَتْ آخِرَ مَا أُنْزِلَ، ثُمَّ مَا نَسَخَهَا شَيْءٌ.

[7542] 17 - (...) Shu'bah narrated it with this chain of narrators (a *Hadîth* similar to no. 7541).

[٧٥٤٢] ١٧-(...) [و]حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّضْرُ قَالَا جَمِيعًا: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:93.

فِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ: نَزَلَتْ فِي آخِرِ مَا أُنْزِلَ.

وَفِي حَدِيثِ النَّضْرِ: إِنَّهَا لَمِنْ آخِرِ مَا أُنْزِلَتْ.

[٧٥٤٣] ١٨-(...) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَمَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ بْنُ أَبْزَىٰ أَنْ أَسْأَلَ [لَهُ] ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ هَاتَيْنِ الْآيَتَيْنِ: ﴿وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ خَٰلِدًا فِيهَا﴾. فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يَنْسَخْهَا شَيْءٌ. وَعَنْ هٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿وَٱلَّذِينَ لَا يَدْعُونَ مَعَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَٰهًا ءَاخَرَ وَلَا يَقْتُلُونَ ٱلنَّفْسَ ٱلَّتِي حَرَّمَ ٱللَّهُ إِلَّا بِٱلْحَقِّ﴾ [الفرقان: ٦٨]. قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ فِي أَهْلِ الشِّرْكِ.

[7543] 18 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'd bin Jubair, may Allâh be pleased with him, said: "Abdur-Rahmân bin Abza told me to ask Ibn 'Abbâs for him about these two Verses: "And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell to abide therein..."[1] I asked him, and he said: 'It has not been abrogated by anything.' And about this Verse: "And those who invoke not any other *ilâh* (god) along with Allâh, nor kill such person as Allâh has forbidden, except for just cause..."[2] He said: 'It was revealed concerning the people of *Shirk*.'"

[٧٥٤٤] ١٩-(...) حَدَّثَنِي هٰرُونُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللّٰهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النَّضْرِ هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ اللَّيْثِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ يَعْنِي شَيْبَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ الْمُعْتَمِرِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ:

[7544] 19 - (...) It was narrated from Sa'eed bin Jubair that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "This Verse was revealed in Makkah: "And those who invoke not any other *ilâh* (god) along with Allâh, nor kill such person as Allâh has forbidden, except for just cause, nor commit illegal sexual

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:93.

[2] *Al-Furqân* 25:68.

intercourse – and whoever does this, shall receive the punishment. The torment will be doubled to him on the Day of Resurrection, and he will abide therein in disgrace."[1] The idolaters said: 'Islam is of no avail for us, because we have ascribed peers to Allâh, and we have killed those whom Allâh has forbidden killing, and we have committed immoral deeds. Then Allâh revealed: "Except those who repent and believe, and do righteous deeds; for those, Allâh will change their sins into good deeds, and Allâh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful."[2]

He (Ibn 'Abbâs) said: "As for the one who enters Islam and understands it, then kills someone, there is no repentance for him."

نَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ بِمَكَّةَ: ﴿وَٱلَّذِينَ لَا يَدْعُونَ مَعَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَٰهًا ءَاخَرَ﴾، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿مُهَانًا﴾. فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ: وَمَا يُغْنِي عَنَّا الْإِسْلَامُ وَقَدْ عَدَلْنَا بِاللهِ وَقَدْ قَتَلْنَا النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللهُ وَأَتَيْنَا الْفَوَاحِشَ؟ فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِلَّا مَن تَابَ وَءَامَنَ وَعَمِلَ عَمَلًا صَٰلِحًا﴾ [الفرقان: ٧٠] إِلَىٰ آخِرِ الْآيَةِ.

قَالَ: فَأَمَّا مَنْ دَخَلَ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ وَعَقَلَهُ، ثُمَّ قَتَلَ، فَلَا تَوْبَةَ لَهُ.

[7545] 20 - (...) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs, may Allâh be pleased with them: 'Can one who killed a believer deliberately repent?' He said: 'No.' I recited to him the Verse from *Sûrat Al-Furqân*: "And those who invoke not any other *ilâh* (god) along with Allâh, nor kill such person as Allâh has forbidden, except for just cause...", to the end of the Verse, and he said: 'That is a Makkan Verse, which was abrogated by the Verse revealed in Al-Madînah:

[٧٥٤٥] ٢٠-(...) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ ابْنُ هَاشِمٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ بْنُ بِشْرٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَىٰ وَهُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، حَدَّثَنِي الْقَاسِمُ بْنُ أَبِي بَزَّةَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَلِمَنْ قَتَلَ مُؤْمِنًا مُتَعَمِّدًا مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ قَالَ: لَا، [قَالَ:] فَتَلَوْتُ عَلَيْهِ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْفُرْقَانِ: ﴿وَٱلَّذِينَ لَا يَدْعُونَ مَعَ ٱللَّهِ إِلَٰهًا ءَاخَرَ وَلَا يَقْتُلُونَ ٱلنَّفْسَ ٱلَّتِى حَرَّمَ ٱللَّهُ إِلَّا بِٱلْحَقِّ﴾، إِلَىٰ

[1] *Al-Furqân* 25: 68,69.

[2] *Al-Furqân* 25:70.

"And whoever kills a believer intentionally, his recompense is Hell, to abide therein..."[1]

In the narration of Ibn Hâshim: "So I recited to him these Verses from *Al-Furqân*: Except those who repent..."[2]

آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. قَالَ: هَذِهِ آيَةٌ مَكِّيَّةٌ، نَسَخَتْهَا آيَةٌ مَدَنِيَّةٌ: ﴿وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ خَٰلِدًا﴾.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ هَاشِمٍ: فَتَلَوْتُ عَلَيْهِ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ الَّتِي فِي الْفُرْقَانِ: ﴿إِلَّا مَن تَابَ﴾.

[7546] 21 - (3024) It was narrated that 'Ubaidullâh bin 'Abdullâh bin 'Utbah said: "Ibn 'Abbâs, may Allâh be pleased with them, said to me: 'Do you know the last *Sûrah* of the Qur'ân to be revealed in full?' I said: 'Yes: "When there comes the Help of Allâh and the Conquest."[3] He said: 'You are right.'"

According to the report of Ibn Abî Shaybah: "Do you know which *Sûrah*," not "the last *Sûrah*."

[٧٥٤٦] ٢١-(٣٠٢٤) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَهَارُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ وَعَبْدُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ - قَالَ عَبْدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا - جَعْفَرُ بْنُ عَوْنٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عُمَيْسٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِيَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: تَعْلَمُ وَقَالَ هَارُونُ: تَدْرِي آخِرَ سُورَةٍ نَزَلَتْ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ، نَزَلَتْ جَمِيعًا؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، ﴿إِذَا جَآءَ نَصْرُ ٱللَّهِ وَٱلْفَتْحُ﴾ قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةِ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: تَعْلَمُ أَيُّ سُورَةٍ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ: آخِرَ.

[7547] (...) Abû 'Umais narrated a similar report (as *Hadîth* no. 7546) with this chain of narrators, and said: "The last *Sûrah*..."

[٧٥٤٧] (...) وحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْحَنْظَلِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عُمَيْسٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ مِثْلَهُ، وَقَالَ: آخِرَ سُورَةٍ، وَقَالَ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ: وَلَمْ يَقُلِ: ابْنِ سُهَيْلٍ.

[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:93.

[2] *Al-Furqân* 25:70.

[3] *An-Naṣr* 110.

[7548] 22 - (3025) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs, may Allâh be pleased with them, said: "Some Muslim people met a man with his small flock of sheep and he said: *'As-salâmu 'alaikum* (peace be upon you).' They took him and killed him, then they took that small flock of sheep. Then the Verse: "...And say not to anyone who greets you (by embracing Islam): "You are not a believer..."[1] was revealed."

[٧٥٤٨] ٢٢-(٣٠٢٥) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَأَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدَةَ الضَّبِّيُّ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ - قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا، وَقَالَ الْآخَرَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا - سُفْيَانُ عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: لَقِيَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ رَجُلًا فِي غُنَيْمَةٍ لَهُ، فَقَالَ: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَأَخَذُوهُ فَقَتَلُوهُ وَأَخَذُوا تِلْكَ الْغُنَيْمَةَ، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَنْ أَلْقَىٰ إِلَيْكُمُ السَّلَامَ لَسْتَ مُؤْمِنًا﴾

[النساء: ٩٤]

وَقَرَأَهَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: السَّلَامَ.

[7549] 23 - (3026) It was narrated that Abû Ishâq said: "I heard Al-Barâ' say: 'When the *Anṣâr* perform d *Hajj* and came back, they used to enter their houses only from the back. An *Anṣârî* man came and entered his house through the door, and something was said to him about that. Then this Verse was revealed: It is not *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness) that you enter the houses from the back..."

[٧٥٤٩] ٢٣-(٣٠٢٦) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِابْنِ الْمُثَنَّىٰ - قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ يَقُولُ: كَانَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ إِذَا حَجُّوا فَرَجَعُوا، لَمْ يَدْخُلُوا الْبُيُوتَ إِلَّا مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا، قَالَ: فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَدَخَلَ مِنْ بَابِهِ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ فِي ذَٰلِكَ، فَنَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَنْ تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٩].

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[1] *An-Nisâ'* 4:94.

Chapter 1. Allâh's Saying: "Has Not The Time Come For The Hearts Of Those Who Believe To Be Affected By Allâh's Reminder ..."[1]

(المعجم ١) - (بَابٌ: في قوله تعالى: ﴿أَلَمْ يَأْنِ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓا۟ أَن تَخْشَعَ قُلُوبُهُمْ لِذِكْرِ﴾) (التحفة ٢)

[7550] 24 - (3027) Ibn Mas'ûd, may Allâh be pleased with him, said: "There was no more than four years between the time when we became Muslim, and the time when Allâh rebuked us with this Verse: Has not the time come for the hearts of those who believe to be affected by Allâh's Reminder..."[2]

[٧٥٥٠] ٢٤-(٣٠٢٧) حَدَّثَني يُونُسُ ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى الصَّدَفِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي هِلَالٍ، عَنْ عَوْنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ؛ أَنَّ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ [عَنْهُ] قَالَ: مَا كَانَ بَيْنَ إِسْلَامِنَا وَبَيْنَ أَنْ عَاتَبَنَا اللهُ بِهَٰذِهِ الْآيَةِ: ﴿أَلَمْ يَأْنِ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓا۟ أَن تَخْشَعَ قُلُوبُهُمْ لِذِكْرِ ٱللَّهِ﴾ [الحديد: ١٦] إِلَّا أَرْبَعُ سِنِينَ.

Chapter 2. Allâh's Saying: "O Children Of Adam! Take Your Adornment While Praying"[3]

(المعجم ٢) - (بَابٌ: في قوله تعالى: ﴿خُذُوا۟ زِينَتَكُمْ عِندَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ﴾) (التحفة ٣)

[7551] 25 - (3028) It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs, may Allâh be pleased with them, said: "Women used to circumambulate the Ka'bah naked, and they would say: 'Who will give me a garment for *Ṭawâf*, so that she may cover her private part?' And she would say:

[٧٥٥١] ٢٥-(٣٠٢٨) حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ نَافِعٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ كُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ الْبَطِينِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا

[1] *Al-Ḥadîd* 57:16.

[2] *Al-Ḥadîd* 57:16.

[3] *Al-A'râf* 7:31.

'Today part of it or all of it is visible,
But what is exposed of it I do not make it lawful.'

Then this Verse was revealed: O Children of Adam! Take your adornment while praying..."[1]

قَالَ: كَانَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ تَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَهِيَ عُرْيَانَةٌ، فَتَقُولُ: مَنْ يُعِيرُنِي تِطْوَافًا؟ تَجْعَلُهُ عَلَىٰ فَرْجِهَا، وَتَقُولُ:

الْيَوْمَ يَبْدُو بَعْضُهُ أَوْ كُلُّهُ
فَمَا بَدَا مِنْهُ فَلَا أُحِلُّهُ

فَنَزَلَتْ هَٰذِهِ الْآيَةُ: ﴿خُذُوا زِينَتَكُمْ عِندَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ﴾ [الأعراف: ٣١].

Chapter 3. Allâh's Saying: "...And Force Not Your Maids To Prostitution..."[2]

(المعجم ٣) - (بَابٌ: في قوله تعالى: ﴿وَلَا تُكْرِهُوا فَتَيَاتِكُمْ عَلَى الْبِغَاءِ﴾)

(التحفة ٤)

[7552] 26 - (3029) It was narrated that Jâbir, may Allâh be pleased with him, said: "Abdullâh bin Ubayy bin Salûl used to say to a slave woman of his: 'Go and earn something for us (by means of prostitution).' Then Allâh, Glorified and Exalted is He, revealed the words: "...And force not your maids to prostitution, if they desire chastity, in order that you may make a gain in the (perishable) goods of this worldly life. But if anyone compels them (to prostitution), then after such compulsion, Allâh is" – regarding them– "Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful."[3]

[٧٥٥٢] ٢٦-(٣٠٢٩) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَأَبُو كُرَيْبٍ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ أَبِي مُعَاوِيَةَ - وَاللَّفْظُ لِأَبِي كُرَيْبٍ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أُبَيٍّ ابْنُ سَلُولَ يَقُولُ لِجَارِيَةٍ لَهُ: اذْهَبِي فَابْغِينَا شَيْئًا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَا تُكْرِهُوا فَتَيَاتِكُمْ عَلَى الْبِغَاءِ إِنْ أَرَدْنَ تَحَصُّنًا لِّتَبْتَغُوا عَرَضَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَمَن يُكْرِههُّنَّ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مِن بَعْدِ إِكْرَاهِهِنَّ﴾ لَهُنَّ ﴿غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ﴾ [النور: ٣٣].

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[1] *Al-A'râf* 7:31.
[2] *An-Nûr* 24:33.
[3] *An-Nûr* 24:3.

[7553] 27 - (...) It was narrated from Jâbir, may Allâh be pleased with him, that there was a slave woman of 'Abdullâh bin Ubayy (bin Salûl) who was called Musaikah, and another who was called Umaimah, and he used to force them into prostitution. They complained about that to the Prophet ﷺ, and Allâh revealed: "...And force not your maids to prostitution, if they desire chastity" up to His saying: "Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful."[1]

[٧٥٥٣] ٢٧-(...) وحَدَّثَني أَبُو كَامِلٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ جَارِيَةً لِعَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ أُبَيِّ [ابْنِ سَلُولَ] يُقَالُ لَهَا: مُسَيْكَةُ، وَأُخْرَىٰ يُقَالُ لَهَا: أُمَيْمَةُ، فَكَانَ يُرِيدُهُمَا عَلَى الزِّنَىٰ، فَشَكَتَا ذٰلِكَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَا تُكْرِهُوا فَتَيَاتِكُمْ عَلَى الْبِغَاءِ إِنْ أَرَدْنَ تَحَصُّنًا﴾، إِلَىٰ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾.

Chapter 4. Allâh's Saying: "Those Whom They Call Upon Desire (For Themselves) Means Of Access To Their Lord (Allâh)..."

(المعجم ٤) - (بَابٌ في قوله تعالى: ﴿أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ﴾)

(التحفة ٥)

[7554] 28 - (3030) It was narrated from Abû Ma'mar, from 'Abdullâh concerning the Verse: "Those whom they call upon desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord, as to which of them should be the nearest..."[2] he said: "A group of jinn had become Muslim, and they were being worshipped, and those who worshipped them continued to worship them, although a group of jinn had become Muslim."

[٧٥٥٤] ٢٨-(٣٠٣٠) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ أَيُّهُمْ أَقْرَبُ﴾ [الإسراء: ٥٧]. قَالَ: كَانَ نَفَرٌ مِنَ الْجِنِّ أَسْلَمُوا، وَكَانُوا يُعْبَدُونَ، فَبَقِيَ الَّذِينَ

[1] *An-Nûr* 24:33.
[2] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:57.

كَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَ عَلَىٰ عِبَادَتِهِمْ، وَقَدْ أَسْلَمَ النَّفَرُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ.

[7555] 29 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh (concerning the Verse): "Those whom they call upon desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord..."[1] he said: "A group of humans used to worship a group of jinn, and the group of jinn became Muslims, but the humans persisted in worshipping them. Then it was revealed: "Those whom they call upon desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord..."[2]

[٧٥٥٥] ٢٩-(...) حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ نَافِعٍ الْعَبْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ: ﴿أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ﴾. قَالَ: كَانَ نَفَرٌ مِنَ الْإِنْسِ يَعْبُدُونَ نَفَرًا مِنَ الْجِنِّ، فَأَسْلَمَ النَّفَرُ مِنَ الْجِنِّ، وَاسْتَمْسَكَ الْإِنْسُ بِعِبَادَتِهِمْ، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ﴾.

[7556] (...) It was narrated from Sulaimân with this chain of narrators (a *Ḥadîth* similar to no. 7555).

[٧٥٥٦] (...) وَحَدَّثَنِيهِ بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ يَعْنِي ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ.

[7557] 30 - (...) It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ûd, may Allâh be pleased with him, (concerning the Verse): "Those whom they call upon desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord..."[3] He said: "This was revealed concerning a group of Arabs who used to worship a group of jinn. The jinn became Muslims, but the humans who used to worship them were unaware of that. Then the words

[٧٥٥٧] ٣٠-(...) وحَدَّثَنِي حَجَّاجُ ابْنُ الشَّاعِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَعْبَدٍ الزِّمَّانِيِّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ [عَنْهُ]: ﴿أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ﴾. قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ كَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَ نَفَرًا

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[1] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:57.

[2] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:57.

[3] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:57.

"Those whom they call upon desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord..."[1] were revealed."

مِنَ الْجِنِّ، فَأَسْلَمَ الْجِنِّيُّونَ، وَالْإِنْسُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ. فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿أُولَٰٓئِكَ ٱلَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ ٱلْوَسِيلَةَ﴾.

Chapter 5. *Sûrat Barâ'ah* (*At-Tawbah*), *Al-Anfâl* And *Al-Hashr*

(المعجم ٥) - (بَابٌ: فِي سورة براءة والأنفال والحشر) (التحفة ٦)

[7558] 31 - (3031) It was narrated that Sa'eed bin Jubair said: "I said to Ibn 'Abbâs, may Allâh be pleased with them: '*Sûrat At-Tawbah*?' He said: '*At-Tawbah*? Rather it is *Al-Fâdihah* (the exposer of the disbelievers and hypocrites). It is constantly revealed in it: "...and of them are some...", "...and of them are some..." – until they thought that there would be no one among them who would not be mentioned in it.' I said: '*Sûrat Al-Anfâl*?' He said: 'That is the *Sûrah* of Badr.' I said: 'And *Al-Hashr*?' He said: 'It was revealed concerning Banû An-Nadîr.'"

[٧٥٥٨] ٣١-(٣٠٣١) حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُطِيعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: سُورَةُ التَّوْبَةِ؟ قَالَ: آلتَّوْبَةِ؟ قَالَ: بَلْ هِيَ الْفَاضِحَةُ، مَا زَالَتْ تَنْزِلُ: ﴿وَمِنْهُم﴾، ﴿وَمِنْهُم﴾، حَتَّىٰ ظَنُّوا أَنْ لَا يَبْقَىٰ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ إِلَّا ذُكِرَ فِيهَا، قَالَ: [قُلْتُ:] سُورَةُ الْأَنْفَالِ؟ قَالَ: تِلْكَ سُورَةُ بَدْرٍ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: فَالْحَشْرُ؟ قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ فِي بَنِي النَّضِيرِ.

Chapter 6. Revelation Of The Prohibition On *Khamr*

(المعجم ٦) - (بَابٌ: فِي نزول تحريم الخمر) (التحفة ٧)

[7559] 32 - (3032) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar, may Allâh be pleased with them, said: "'Umar, may Allâh be pleased with him, delivered a *Khutbah* from the *Minbar* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ. He praised and glorified Allâh, then he said: 'When the prohibi-

[٧٥٥٩] ٣٢-(٣٠٣٢) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ ابْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: خَطَبَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَلَىٰ مِنْبَرِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ، فَحَمِدَ اللهَ وَأَثْنَىٰ عَلَيْهِ،

[1] *Al-Isrâ'* 17:57.

tion of *Khamr* was revealed, it was made from five things: wheat, barley, dates, raisins and honey, but *Khamr* is that which clouds the mind. And there are three things, O people, that I wish the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had explained in more detail: (laws pertaining to the inheritance of) the grandfather, *Al-Kalâlah* (when a person dies leaving no parents and no children) and some types of *Ribâ*.'"

[7560] 33 - (...) It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I heard 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭâb, may Allâh be pleased with him, on the *Minbar* of the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ, saying: 'O people, when the prohibition of *Khamr* was revealed (in the Qur'ân), it was made from five things: grapes, dates, honey, wheat and barley, but *Khamr* is that which clouds the mind. And there are three things, O people, that I wish the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ had explained in detail: (laws pertaining to the inheritance of) the grandfather, *Al-Kalâlah* (when a person dies leaving no parents and no children) and some types of *Ribâ*.'"

[7561] (...) A similar *Ḥadîth* (as no. 7560) was narrated from Abû Ḥayyân with this chain of narrators, except that in his *Ḥadîth* Ibn 'Ulayyah says grapes, as Ibn Idrîs said, and in the *Ḥadîth* of 'Eîsâ it says raisins, as Ibn Mushir said.

ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ، أَلَا وَإِنَّ الْخَمْرَ نَزَلَ تَحْرِيمُهَا، يَوْمَ نَزَلَ، وَهِيَ مِنْ خَمْسَةِ أَشْيَاءَ: مِنَ الْحِنْطَةِ، وَالشَّعِيرِ، وَالتَّمْرِ، وَالزَّبِيبِ، وَالْعَسَلِ، وَالْخَمْرُ مَا خَامَرَ الْعَقْلَ، وَثَلَاثَةُ أَشْيَاءَ وَدِدْتُ، أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ [كَانَ] عَهِدَ إِلَيْنَا فِيهِ: الْجَدُّ، وَالْكَلَالَةُ، وَأَبْوَابٌ مِنْ أَبْوَابِ الرِّبَا.

[٧٥٦٠] **٣٣**-(...) **حَدَّثَنَاهُ** أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَيَّانَ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ ابْنَ الْخَطَّابِ، رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَلَىٰ مِنْبَرِ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ. أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! فَإِنَّهُ نَزَلَ تَحْرِيمُ الْخَمْرِ وَهِيَ مِنْ خَمْسَةٍ: مِنَ الْعِنَبِ، وَالتَّمْرِ، وَالْعَسَلِ، وَالْحِنْطَةِ، وَالشَّعِيرِ، وَالْخَمْرُ مَا خَامَرَ الْعَقْلَ، وَثَلَاثٌ، أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ! وَدِدْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ عَهِدَ إِلَيْنَا فِيهِنَّ عَهْدًا نَنْتَهِي إِلَيْهِ: الْجَدُّ، وَالْكَلَالَةُ، وَأَبْوَابٌ مِنْ أَبْوَابِ الرِّبَا.

[٧٥٦١] (...) **وحَدَّثَنَا** أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ؛ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَٰقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، كِلَاهُمَا عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ بِهَٰذَا الْإِسْنَادِ، بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِهِمَا، غَيْرَ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُلَيَّةَ، فِي حَدِيثِهِ: الْعِنَبِ، كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ

إِدْرِيسَ: وَفِي حَدِيثِ عِيسَىٰ: الزَّبِيبِ كَمَا قَالَ ابْنُ مُسْهِرٍ.

(المعجم ٧) - (بَابٌ فِي قوله تعالى: ﴿هَٰذَانِ خَصْمَانِ ٱخْتَصَمُوا۟ فِى رَبِّهِمْ﴾) (التحفة ٨)

Chapter 7. Allâh's saying: "These Two Opponents Dispute With Each Other About Their Lord..."[1]

[٧٥٦٢] ٣٤-(٣٠٣٣) حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو ابْنُ زُرَارَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يُقْسِمُ قَسَمًا إِنَّ: ﴿هَٰذَانِ خَصْمَانِ ٱخْتَصَمُوا۟ فِى رَبِّهِمْ﴾ [الحج: ١٩] إِنَّهَا نَزَلَتْ فِي الَّذِينَ بَرَزُوا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: حَمْزَةَ، وَعَلِيٍّ، وَعُبَيْدَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ، وَعُتْبَةَ وَشَيْبَةَ ابْنَا رَبِيعَةَ، وَالْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ.

[7562] 34 - (3033) It was narrated that Qais bin 'Ubâd said: "I heard Abû Dharr, may Allâh be pleased with him, swearing that the Verse: "These two opponents dispute with each other about their Lord..."[2] was revealed concerning those who came out for single combat on the Day of Badr: Hamzah, 'Alî and 'Ubaidah bin Al-Hârith (may Allâh be pleased with them), and 'Utbah and Shaibah the two sons of Rabî'ah, and Al-Walîd bin 'Utbah.'"

[٧٥٦٣] (...) حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ؛ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّىٰ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَٰنِ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يُقْسِمُ، لَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿هَٰذَانِ خَصْمَانِ﴾ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ هُشَيْمٍ.

[7563] (...) It was narrated that Qais bin 'Ubâd said: "I heard Abû Dharr, may Allâh be pleased with him, swearing that the Verse: 'These two opponents...'[3] was revealed..." a *Hadīth* like that of Hushaim (no. 7572).

[1] *Al-Hajj* 22:19.
[2] *Al-Hajj* 22:19.
[3] *Al-Hajj* 22:19.

Glossary of Islamic Terms

'Abd: (العبد) Literally meaning 'a male slave'. Also used as a prefix in many Muslim male names in conjunction with a Divine Attribute of Allâh, meaning servant or slave. Examples include Abdullah ('Abd-Allâh—servant of Allâh), Abdur-Rahmân ('Abd Ar-Rahmân—servant of the Most Merciful), and Abdul-Khâliq ('Abd Al-Khâliq—servant of the Creator).

'Âbid: (العابد) One who preoccupies himself with 'Ibâdah (worship) and shows relatively less interest towards knowledge.

'Abîr: (العبير) A mixture of saffron with other perfumes.

'Abtah or Bathâ': (الأبطح أو البطحاء) (See Muhassab) Literally means earth of small pebbles. These are found usually on the course where water flows at times. Usually this word is used for the former valley between Safa and Marwah, and an open land between Makkah and Mina called Muhassab.

'Abyâr 'Alî: (أبيار علي) The name of a place where Shajarah Mosque is situated, 7 km outside of Al-Madînah.

'Âd: (عاد) An ancient tribe or nation that lived after the Prophet Noah ﷺ. It was prosperous, but naughty and disobedient to Allâh, so Allâh destroyed it with violent destructive westerly wind.

Ad-Dabûr: (الدبور)Westerly wind.

'Adâhî: (الأضاحي) Sacrifices.

Âdam: (آدم) The first human being created by Allâh and the first Prophet sent on earth to establish monotheism as the original religion for mankind.

'Adhân: (الأذان)The call for the daily five obligatory prayers is called 'Adhân. The person who calls the 'Adhân is called a Mu'adhdhin. The 'Adhân consists of specific phrases, recited aloud in Arabic prior to each of the five daily worship times. These phrases are as follows: *Allâhu 'Akbar, Allâhu 'Akbar; Allâhu 'Akbar, Allâhu 'Akbar; 'Ash-hadu 'an lâ 'ilâha 'illallâh, 'Ash-hadu 'an lâ 'ilâha 'illallâh; 'Ash-hadu 'anna Muhammadan Rasûl-Ullâh, 'Ash-hadu 'anna Muhammadan Rasûl-Ullâh; Hayya 'alas-Salâh, Hayya 'alas-Salâh; Hayya 'alal-Falâh, Hayya 'alal-Falâh; Allâhu 'Akbar, Allâhu 'Akbar; Lâ 'ilâha' illallâh*. Upon hearing the Adhân, Muslims discontinue all activity and assemble at a local mosque for congregational prayers.

'Adl: (العدل) Justice and equity. A fundamental value governing all social behavior, and forming the basis of all social dealings and legal framework in Islam.

'Afdal: (الأفضل) The best.

'Adwâ: (العدوى) Contagion. An influence that spreads rapidly.

'Ahâbish: (الأحابيش) The settlers in the Makkan outskirts.

'Ahâdith: (الأحاديث) (sing. Hadîth) Sayings and doings of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

'Ahd: (العهد) Literally means Covenanta solemn agreement between two or more persons or groups.

'Ahd 'Alastu: (عهد ألست) (Covenant of 'Alast) Before creating human beings, Allâh asked their souls: "Am I not ('Alastu) your Lord?" And they all answered: "Yes! We testify!" At the Resurrection it will be determined whether each individual remained faithful to his original testimony. In other words, did his actions reflect his pre-creation acceptance of servanthood and Allâh's Lordship? Or did his actions demonstrate that he lived the life of a denier—one whose life was a denial of the Covenant of 'Alast? This Covenant is mentioned in Sûrat Ar-Ra'd (13:20) and Sûrat Yâ-Sîn (36:60). The Old Testament tells of the covenant the Jews made with Allâh.

'Ahkâm: (الأحكام) (Orders) According to Islamic Law, there are five kinds of orders: 1. Compulsory or obligatory (Wâjib الواجب), 2. Desirable or recommended, ordered without obligation (Mustahabb المستحب), 3. Lawful, legal, permissible, or allowed (Halâl الحلال), 4. Undesirable but lawful or legal, disliked but not forbidden (Makrûh المكروه), 5. Unlawful, forbidden, prohibited and punishable from the viewpoint of Islam. (Muharram or Harâm المحرم أو الحرام).

'Ahlâf: (sing. Hilf) (الأحلاف) Covenants and oaths.

'Ahlul-Bayt: (أهل البيت) Literally means 'the people of the house', a polite form of addressing the members of the family, including husband and wife. The words occur in the Noble Qur'ân when angels came to give glad tidings of a son to Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ at an old age. See Sûrat Hûd (11:73). Generally the term 'Ahl-Bayt refers to the household of the Prophet ﷺ.

'Ahlul-Hadîth: (أهل الحديث) Refers to the group of scholars in Islam who specialize in the study of *'Ahâdîth* and its sciences, like Imâm Bukhâri, Imâm Muslim, Imâm Tirmidhi, Imâm Abu Dâûd, Imâm Albâni and others.

'Ahlul-'Arûd: (أهل العروض) and ('Awâliyul-Madînah): وعوالي المدينة Outskirts of Al-Madînah up to a distance of four or more miles. Southeastern part of Al-Madînah in the valleys of Mahzur.

'Ahlul-Kitâb: (أهل الكتاب) Literally meaning 'People of the Scripture'. This term, found in the Qur'ân, describes adherents of divinely revealed religions that preceded Islam. Most commonly, the term refers to Jews and Christians, and confers upon these two groups a special status within Muslim society, owing to the monotheistic basis of their religions.

'Ahlul-Kitâb was-Sunnah: (أهل الكتاب والسنة) Literally means 'the People of the Book (the Noble Qur'ân) and the Sunnah, i.e., the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

'Ahludh-Dhimmah: (أهل الذمة) See Dhimmis.

'Ahlul-Baqar: (أهل البقر) Those keeping cows.

'Ahlul-Jabr: (أهل الجبر) See Jabriyyah.

'Ahlul-Qadar: (أهل القدر) See Qadariyyah.

'Ahlul-Qurâ: (أهل القرى) The town-dwellers.

'Ahlul-'Uqad: (أهل العقد) The chiefs.

'Ahlur-Râ'y: (أهل الرأي) Literally means 'the people of opinion'. It refers to people highly learned in Islam that are consulted on Islamic matters.

'Ahlus-Suffah: (أهل الصفة) People of the Platform. See 'Ashâbus-Suffah.

'Ahmad: (أحمد) Ahmad is another name of Muhammad ﷺ. See the Noble Qur'ân, Sûrat As-Saff (61:6). See Muhammad for more details.

'Alayhis-Salâm: (عليه السلام) See (Peace be upon him).

Al-'Ahzâb: (الأحزاب) (The Confederates) 'Ahzâb means parties. This term is used to describe the different tribes that united together to fight the Muslims in the battle of the Ditch at Al-Madînah in 627 CE (5 AH).

'Ayyâmut-Tashrîq: (أيام التشريق) 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah. On these days the pilgrims throw pebbles on Jamrât.

'Ayyim: (الأيم) A woman who already has a sexual experience, she may be a widow or a divorced.

'Ajj: (العج) Raising the voice with Talbiyah during Hajj and 'Umrah.

Al-'Ajmâ: (العجماء) Grazing livestock such as sheep, goats, cattle, camels and others.

'Ajnâd: (أجناد) 'Ajnâd stands for five regions of Syria—Palestine, Jordan, Damascus, Hima and Qansarin. (Nawawi)

'Ajwah: (العجوة) Pressed soft dates, also a kind of high quality dates.

Al-Âkhirah: (الآخرة) This term refers to Afterlife, Hereafter, and the Next World and embraces the following ideas: That man is answerable to Allâh That the present order of existence will some day come to an end that when

that happens, Allâh will bring another order into being in which He will resurrect all human beings, gather them together and examine their conduct, and reward them with justice and mercy, That those who are reckoned good will be sent to Paradise whereas the evil-doers will be consigned to Hell. That the real measure of success or failure of a person is not the extent of his prosperity in the present life, but his success in the Afterlife.

'Akhyâf: (أخياف) Uterine brother or sister. Born of the same mother but by a different father.

Al-Hamdu Lillâh: (الحمد لله) This is a part of the beginning Verse of the first Sûrah of the Noble Qur'ân. The meaning of it is 'all praise is due to Allâh'. Other than being recited daily during prayers, a Muslim says this expression after almost every activity of his daily life to thank Allâh for His favors. A Muslim is grateful to Allâh for all His blessings, and it is a statement of thanks, appreciation, and gratitude from the creature to his Creator.

'Aynul-Yaqîn: (عين اليقين) Assured knowledge, assured sight, that which one sees with the eye.

'Alayhis-Salâm: (عليه السلام) Peace be upon him (pbuh).

'Âlim: (العالم) (pl. 'Ulamâ') A Muslim religious scholar who has attained a considerable amount of Islamic knowledge.

Allâh: (الله) It is an Arabic word of rich and varied meaning, used as the proper name for God. Derives from the word 'Ilâh which means 'the One deserving all worship'. Muslims view Allâh as the Creator and Sustainer of everything in the universe, He is the Merciful, the Beneficent, the Magnificent, the Protector, the Provider, the Loving, the Wise, the Mighty, the Exalted, the Lord, the All-Knowing, the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing, the First, the Last, and the Eternal. Who is Supreme and Incomparable, has no physical form, and has no associates who share in His Divinity. It is exactly the same word as, in Hebrew, the Jews use for God (Eloh), the word which Jesus Christ used in Aramaic when he prayed to God. Allâh has an identical name in Judaism, Christianity and Islam; Allâh is the same God worshipped by Muslims, Christians and Jews. In the Qur'ân, Allâh is described as having at least ninety-nine Divine Names, which describe His Perfect Attributes. Unlike other Divine Names, Allâh is the Name which is invested with the sum of all the Divine Attributes. The name Allâh has no plural and no feminine form.

Allâhu 'Akbar: (الله أكبر) This phrase, known as the Takbîr (Magnification), means 'Allâh is the Most Great' and is said by Mus-

lims at various times. Most often it is pronounced during the daily calls for prayers, during prayers, when they are happy, and wish to express their approval of what they hear, when they slaughter an animal, and when they want to praise a speaker, they also use it to express surprise thankfulness or fear, thereby reinforcing their belief that all things come from Allâh. Actually it is the most said expression in the world.

'Amah: (الأمة) A female slave.

'A'mâl: (الأعمال) The acts of worship.

'Amâlîq: (العماليق) A tribe from the progeny of Imlîq bin Laudh bin 'Iram bin Sâm bin Nûh, between the period of Prophet Hud and Ibrâhîm, having big bodies, strong and of arrogant type.

Al-'Amânah: (الأمانة) The trust, moral responsibility or honesty, and all the duties which Allâh has ordained.

Amber: (عنبر) It has been called ambergris and then amber in later times, named after the whale as it is a product that it regurgitates. It is not the same as as the sap from trees that hardens and is called 'amber'.

'Amîn: (الأمين) Custodian or guardian. Someone who is loyal or faithful.

Âmîn: (آمين) O Allâh, accept our invocation.

'Âmiluz-Zakâh: (عامل الزكاة) The Zakâh (obligatory charity) collector.

'Amîr: (الأمير) 'Amîr is used in Islam to mean leader or commander.

'Amîrul-Mu'minîn: (أمير المؤمنين) It means commander of the believers. This title was given to the caliphs after Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

'Amlah: (أملح) There is a difference over its description. Some say it is a black and white ram (male sheep), some say rams having more white color, some say it is pure white, while some say white and red, and some say black and red.

'Amma Ba'd: (أما بعد) An expression used for separating an introductory from the main topics in a speech; the introductory being usually concerned with Allâh's praises and glorification. Literally it means 'whatever comes after' or 'then after'.

'Anbijâniyyah: (الأنبجانية) A plain thick woolen sheet or garment with no markings on it.

'Ansâr: (الأنصار) (sing. 'Ansâri) Literally meaning helpers or supporters, 'Ansâr were the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ from the inhabitants of Al-Madînah, who embraced Islam and supported it, and who received and entertained the Muhâjirîn (sing. Muhâjir) who were the Muslim emigrants from Makkah and other places.

'Anazah: (العنزة) A spear-headed stick.

'Aqabah: (العقبة) A place just outside of Makkah, in Mina where the first Muslims from Yathrib (Al-Madînah) pledged allegiance to the Prophet ﷺ in the year 621 CE. A similar meeting took place the next year when more Muslims from Yathrib pledged their allegiance to the Prophet ﷺ.

'Aqd: (العقد) A contract.

'Aqd Sahîh: (العقد الصحيح) A legal contract.

'Aqîdah: (العقيدة) Literally means belief. In Islamic terms, it means the following six Articles of Faith: 1. Belief in Allâh, the One God. 2. Belief in Allâh's angels. 3. Belief in His revealed Books. 4. Belief in His Messengers. 5. Belief in the Day of Judgment. 6. Belief in Fate and the Divine Decree.

'Âqilah: (العاقلة) The near male relatives on the father's side who are obliged to pay the Diyah (blood money) on behalf of any of the clan's members who kills a person. (See also 'Asabah and Ashâbul-Furûd.)

Al-'Aqîq: (العقيق) A valley about seven kilometers west of Al-Madînah.

'Aqîqah: (العقيقة)It is the sacrificing of one or two sheep on the occasion of the birth of a child, as a token of gratitude to Allâh.

'Aqrâ Halqâ: (عقرى حلقى) Is just an exclamatory expression, the literal meaning of which is not meant always. It expresses disapproval.

'Arafah: (عرفة) The ninth day of the last Islamic month Dhul-Hijjah.

'Arafât: (عرفات) 'Arafât is a pilgrimage site, a plain about 25 kilometers southeast of Makkah Al-Mukaramah. Standing on 'Arafât on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah and staying there from mid-day to sunset is the essence of the Hajj (the Pilgrimage). It is on this plain that humanity will be raised on the Day of Resurrection for questioning and Judgment.

'Arba'înîyât: (الاربعينيات) Collections of the forty *'Aḥâdîth*.

Al'Arba'ah: (الأربعة) The four compilers of *'Aḥâdith* . Abu Dâwud, Nasa'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah.

'Arâk: (الأراك) A tree from which Siwâk (tooth stick) is made.

'Ariyyah: (العرية) (pl. 'Arâyâ) A contract of barter in dates. When the fruits of a designated tree were given as a gift to another person, then the giver was troubled by the recipient's coming again and again to his garden to gather the dates, so he was permitted to buy the fresh dates in return for dried dates. (See Bay'ul-'Ariyyah)

'Arkân: (الأركان) (sing. Rukn) The elements or essential ingredients of an act, without which the act is not legally valid.

'Arkânul-Islam: (أركان الإسلام) A term referring to the Five Pillars of Islam that demonstrate a Muslim's commitment to Allâh in word and in deed. They are as follows: 1. To testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh. 2. To offer the prayers. 3. To observe fasts during the month of Ramadân.4. To pay the Zakât (obligatory charity). 5. To perform Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah).

Armageddon: (هَرْمَجَدّون) The place where the final battle will be fought between the forces of good and evil (probably so called in reference to the battlefield of Megiddo). (Rev. 16:16)

'Arsh: (الأرش) Compensation given in case of someone's injury caused by another person.

'Arsh: (العرش) The Throne of Allâh the Exalted.

'Asabah: (العصبة) All male relatives of a deceased person or a killer, from the father's side.

'Asabiyyah: (العصبية) Tribal loyalty, nationalism.

'Asb: (العصب) A very coarse type of Yemenite cloth of cotton threads, some of them are dyed by means of knots before spinning with others that are not.

'As-hâbul-'A'râf: (أصحاب الأعراف) These will be the people who are neither righteous enough to enter Paradise nor wicked enough to be cast into Hell.

'As-hâbul-Furûd: (أصحاب الفروض) These are the heirs who are the first responsibility holders to pay the Diyah or the blood money due towards a person. (These are said to be: Husband, wife, father, mother, grandfather.father's father, grandmother.father's mother, son's daughter.granddaughter, daughter, real sister, uterine brother, uterine sister, stepbrother. These are the near male relatives on the father's side like brother, nephew, father's brother etc. In the absence of them, the 'Asabah are the inheritors, in their absence the legacy or inheritance goes to Dhul-'Arhâm, meaning the relatives through mother's side like maternal uncle, mother's sister and mother's father etc.

'As-hâbush-Shajarah: (أصحاب الشجرة) Those Companions of the Prophet ﷺ who took oath to defend the religion against Quraysh at Hudaibiyah.

'As-hâbus-Suffah: (أصحاب الصفة) Some Muslims who had migrated from Makkah, had no place to live and they were very poor people. The Prophet of Islam built a large platform Suffah of bricks and clay in the mosque for these people to rest at night. He also built a canopy to

protect them from the heat of the sun during the day. The canopy was covered by date-palm leaves and branches. As the place was called Suffah, therefore the people who stayed there were called as 'As-hâbus-Suffah or 'Ahlus-Suffah. They were about eighty men or more who used to stay and have religious teachings in the Prophet's mosque in Al-Madînah. Whosoever belonged among them is today recognized as an eminent personality of Islam. Suffah, a place that was once the refuge of the poor and the shelterless, became the centre of learning and excellence. It was there the first University of Islam came into being.

'As-hâbusSunan: (أصحاب السنن) The compilers of the Prophetic *'Aḥâdith* on Islamic jurisprudence.

Al-'Ashhurul-Hurum: (الأشهر الحرم) The sacred months. The months of Dhul-Qa'dah, Dhul-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab.

Al-'Asharatul-Mubashsharah: (العشرة المبشرة) The ten Companions that were given the glad tiddings of assurance of entering Paradise. They were Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman, 'Ali, 'Abdur-Rahmân bin 'Awf, Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarrah, Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah, Zubair bin Awwâm, Sa'd bin Abu Waqqâs and Sa'eed bin Zaid.

Ash-Shâm: (الشام) The region comprising Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.

'Âshûrâ': (العاشوراء) The 10th of the month of Muharram (the first month of the Islamic calendar).

Al-'Asmâ'ul-Husnâ: (الأسماء الحسنى) The term Al-'Asmâ'ul-Husnâ, literally meaning the 'most excellent names' is used to express Allâh's most Beautiful Names and His most Perfect Attributes. These are atleast 99 in number.

'Asmâ'ur-Rijâl: (أسماء الرجال) The science of Biographies of Narrators.

'Asr: (العصر) It is the afternoon prayer, the third obligatory prayer of the day. It can be offered between mid afternoon and a little before sunset. It is also the name of Sûrah 103 of the Noble Qur'ân.

As-Salâmu 'Alaykum: (السلام عليكم) This is an expression Muslims say whenever they meet one another. It is a statement of greeting meaning 'peace be upon you'. The appropriate response is Wa'A laykumus-Salâm, meaning 'and peace be upon you also'. The extended forms of it are As-Salâmu 'Alaykum wa Rahmatullâh meaning 'peace be upon you and mercy of Allâh' and As-Salâmu 'Alaykum wa Rahmatullâhi wa Barakâtuhu meaning 'peace be upon you and mercy of Allâh and His blessings.' The response will also be changed accordingly.

'Astaghfirullâh: (أستغفر الله) This is an expression used by a Muslim when he wants to ask Allâh's forgiveness. The meaning of it is 'I ask Allâh's forgiveness'.A Muslim says this phrase many times, when he is talking to another person, when he abstains from doing wrong, or even when he wants to prove that he is innocent of an incident. After every payer, a Muslim says this statement three times.

Al-'Aswâf: (الأسواف) Name of the area of Al-Madînah that Allâh's Messenger ﷺ made sacred. (An-Nihâyah) Bayhaqi said it to be the wall around Al-Madînah. (Sunan Al-Kubrâ)

Âthâr: (الآثار) Sayings of the Sahâbah, the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ.

'Atîrah: (العتيرة) A sacrifice offered during the month of Rajab (in Jâhiliyyah and it was canceled after Islam). It was also called Rajabiyyah.

'Atûd: (العتود) A young sheep that is old enough (of about one year) to fend for itself and no longer needs its mother.

A'ûdhu Billâhi minash-Shaytânir-Rajîm: (أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم) This is an expression and a statement that Muslims have to recite before reading the Qur'ân, before speaking, before doing any work, before a supplication, before doing ablution, before entering the washroom, and before doing many other daily activities. The meaning of this phrase is 'I seek refuge in Allâh from the outcast Satan'. Satan is the source of evil and he always tries to misguide and mislead people, so Muslims recite this expression to keep them safe from the whispering of Satan.

'Awliyâ': (الأولياء) (pl. of Walî) Literally means friend. But in Islamic terminology it refers to the close friends of Allâh.

'Awrah: (العورة) Nakedness. Parts of the body that are not to be exposed to others. For men this is from the navel to the knee. For women it is all of her body except the hands, feet and face.

Al-'Awâlî: (العوالي) Villages surrounding Al-Madînah.

'Awâliyul-Madînah: (عوالي المدينة) See Ahlul-'Arûd.

Al-'Awâmir: (العوامر) Snakes living in houses.

'Awâq: (أواق) (sing. Ûqiyyah also called Waqiyyah) 5 'Awâq = 22 Silver Riyals of Yemen or 200 Silver Dirhams (i.e., 640 grams approx.; 12 Ûqiyyah is equal to 40 tolas). [Ûqiyyah is 40 dirhams, and 5 'Awâq is 200 dirhams. It may be less or more according to different countries. (Sindi)] [An ounce; for silver 119.4 grams, for other substances 127/128 grams, modern use of ounce 28.349 grams.]

'Awqâf: (الأوقاف) Property voluntarily transferred to a charity or trust to be used for public benefits.

'Awsâq or 'Awsuq: (أوساق أو أوسق) See Wasq.

'Awwâbîn: (الأوابين) This prayer's time is stated to be when the hooves of the young ones of camels begin to be scorched with the extremity of the heat. Obviously it is a little before the decline of the sun from its zenith.

Âyah: (الآية) (pl. Âyât) Âyah means a proof, evidence, verse, lesson, sign, miracle, revelation, etc. The term is used to designate a Verse in the Qur'ân. There are over 6,600 Verses in the Qur'ân.

'Ayyâm Bîd: (أيام بيض) The bright days or the moonlit days. The 13th, 14th and 15th of every lunar month when the moon is at its full.

'Ayyâmul-Jahiliyyah: (أيام الجاهلية) A term designating a state of ignorance and immorality. It is a combination of views, ideas, and practices that totally defy and reject the guidance sent down by God through His Prophets. This term is commonly used by Muslims to refer to the pre-Islamic era in Arabia. 'Ayyâmul-Jâhiliyyah, or 'the days of Ignorance' in the books of history, indicate the period before the prophethood of Muhammad when immorality, oppression, and evil were rampant.

'Ayyâmut-Tashrîq: (أيام التشريق) 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah. On these days the pilgrims throw pebbles on Jamarât.

Âyatul-Kursî: (آية الكرسي) Verse No. 255 in Sûrat Al-Baqarah.

'Azfâr: (الأظفار) A type of incense.

'Azl: (العزل) Coitus Interruptus. Coitus in which the penis is withdrawn prior to ejaculation.

'Azlâm: (الأزلام) Literally means 'arrows'. Here it means arrows used to seek good luck or a decision, practiced by the Arabs of pre-Islamic period of Ignorance.

Bâbur-Rayyân: (باب الريان) The name of one of the gates of Jannah (Paradise) through which the people who often observe fasting will enter on the Day of Judgment.

Bâbus-Salâm: (باب السلام) It is one of the famous gates of the Sacred Mosque in Makkah.

Badanah: (البدنة) (pl. Budn) A camel driven to be offered as a sacrifice by the pilgrims at the sanctuary of Makkah.

Bâdhaq or Bâdhiq: (الباذق) An alcoholic drink made from the juice of grapes by slowly boiling it down until two-thirds of it has gone.

Bâdiyah: (البادية) (pl. Bawâdi) A desert or semi-arid environment.

Badr: (بدر) A place about 150 kilometer to the south of Al-Madînah, where the first great battle in Islamic history took place between the

early Muslims and the infidels of Quraysh in the second year of Hijrah (624 CE). The Muslim army consisted of 313 men and the Quraysh had a total of about 1,000 soldiers, archers and horsemen. Eventhough the Muslims were outnumbered, the final result was to their favor. [See Sûrat Al-Anfâl (8:5-19, 42-48) and Sûrat Âl-Imrân (3:13).]

Bahîmah: (البهيمة) (pl. Bahâ'im) signifies every quadruped animal (of which the beasts of prey are excluded). Bahîmah thus refers to goats, sheep and cows.

Al-Bahîrah: (البحيرة) A milking she-camel, whose milk used to be spared for idols and other false deities.

Bay':(البيع) Literally means sale. It is also taken to mean exchanging a commodity for another commodity. Commonly used as a prefix in referring to different types of sales.

Bay'ul-'Înah: (بيع العينة) One form of it is that suppose a person asks someone to lend him a certain amount of money, he refuses the money in cash, instead offers him an article at a higher price than his demand of the required money, and later on buys the same article from him at a less price, i.e., equal to his required money. In this way, he makes him indebted for the difference.

Bay'ul-'Ariyyah: (بيع العرية) (pl. ***'Ara Cyâ)*** It is a kind of sale by which the owner of an 'Ariyyah is allowed to sell the fresh dates while they are still over the palms by means of estimation, for dried plucked dates because of the irritation of again and again coming of him whom the gift was given, so they give him from their stock. 'Ariyyah is lawful for an amount of five Wasq while one Wasq is of sixty Sâ'. (See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol.3, *Ahâdith* Nos. 389, 394 and 397).

Al-Bay'ul-Bâtt: (البيع البات) Absolute sale.

Al-Bay'ul-Bâtil: (البيع الباطل) Vain sale (that a Muslim sells unlawful things, e.g., wine, pigs).

Bay'ul-Gharar: (بيع الغرر) Uncertainty, hazard, chance or risk, ambiguity and uncertainty in transactions. Technically, selling something which has not yet been obtained, for example, selling eggs which have not yet been hatched, or an event where assurance or non-assurance is subject to chance and thus not known to parties of a transaction. Can also mean uncertainty or a hazard that is likely to lead to a dispute in a contract. Al-Gharar is also said to be selling goods that appear sound but contain some hidden fault or concerning which something is unclear.

Bay'u Habalil-Habalah: (بيع حبل الحبلة) The sale of a pregnant animal. There were two forms of this trade, the example of the first form is that to buy an offspring of an animal which itself is yet to be born by

making the payment in advance. Second form is to sell an animal on condition to have the offspring of the sold animal. Both forms of this kind of transaction are prohibited.

Bay'ul-Hasât: (بيع الحصاة) The sale of pebble. When the seller says to the buyer, "I sell you the goods that the pebble falls on with a certain sum of money." It is forbidden in Islam. It was observed in three ways: (i) the seller throws pebbles onto the goods and gives the buyer whatever the pebbles land on; (ii) the seller sells land then tells the purchaser that he will get the land as far as a pebble thrown by the seller reaches; (iii) the seller tells the purchaser that he has the option to change his mind until he (the seller) throws a pebble, at which point the transaction becomes binding.

Bay'ul-Istisnâ': (بيع الاستصناع) This is a kind of sale, where a commodity is transacted before it comes into existence. It means to order a manufacturer to manufacture a specific commodity for the purchaser. If the manufacturer undertakes to manufacture the goods for him with material from the manufacturer, the transaction of Istisnâ' comes into existence. But it is necessary for the validity of Istisnâ' that the price is fixed with the consent of the parties and that necessary specification of the commodity (intended to be manufactured) is fully settled between them. This kind of sale, used as a mode of financing, is also called Parallel Istisnâ'.

Bay'ul-Khiyâr: (بيع الخيار) Optional sale.

Bay'ul-Malâqîh: (بيع الملاقيح) A kind of sale practiced in the pre-Islamic period of Ignorance. One would pay the price of a she-camel that was not yet born.

Bay'ul-Mu'âwamah: (بيع المعاومة) Selling the produce of a tree for many years ahead.

Bay'ul-Muhâqalah: (بيع المحاقلة) It is the estimate of wheat in the harvest (corn ears) and selling them for the same amount in weight.

Bay'ul-Mukhâbarah: (بيع المخابرة) To lend the land or rent against a part of the produce like half or one third. It is forbidden because may be there no produce.

Bay'ul-Mukhâdarah: (بيع المخاضرة) The sale of grain or vegetables before it is ripe and that they are free from diseases and blights, and their benefit is evident.

Bay'ul-Mulâmasah: (بيع الملامسة) A sale in which thedeal is completed if the buyer touches the item, without seeing or checking it properly. It is usually done in the night and two men trade garments with each other by feeling or touching the garments by hands.

Bay'ul-Munâbadhah: (بيع المنابذة) A sale in which the deal is completed when the seller throws a thing to the buyer, giving him no opportunity to see, touch or check it. Usually two men trade garments with each other by throwing garments to another.

Bay'ul-Muqâyadah: (بيع المقايضة) Sale of things for things corresponding nearly with barter, but the 'thing' is here opposed to 'obligations', so it is properly an exchange of specific for specific things.

Bay'ul-Muzâbanah: (بيع المزابنة) The sale of fresh dates for dried dates by measure, and the sale of fresh grapes for dried grapes by measure. In both cases the dried fruits are measured while the fresh ones are only estimated as they are still on the trees. This term is mostly used for fruits.

Bay'ul-Muzayadah: (بيع المزايدة) Public sale.

Bay'un-Najsh: (بيع النجش) A trick (of offering a very high price) for something without the intention of buying it but just to allure and cheat somebody else who really wants to buy it although it is not worth such a high price.

Bay'un-Nâjiz: (بيع الناجز) Final sale.

Bay'us-Salaf: (بيع السلف) A sale in which the price is paid at once for goods to be delivered later.

Bay'us-Salam (Bay'us-Salaf): (بيع السلم أو بيع السلف) It is also called Bay'us-Salaf. This term refers to the advance payment for goods which are delivered later. Normally, no sale can be effected unless the goods are in existence at the time of the bargain. But this type of sale is the exception to the general rule provided the goods are defined and the date of delivery is fixed. The objects of this type of sale are mainly tangible but exclude gold or silver as these are regarded as having monetary value. Barring these, Bay'us-Salam covers almost all things which are capable of being definitely described as to quantity, quality and workmanship. One of the conditions of this type of contract is advance payment; the parties cannot reserve their option of rescinding it but the option of revoking it on account of a defect in the subject matter is allowed. It is also applied to a mode of financing adopted by Islamic banks. It is usually applied in the agricultural sector, where the bank advances money for various inputs to receive a share in the crop, which the bank sells in the market.

Bay'us-Sarf: (بيع الصرف) An exchange of obligations for obligations. The usual objects of this contract are dirhams and dinars, which being obligations; the definition is generally correct.

Bay'ut-Talji'ah: (بيع التلجئة) Simulated sale, protective sale.

Bay'ut-Tawliyah: (بيع التولية) Released at cost price.

Bay'uth-Thunyâ or Bay'ul-Istithnâ': (أو بيع الاستثناء بيع الثنيا) Selling a thing leaving a part of it. For example, selling his fruits but except a part of it.

Bay'ul-'Urbun: (بيع العربون) Earnest sale. The buyer pays some of the cost to the seller. If the buyer takes the goods, the paid money will be part of the price, but if the buyer rejected the goods, the paid money will be of the seller.

Bay'ul-Wadî'ah: (بيع الوضيعة) Resale at a loss.

Bay'ah: (البيعة) A pledge or an oath of allegiance given by the citizens etc., to their Imâm (Muslim ruler or leader) to be obedient to him according to the Islamic religion.

Baydâ': (البيداء) A place to the south of Al-Madînah on the way to Makkah.

Baytul-Mâl: (بيت المال) An Islamic treasury intended for the benefit of the Muslims and the Islamic state and not for the leaders or the wealthy.

Al-Baytul-Ma'mûr: (البيت المعمور) Allâh's House over the seventh heaven.

Baytul-Maqdis: (بيت المقدس) It is popularly referred to as Baytul-Muqaddas. Also known as Aqsâ Mosque, the famous mosque in Al-Quds (Jerusalem). It was the first Qiblah (prayer direction) of Islam. Then Allâh ordered Muslims to face the first House of Allâh, the Ka'-bah, at Makkah (Saudi Arabia). Baytul-Maqdis is the third most sacred place in the Islamic world, the first being the Sacred Mosque (Masjidul-Harâm) in Makkah, and the second being the Masjid Nabawî (the Mosque of the Prophet ﷺ). It is from the surroundings of Baytul Maqdis that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ ascended to heaven.

Baytul-Midrâs: (بيت المدراس) A place in Al-Madînah (and it was a Jewish centre).

Bay'atur-Ridwân: (بيعة الرضوان) (Pledge of Contentment) The oath and pledge taken by the Companions at Hudaibiyah in the year 6 H to fight Quraysh in case they harmed 'Uthmân who had gone to negotiate with them and reported to have been taken captive.

Bakkah: (بكة) Another name for Makkah. (See the Noble Qur'ân, Al-Imrân 3:96)

Balâm: (بالام) Means an ox.

Balât: (البلاط) A place in Al-Madînah between the mosque and the marketplace.

Balah: (البلح) The date once it begins to ripen.

Bâligh: (البالغ) The one who has reached the age of maturity and is an adult.

Banî Labûn: (بني لبون) A two-year-old male camel.

Banî Makhâd: (بني مخاض) One-year-old male camel.

Banû Asfar: (بنو الأصفر) The Byzantines (the Romans).

Banû Israel: (بنو إسرائيل) Literally means the Children of Israel. It refers to the progeny of Prophet Ya'qub ﷺ.

Al-Baqî': (البقيع) Also called Baqî' Al-Gharqad or Jannatul-Baqî'. The cemetery of the people of Al-Madînah; many of the family members and Companions of the Prophet ﷺ are buried in it.

Barakah: (البركة) Literally means blessing or Divine grace.

Barîd: (البريد) See Burud.

Bârakallâh: (بارك الله) This is an expression meaning 'may the blessings of Allâh (be upon you)'.When a Muslim wants to thank another person, he uses different statements to express his thanks, appreciation, and gratitude. One of them is to say Bârakallâh.

Barrah: (البرَّة) Pious.

Barzakh: (البرزخ) Literally means partition or barrier. In Islamic terminology, it usually means the life in the grave, because the life in the grave is the interspace between the life on earth and the life in the Hereafter. Life in the Barzakh is real, but very different from the life we know. Its exact nature is known only to Allâh. It is during our life in the Barzakh that we will be asked about Allâh, our faith and the Prophet ﷺ. We will also be shown the Jannah (Paradise) and the Jahannum (Hell) there and which of these two places we will occupy after we are judged.

Basmalah: (البسملة) The recitation of *Bismillâh (Bismillâhir-Rahmânir-Rahîm* . In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful). It is said before any act or activity of importance, such as reciting the Qur'ân, traveling, eating a meal, rising from sleep, etc.

Bathâ': (البطحاء) See 'Abtah.

Bâtil: (الباطل) Falsehood, null and void.

Batshah: (البطشة) Grasp.

Bawâdî: (البوادي) See Bâdiyah.

Bid'ah: (البدعة) Any heresy or innovated practice introduced in the religion of Allâh which have no basis in the Qur'ân or Sunnah and to regard these new things as acts of Ibâdah. The Prophet ﷺ said that every Bid'ah is a deviation from the true path and every deviation leads to Hell-fire.

Bikr: (البكر) A virgin.

Bint Labûn: (بنت لبون) Two year old she-camel.

Bint Makhâd: (بنت مخاض) One year old she-camel.

Bisât: (البساط) Anything that can be spread on the ground, be a mat, a carpet or a piece of cloth.

Bismillâhir-Rahmânir-Rahîm: (بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم) In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. This is the first Verse of Sûrat Al-Fâtihah (Chapter 1) of the Noble Qur'ân. While reciting the Qur'ân, it is to be read immediately after one reads the phrase: A'udhu Billâhi minash-Shaytânir-Rajîm (I seek refuge in Allâh from the outcast Satan). It is also recited before doing any daily activity.

Bi'thah: (البعثة) The beginning of the Prophet's mission, his call to prophethood in 610 CE.

Bit': (البتع) Mead. Intoxicating drink made from fermented honey or honeycombs, barlee sprouts and water.

Black Muslims: A term designating African-Americans who adhere to the teachings of the organization known as the Nation of Islam. So-called 'Black Muslims' are not to be confused with Muslims (followers of universal Islam) of African-American or African origin. Likewise, the Nation of Islam, a nationalistic organization, is not to be confused with the mainstream, universal world religion Islam.

Bu'âth: (بعاث) A place about two miles from Al-Madînah where a battle took place between the Ansâr tribes of Aus and Khazraj before Islam.

Budn: (البدن) (sing. Badanah) Camels to be offered as sacrifice by the pilgrims at the sanctuary of Makkah.

Buhtân: (البهتان) A false accusation, calumny, slander.

Bulûgh: (البلوغ) Puberty

Burâq: (براق) A white animal having wings, bigger than a donkey and smaller than a horse, it carried the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Makkah to Jerusalem and from there to heavens during his miraculous Night Journey and Ascension (Isrâ' and Mi'râj) in 619 CE.

Burd or Burdah: (البرد أو البردة) A Yemeni cloth. A black squared narrow dress. Also a sheet with a woven border.

Burnus: (البرنس) (pl. Barânis) A type of hooded cloak called burnous.

Burqu': (البُرقع) A covering dress worn by women.

Burud: (pl. Barîd) The distance equal to sixteen Farsakhs.

Busr: (البسر) Partially ripe dates that have begun to take on a red or yellow color.

Busrâ: (بصرى) is a city in Harran in the south of Damascus in Syria.

Buthân: (بطحان) A valley in Al-Madînah.

CE: Christian Era or Common Era. It is used instead of AD in Islamic text referring to the dates before the Hijrah (migration) of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Makkah to Al-Madînah.

Dabb: (الضب) (Mastigure) A lizard that grows to be a foot or longer. They are not the same as the gecko for which there are orders, or encourangement to kill.

Dab'u: (الضبع) Hyena (Charkh or Lakkar Bhaggah).

Ad-Dabûr: (الدبور) Westerly wind.

Daff: (الدف) Tambourine used in Arabia.

Daghâbîs: (الضغابيس) (sing. Daghabûs) Snake cucumbers.

Dahn: (الدهن) Any thick oil applied to hair.

Dâ'î: (الداعي) (pl. Du'ât) Muslim missionary involved in Da'wah (preaching).

Dayyân: (الديان) Allâh; the One Who judges people from their deeds after calling them to account.

Dajjâl: (الدجال) (Al-Masîh Ad-Dajjâl المسيح الدجال) Antichrist, False Christ or Pseudo Messiah, also known as the one-eyed Dajjâl. He will be from among the Jews and will appear before Qiyâmat (Resurrection). He will cause a lot of corruption in the world and will eventually be killed by Prophet 'Eisa (Jesus) ﷺ.

Damm: (الدم) An expiation for a missed or wrongly practiced obligatory religious act, usually in the form of sacrificing an animal (term specially used regarding expiation of missed or wrongly performed acts of Hajj and 'Umrah).

Dâniq: (دانق) A coin equal to one-sixth of a dirham.

Dârul-'Ahd: (دارالعهد) Country linked in a peace treaty.

Dârul-Bawâr: (دارالبوار) The abode of perdition.

Dârul-Fanâ': (دارالفناء) The abode which passes away (earth).

Dârul-Ghurûr: (دارالغرور) The abode of delusion.

Dârul-Harb: (دار الحرب) It means Domain of War, and refers to the territory under the control of disbelievers, which is on terms of active or potential conflict with the Domain of Islam, and presumably hostile to the Muslims living in its domain.

Dârul-Islâm: (دار الإسلام) It means Domain of Islam, and refers to the territory under the control of the believers.

Dârul-Khilâfah: (دارالخلافة) The seat of Imâm or Khalîfah.

Dârul-Kufr: (دار الكفر) It means Domain of Disbelief, and refers to the territory under the control of the disbelievers.

Dârul-Qarâr: (دارالنعيم) The blessed abode (paradise).

Dârul-Qadâ': (دارالقضاء) Justice House (court).

Dârul-Qarâr: (دارالقرار) The abode that abides.

Dârus-Salâm: (دار السلام) The abode of peace.

Dârush-Shuhadâ': (دارالشهداء) The Home of Martyrs.

Da'wah: (الدعوة) The act of inviting others to Islam. Propagation of Islam through word and action, calling the people to follow the commandments of Allâh and His Messenger Muhammad ﷺ.

Dâwûd: (داود) Prophet David, a Prophet of Allâh mentioned in the Qur'ân and the Old Testament.

Dayn: (الدَّين) Loan or debt.

Deen: (الدِّين) The meaning of the word Deen is obedience. A term commonly used to mean 'religion', but actually referring to the totality of Muslim beliefs and practices. Thus, 'Islam is a Deen' means Islam is the complete way of life.

Dhabh: (الذبح) Slaughtering small animals by cutting their jugular vein only at the root of the neck, in comparison Nahr is slaughtering the camels by poking the jugular vein with a spear or sharp item.

Dhan-Nis'ah: (ذا النسعة) The one with the rope. (See *Aḥâdith* 2690 and 2691, Sunan Ibn Mâjah)

Dhât 'Irq: (ذات عرق) Mîqât for the pilgrims coming from Iraq.

Dhâtun-Nitâqayn: (ذات النطاقين) It literally means a woman with two belts, and refers to Asma', the daughter of Abu Bakr (. She was named so by the Prophet ﷺ.

DhâturRiqâ': (ذات الرقاع) It is name of a Ghazwah and it may be translated as 'the one having stripes'. Muslims were suffering from an extreme poverty, they were bare-footed without shoes, when their feet blistered, they wrapped them with rags and tattered clothes. Thus this battle came to be known as DhâturRiqâ'.

Dhîkh: (الذيخ) An animalmale hyena.

Dhikr: (الذكر) The Mention or Remembrance of Allâh through verbal or mental repetition of His Divine Attributes or various religious formulas such as Subhân-Allâh (Glorified is Allâh), Al-Hamdu Lillâh (praise is

due to Allâh), Allâhu Akbar (Allâh is the Most Great), or the recitation of special invocations.

Dhimmî or Ahludh-Dhimmah: (الذمي أو أهل الذمة) A non-Muslim living under the protection of an Islamic government, and has been guaranteed protection of his rights . life, property and practice of their religion, etc. He is exempt from duties of Islam like military and Zakah but must instead pay a tax called Jizyah. Historically, Jews and Christians traditionally received this status due to their belief in One God, but others such as Zoroastrians, Buddhists and Hindus were also included. Dhimmis (protected) had full rights to practice their faith and implement their own religious laws within their communities.

Dhul-'Arhâm or Dhur-Rahm: (ذو الأرحام أو ذو الرحم) Kindred of blood from mother's side, like mother's father (grandfather), sister's son, son of the daughter (grandson), maternal uncle, etc.

Dhul-Farâ'id: (ذوالفرائض) Those persons whose share of inheritance is described in the Qur'ân are called Dhul-Farâ'id, and the rest are 'Asabah (العصبة).

Dhul-Hijjah: (ذوالحجة) The twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. The month in which the great pilgrimage to Makkah takes place.

Dhul-Hulayfah: (ذو الحليفة) The Mîqât of the people of Al-Madînah now called Abyâr 'Ali.

Dhul-Khalasah: (ذو الخلصة) Al-Ka'bah Al-Yamâniyah, a house in Yemen where idols used to be worshipped. It belonged to the tribes of Khath'am and Bujaylah.

Dhul-Qa'dah: (ذو القعدة) The eleventh month of the Islamic calendar.

Dhul-Qarnayn: (ذو القرنين) A great ruler in the past who ruled all over the world and was a true believer. His story is mentioned in the Qur'ân (18:83).

Dhul-Qurbâ: (ذو القربى) Relatives, kinsfolk.

Dhû Mahram: (ذو محرم) A male, whom a woman can never marry because of close relationship (e.g., a brother, a father, a son, a brother's son, a sister's son, an uncle from either side etc.). See Mahram.

Dhun-Nûn: (ذو النون) Jonah, Jonas. It is the nickname given to Prophet Yunus because of his story with the whale that swallowed him, and then threw him ashore.

Dhun-Nûrayn: (ذو النورين) It means 'Possessor of the Two Lights'. It is used to refer to 'Uthmân bin 'Affân (because he married two of the Prophet's daughters.

Dhî Tuwâ: (ذي طوى) A well-known well in Makkah. In the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ, Makkah was a small city and this well was outside its precincts. Now-a-days Makkah is a larger city and the well is within its boundaries.

Dîbâj: (الديباج) Pure silk cloth, silk brocade.

Dinâr: (الدينار) Gold coinage; in the days of the Prophet ﷺ, one dinâr was having the weight of 4.4 grams of gold.

Dhirâ': (الذراع) Cubit . any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usually equal to about 18 inches (45.7 centimeters).

Dirâyah: (الدراية) Cognizance, observation, note, remark.

Dirham: (الدرهم) A silver coin weighing 50 grains of barley with cut ends. Name of a unit of currency, usually a silver coin used in the past in several Muslim countries and still used in some of them, such as Morocco and United Arab Emirates.

Diyah: (الدية) Blood money (for wounds, killing etc.), compensation paid by the killer to the relatives of the victim (in unintentional cases).

Du'â': (الدعاء) Supplication, prayer, request, plea; invoking Allâh for whatever one desires. It is distinct from Salât (formal worship or prayer). Personal Du'âs can be made in any language, whereas Salât (prayer) is performed in Arabic. Muslims make Du'âs for many reasons and at various times, such as after Salat, before eating a meal, before retiring to sleep, or to commemorate an auspicious occasion such as the birth of a child.

Dubbâ': (الدباء) Gourd, squash and pumpkin. Also a name of a pot made from gourd in which Nabîdh used to be prepared, and used to hold alcoholic drinks. Also called Qara' or Tounmba.

Duhâ: (الضحى) Forenoon (prayer). Its time begins a little after the beginning of Ishrâq, i.e., sunrise, meaning when the sun gains considerable height and lasts until before noon.

Dunyâ: (الدنيا) This world or life, as opposed to the Hereafer that is the next life.

'Eid: (العيد) An Arabic word to mean a festivity, a celebration, and a feast. Muslims celebrate two major religious celebrations known as 'Eidul-Fitr (which takes place after Ramadân), and 'Eidul-'Adhâ (which occurs at the time of the Hajj). A traditional greeting used by Muslims around the time of 'Eid is 'Eid Mubârak, meaning 'May your celebration be blessed'. A special congregational 'Eid prayer, giving charity to the needy persons, visiting the family members and friends, wearing new clothing, specially-prepared foods and sweets, and gifts for children characterize these events.

'Eidul-'Adhâ: (عيد الأضحى) Literally means 'the Feast of the Sacrifice'. A four-day celebration from tenth to the thirteenth day of Dhul-Hijjah that completes the rites of pilgrimage. The tenth is the day of Nahr (sacrifice) and eleventh to thirteenth are the days of Tashrîq.This event commemorates Prophet Ibrahim's obedience to Allâh by being prepared to sacrifice his only son Ismâ'il (Ishmael).

'Eidul-Fitr: (عيد الفطر) Literally means 'the Feast of breaking the Fast'. A three-day celebration after fasting the month of Ramadân as a matter of thanks and gratitude to Almighty Allâh. It takes place on the first of Shawwal, the tenth month of the Islamic calendar.

'Eisâ or 'Isâ: (عيسى) Jesus, an eminent Prophet in Islam. Muslims believe that Maryam (Mary), the mother of Jesus, was a chaste and pious woman, and that God miraculously created Jesus in her womb. After his birth, he began his mission as a sign to humankind and a Prophet of God, calling people to righteousness and worship of God alone. Muslims do not believe Jesus was crucified, but rather that God spared him such a fate and ascended him to Heaven.

Fadak: (فدك) (also Fidak) A town near Al-Madînah.

Fâhish: (الفاحش) One who talks evil.

Fajr: (الفجر) The dawn or early morning before sunrise, and denotes the prime time for prayer, also the name of the first obligatory Salât (prayer) of the day to be offered at any time between the first light of dawn and just before sunrise. Sûrah 89 of the Noble Qur'ân has also this name.

Faqîh: (الفقيه) (pl. Fuqahâ') An Islamic scholar who is an expert on Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh), and can give an authoritative legal opinion or judgment.

Faqîr: (الفقير) (pl. Fuqarâ') A poor person.

Fara':(الفرع) In Jâhiliyyah, the firstborn of a she-camel or sheep was sacrificed for their deities, or when anyone became the owner of 100 camels' flock, or a meal given on the occasion of the birth of camels.

Farâ'id: (الفرائض) See Farîdah.

Faraq: (الفرق) A bowl measuring about 16 Ratls or ounces, i.e., about 10 liters or 3 Sâ'.

Fard: (الفرض) Obligatory. In Islam it refers to those acts and things which are compulsory on a Muslim. Abandoning or abstaining from a Fard act is a major sin. To reject a Fard act amounts to Kufr (disbelief). It is also used in reference to the obligatory part of Salat (prayers). Also obligatory share of inheritance.

Fard 'Ayn: (فرض عين) An action which is obligatory on every Muslim individually.

Fard Kifâyah: (فرض كفاية) Collective duty (a duty on the whole community). However, if the duty has been fulfilled by a part of that community then the rest are not obliged to fulfill it, but if no one carries it out all incur a collective guilt.

Farîdah: (الفريضة) (pl. Farâ'id) An enjoined duty.

Farrûj: (الفروج) A Qabâ' opened at the back.

Farsakh: (الفرسخ) (Parasang Persian unit of distance) A distance of three miles (approx.) or five and a half kilometers or (12000) Twelve thousand yards.

Fârûq: (الفاروق) It means 'One who distinguishes the truth from falsehood.' This name was given to 'Umar bin Khattab (.

Fasl: (الفصل) Separation. After each Sûrah separation occurs through Basmalah, the recitation of Bismillâhir-Rahmânir-Rahîm.

Fâsiq: (الفاسق) Transgressor, evildoer, disobedient. A person of corrupt moral character who engages in various sins. The one who commits Fisq.

Fatât: (الفتاة) A female slave or a young lady.

Al-Fâtihah: (الفاتحة) Arabic word meaning 'the Opening', the first Sûrah (chapter) of the Noble Qur'ân.

Fatwâ: (الفتوى) (pl. Fatâwâ) A legal verdict given on a religious basis. The sources on which a Fatwa is based are the Noble Qur'ân, and the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Fawâhish: (الفواحش) All those acts whose abominable character is self-evident. In the Qur'ân all extra-marital sexual relationships, sodomy, nudity, false accusation of unchastity, are specifically reckoned as shameful deeds.

Fay': (الفيء) War booty gained without fighting.

Fidyah: (الفدية) Compensation for a missed or wrongly practiced obligatory religious act, it is usually in the form of money, foodstuff, sacrifice of an animal or freeing of a slave (term specially used regarding the missed fasts of Ramadan or ransom for freeing slaves).

Fiqh: (الفقه) Islamic jurisprudence. The meaning of the word Fiqh is understanding, comprehension, knowledge and jurisprudence. A jurist is called a Faqîh who is an expert in matters of Islamic legal matters, he has to pass verdicts within the rules of the Islamic Law namely Sharî'ah.

Firdaws: (الفردوس) The middle and the highest part of Paradise.

Fî Sabûlillâh: (في سبيل الله) In the way of Allâh. A frequently used expression in the Qur'ân which emphasizes that good acts should be done exclusively to please Allâh. Generally the expression has been used in the Qur'ân in connection with striving or spending for charitable purposes.

Fisq: (الفسق) Transgression, immorality, evildoing, and disobedience to the Commands of Allâh.

Fitnah: (الفتنة) It means civil strife, war and riots. It also refers, firstly, to persecution, to a situation in which the believers are harassed and intimidated because of their religious convictions. Secondly, it refers to the state of affairs wherein the object of obedience is other than the One True God.

Fitrah: (الفطرة) Natural disposition, nature. An Arabic term designating the innate, original spiritual orientation of every human being towards the Creator Allâh. Muslims believe that Allâh endowed everything in creation with a tendency towards goodness, piety and God-consciousness, and that one's environment, upbringing and circumstances serve to enhance or obscure this tendency. It is also the charity due on every Muslim on the occasion of 'Eidul-Fitr, on the night after Ramadân.

Fuqahâ': (الفقهاء) See Faqîh.

Furqân: (الفرقان) The criterion that enables one to distinguish between truth and falsehood. This term is attributed to Qur'ân.

Ghâbah: (الغابة) Literally means 'forest'. A well-known place near Al-Madînah.

Ghadâ': (الغداء) Meal taken in the beginning of the day. Breakfast or lunch.

Ghadîr: (الغدير) The name of a place near Makkah.

Ghadîr Khum: (غدير خم) (Lake of Khum) A place between Makkah and Al-Madînah where the Prophet ﷺ stopped to offer the congregational prayer and prayed about 'Ali: "Allâh, take as friends those who take him as a friend, and take as enemies those who take him as an enemy."

Ghayb: (الغيب) Literally means 'the Unseen'. In Islam it refers to all those things that are unseen by man and at the same time believing in them is essential. Examples of the Unseen are: Hell, Paradise, angels, etc. A Muslim has to believe that no one has the knowledge of the Unseen except Allâh.

Ghayr Mahram: (غير محرم) Refers to all those people with whom marriage is permissible. Based on this, it is also incumbent to observe veil with all Ghayr Mahrams.

Ghayy: (الغي) Meaning deception. The name of a pit in Hell-fire.

Ghamus: (الغموس) False oath to deceive one.

Al-Gharqad: (الغرقد) It is a thorny plant which is well known in the area of Palestine. Some say it to be boxthorn or matrimony vine.

Ghâzi: (الغازي) A Muslim soldier returning alive after participation in Jihâd.

Ghazwah: (الغزوة) (pl. Ghazawât) A military expedition in which Prophet Muhammad ﷺ himself took part leading the army.

Ghazwatul-Khandaq: (غزوة الخندق) The name of a battle between the early Muslims and the infidels in which the Muslims dug a Khandaq (trench) round Al-Madînah to prevent any advance by the enemies.

Ghîbah: (الغيبة) Backbiting or talking evil about someone in his or her absence.

Ghîlah: (الغيلة) Intercourse with a breast-feeding woman.

Ghîrah: (الغيرة) This word covers a wide meaning, jealousy as regards women, and also it is a feeling of great fury and anger when one's honor and prestige is injured or challenged.

Ghulûl: (الغلول) Stealing from the war booty before its distribution. It refers to withholding goods captured among the spoils of war, and the meaning includes deceitfully taking what one has no right to.

Ghuraf: (الغرف) Special abodes.

Ghurrah: (الغرة) A slave or slave woman.

Ghurratush-Shahr: (غرة الشهر) The first three days of the month.

Al-Ghurrul-Muhajjalûn: (الغر المحجلون) A name that will be given on the Day of Resurrection to the Muslims because the parts of their bodies which they used to wash in ablution will shine then.

Ghusl: (الغسل) Literally means bath or wash. In Islam it refers to the washing of the entire body from head to toe without leaving a single place dry. This is especially necessary for one who is Junub (in an impure state after sexual intercourse, menstruation, seminal discharge, etc.) and also on other occasions like before Friday and 'Eid prayers.

Habalul-Habalah: (حبل الحبلة) See Bay' Habalil-Habalah.

Al-Habwah or Al-Ihtibâ': (الحبوة أو الاحتباء) A sitting posture, putting the arms around the legs while sitting on the hips. It is to sit with one's thighs gathered up against the stomach, while wrapping arms or garment around them, or sitting in the same manner when the private area becomes exposed.

Hadath: (الحدث) That which invalidates the state of purification.

Hadath 'Akbar: (الحدث الأكبر) State of major impurity caused by sexual discharge, it needs Ghusl (bath) for purification.

Hadath 'Asghar: (الحدث الأصغر) State of minor impurity caused by passing wind or urine or answering the call of nature, it needs Wudû' (ablution) for purification.

Hadd: (الحد) Prescribed punishments, ordained punishments, legal laws for punishments.

Hady: (الهدي) A cow, sheep, goat or a camel that is offered as a sacrifice by a pilgrim during the Hajj.

***Hadîth*:** (الحديث) (Plural: *Ahâdith* أحاديث) The word *Hadîth* literally means speech, narration or communication. In Islamic context it refers to any of the sayings, deeds and approvals accurately narrated from the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through a chain of known intermediaries. According to some scholars, the word *Hadîth* also covers reports about the sayings and deeds, etc., of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ that were performed in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ. There is also a subcategory of oral statements made by the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ.in addition to the Prophet himself. Khabar (الخبر) (report), 'Athar (الأثر) (track, trace, sign, impression, tradition) and Sunnah (السنة) (practice, usage, etc) are the terms also to denote a *Hadîth*.The word *Hadîth* is generally translated as a Narration or Tradition. The main text of a *Hadîth* is called Matn (المتن) (main text), which is preceded by Sanad (السند) (chain of narrators).

There are two kinds of *Ahâdith*: *Ahâdith* Nabawîyyah (الأحاديث النبوية) and *Ahâdith* Qudsiyyah. (الأحاديث القدسية) *Ahâdith* are found in various collections compiled by Muslim scholars in the early centuries of the Muslim civilization. Six such collections are considered most authentic. Some famous collectors of *Ahâdith* are Imâm Bukhârî, Imâm Muslim, Imâm Nasa'i, Imâm Abû Dâwud, Imâm Tirmidhi and Imâm Ibn Mâjah.

***Hadîth Nabawî*:** (الحديث النبوي) (Prophetic Tradition) A saying of the Prophet ﷺ himself transmitted outside the Noble Qur'ân.

***Hadîth Qudsî*:** (الحديث القدسي) (Sacred Tradition) A Statement of Allâh, generally outside the Noble Qur'ân, reported by the Prophet ﷺ in his sayings. The meaning of these *Ahâdith* were revealed to him and he put them in his own words, unlike the Qur'ân that is the Word of Almighty Allâh, and the Prophet ﷺ conveyed it exactly as it was revealed to him. The scholars of *Hadîth* say that *Ahâdith* Qudsiyyah are from

Allâh only as far as the meaning of the text is concerned and they are from the Prophet of Allâh as to the actual wordings of these messages. It would be erroneous to attribute any of the Qudsi *Ḥadîth* to Allâh and claim, for example, "Allâh said..."

The basic kinds of *Aḥâdith* are:

Qawlî (القولي) (Verbal): It records the utterances of the Prophet ﷺ.

Fi'lî (الفعلي) (Practical): It records the deeds of the Prophet ﷺ.

Taqrîrî (التقريري) (Tacit): It records the Prophet's silent approval of some action, behavior, etc.

Shamâ'il (الشمائل) (physical characteristics): It records the physical characteristics, appearance, habits or behavior of the Prophet ﷺ.

Below is the list of common classifications used by scholars to identify the various categories of the compiled narrations:

Âhâd: (الآحاد) (Isolated)

'Azîz: (العزيز) (Precious)

Bâtil: (الباطل) (False)

Da'îf: (الضعيف) (Weak)

Gharîb: (الغريب) (Unfamiliar)

Hasan: (الحسن) (Good)

Jayyid: (الجيد) (Perfect)

Majhûl: (المجهول) (Unknown)

Ma'lûl: (المعلول) (Defective)

Mansûkh: (المنسوخ) (Abrogated)

Maqbûl: (المقبول) (Acceptable)

Maqtû': (المقطوع) (Intersected)

Mardûd: (المردود) (Rejected)

Marfû' (Traceable) (المرفوع)

Mash-hûr: (المشهور) (Well-known)

Matrûk: (المتروك) (Abandoned)

Mawdû': (الموضوع) (Fabricated)

Mawqûf: (الموقوف) (Discontinued)

Mawsûl: (الموصول) (Complete)

Mawthûq: (الموثوق) (Trustworthy)

Mu'al-laq: (المعلق) (Suspended)

***Munqati'*:** (المنقطع) (Interrupted)
Musalsal: (المسلسل) (Uninterrupted)
Musnad: (المسند) (Traceable to Prophet)
Mutawâtir: (المتواتر) (Continuous)
Muda'af: (المضعف) (Doubtful)
Mudallas: (المدلس) (Truncated)
Mudraj: (المدرج) (Interpolated)
Mudtarib: (المضطرب) (Confounding)
Munfarid: (المنفرد) (Unique)
Munkar: (المنكر) (Denounced)
Mursal: (المرسل) (Disconnected)
Mut-tasil: (المتصل) (Connected)
Mut-tafaq 'Alayh (المتفق عليه) (Agreed upon)
Qawî: (القوي) (Strong)
Sahîh: (الصحيح) (Sound)
Shâdh: (الشاذ) (Contradictory)
Thâbit: (الثابت) (Authentic)
Thiqah: (الثقة) (Trustworthy)

Hâfiz: (الحافظ) One who has memorized the entirety of the Qur'ân. Thousands of Muslim men and women throughout the world dedicate their time and energy to this tradition, which serves to maintain the Qur'ânic Scripture as it was revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ over 1,400 years ago.

Hayd: (الحيض) Monthly periods or menstruation experienced by a woman.

Hays: (الحيس) A dish made of butter, dates and cheese.

Hajafah: (الجحفة) A kind of shield.

Hâjar: (هاجر) (Hagar/Agar/Hâjira) One of Ibrâhîm's wives who, along with her infant son Ismâ'il (Ishmael), was settled in Arabia by Prophet Ibrâhîm (Abraham) عليه السلام. She may be considered the founder of the city of Makkah, since it was a desolate valley prior to her arrival, and discovery of the sacred well known as Zamzam.

Hajar: (هجر) Places in Bahrain, Jâzan, Najrân.

Al-Hajarul-Aswad: (الحجر الأسود) (The Black Stone) A stone which is said to have fallen from heavens, set into one corner of the Ka'bah in Makkah by Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام. The pilgrims kiss it following the practice of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Hâjj: (الحاج) A person who has performed the Hajj, or pilgrimage to Makkah.

Hajj: (الحج) (Major Pilgrimage) The Hajj is performed annually by over 20,000,000 people during Dhul-Hijjah, the twelfth month of the Islamic lunar calendar. It is one of the five pillars of Islam, a duty Muslims must perform at least once in their lives, provided their health permits and they are financially capable. There are rules and regulations and specific dress to be followed. The Hajj rites symbolically remind the trials and sacrifices of Prophet Ibrâhîm, his wife Hajar, and their son Ismâ'il over 4,000 years ago. In addition to Tawâf and Sa'y, there are a few other requirements but especially one's standing (i.e., stay) at 'Arafât during the daytime on ninth of Dhul-Hijjah, and the sacrifice of an animal. There are three types of Hajj: Ifrâd (الإفراد single), Qirân (القران combined), Tamattu' (التمتع interrupted).

Hajj Al-Akbar: (الحج الأكبر) The day of Nahr (i.e., the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah).

Hajj Al-Asghar: (الحج الأصغر) The minor pilgrimage ('Umrah).

Hajjul-Bayt: (حج البيت) Making a pilgrimage to the House of Allâh.

Hajj Ifrâd: (حج الإفراد) (Single Hajj) Performing Hajj without performing the 'Umrah. It is generally for the inhabitants of Makkah.

Hajj Mabrûr: (الحج المبرور) A Hajj that is free of sin and is accepted by Allâh because of its perfection in both inward intention and outward observation of the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and with legally earned money.

Hajj Qirân: (حج القران) (Combined Hajj) Performing the 'Umrah followed by the Hajj, without taking off the Ihrâm in between.

Hajj Tamattu': (حج التمتع) (Interrupted Hajj) 'Umrah is followed by Hajj, but the Ihrâm is taken off in between these two stages.

Hajjatul-Wadâ': (حجة الوداع) The last Hajj of the Prophet ﷺ, the year before he died.

Hajjâm: (الحجام) One who performs cupping.

Hajr: (حجر) A place in the way to Basrah & Kufah from Yamâmah where the vessels were made, also the place of Banu Sulaim.

Halâl: (الحلال) That which is lawful or permissible in Islam.

Halâlah: (الحلالة) To marry a divorced woman temporarily with the intention of making her remarriage to her former husband lawful. This act is unlawful. Marriage based on intended divorce is unlawful, whether its period is prescribed or not.

Halif: (الحليف) A person who enjoys the protection of a tribe but does not belong to it by blood.

Halq: (الحلق) To shave off the hair from the head (during Hajj).

Halqah: (الحلقة) A group of students involved in the study of Islam.

Hâm: (الحام) A stallion camel freed from work for the sake of idols, after it had finished a number of copulations assigned for it.

Hâmah: (الهامة) There are different meanings of this pre-Islamic belief: It is a worm that comes out of a murdered person's head seeking vengeance; it refers to the owl that was considered a bad omen if seen in different circumstances; or it was a bird that came from the bones of a dead person that would fly away.

Hanafî: (حنفي) Islamic school of law founded by Imâm Abû Hanîfah. Followers of this school are known as the Hanafi.

Hantâh: (هنتاه) An expression used when you don't want to call somebody by her name. (It is used for calling a female).

Hanbalî: (حنبلي) Islamic school of law founded by Imâm Ahmad bin Hanbal. Followers of this school are known as the Hanbalis.

Hanîf: (الحنيف) People who during the time of Jahiliyyah (Ignorance) rejected the idolatry in their society and were in search for the true religion of Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) ﷺ. Hanîf literally means 'one who is inclined', it is used in the Qur'ân at ten places. The term as such connotes sincerity, uprightness and single-mindedness in one's inclination, dedication and commitment to Allâh or to His faith, that is, monotheism (worshipping Allâh Alone and nothing else).

Hunafâ': (الحنفاء) The Makkans claimed descent from Abraham through Ishmael, and tradition stated that their temple, the Ka'bah, had been built by Abraham for the worship of the One God. It was still called the House of Allâh, but the chief objects of worship there were a number of idols which were called daughters of Allâh and intercessors. The few who felt disgust at this idolatry, which had prevailed for centuries, longed for the religion of Abraham and tried to find out what had been its teaching. Such seekers of the truth were known as Hunafâ' (sing. Hanîf), a word originally meaning 'those who turn away' (from the existing idol-worship), but coming in the end to have the sense of 'upright' or 'by nature upright,' because such persons held the way of truth to be right conduct. These Hunafâ' did not form a community. They were the agnostics of their day, each seeking truth by the light of his own inner consciousness. Muhammad son of 'Abdullâh became one of these.

Hantam or Hantamah: (الحنتم أو الحنتمة) A name of a pot in which alcoholic drinks used to be prepared, it was an earthenware container. Also called Jarrah.

Hanût: (الحنوط) A kind of scent used for embalming the dead.

Haqq: (الحق) The Truth, also used for the legal right or claim to something.

Harâm: (الحرم) A Harâm is a sanctuary, a sacred territory. Makkah has been considered a Harâm since the time of Prophet Ibrâhîm (Abraham) ﷺ. All things within the limit of the Harâm are protected and considered inviolable. Al-Madînah was also declared a Harâm by the Prophet ﷺ. Although the boundary of any Masjid (mosque) is also a sanctuary, but usually this term is used with regard to the Sacred Mosque (Masjid Harâm) in Makkah and the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid Nabawî) in Al-Madînah. This is why they are referred to as 'Al-Harâmayn Ash-Sharîfayn', the two Holy Mosques. (Al-Hill is the area outside the sacred precincts of Makkah.)

Harâm: (الحرام) Unlawful, forbidden and punishable from the viewpoint of Islam.

Harawra': (الحروراء) A town in Iraq.

Harbah: (الحربة) A small spear.

Harbî: (الحربي) Who is in the state of war.

Harîr: (الحرير) Silk.

Harj: (الهرج) Killing.

Harrah: (الحرة) A well-known rocky volcanic region in and around Al-Madînah covered with black stones.

Hârûn: (هارون) (Aaron) The brother of Prophet Musa (Moses) ﷺ and a Prophet of Allâh.

Al-Harûriyyah: (الحرورية) A special unorthodox religious sect of Khawârij. Nicknamed as such because they were stationed at the place known as Harûrâ'.

Al-Hasba': (الحصباء) A place outside Makkah where pilgrims go after finishing all the ceremonies of Hajj on twelfth of Dhul-Hijjah.

Hasanah: (الحسنة) (pl. Hasanât) It means merit, virtue, reward, good deed, good point. The merit or reward recorded for one on doing a good thing or abstaining from something wrong or bad. It is the opposite of Sayyi'ah السيئة (demerit, sin, bad deed).

Al-Hashr: (الحشر) Another name for the Day of Judgment, Yawmul-Hashr (يوم الحشر) (Day of the Gathering). Place or vast ground or Field of Gathering. It is also the name of Sûrah 59 of the Noble Qur'ân.

Hasîr: (الحصير) A mat that is made of leaves of date-palms and is fit for one man or more to stand up and pray upon. It may be used for other purposes also.

Hawd Kawthar: (حوض كوثر) The watering-place (Cistern/Basin/Tank/Fountain/River) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, whose pure drink will refresh the believers on the Day of Judgment.

Hawâlah: (الحوالة) The transference of a debt from one person to another. It is an agreement whereby a debtor is released from a debt by another becoming responsible for it.

Hawârî: (الحواري) Sincere supporter or disciple.

Hawâzin: (الهوازن) A tribe of Quraysh.

Hâwiyah: (الهاوية)The lowest pit of Hell.

Hawl: (الحول) The minimum period of time after which Zakât becomes due upon property.

Hawwa: (حواء) Eve, the wife of Adam. The Qur'ân indicates that Hawwa was created as an equal mate for Adam, and that both Adam and Hawwa sinned equally when they disobeyed Allâh by eating fruit from the forbidden tree in the heaven. Upon turning to Allâh in repentance, both were likewise equally forgiven.

Hayâ': (الحياء) This term covers a large number of concepts. It may mean modesty, self-respect, bashfulness, honor, etc. Hayâ' is of two kinds: good and bad; the good Hayâ' is to be ashamed to commit a crime or a thing that Allâh عزوجل and His Messenger ﷺ has forbidden, and bad Haya' is to be ashamed to do a thing, which Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ ordered to do.

Henna: (الحناء) A kind of plant used for dyeing hair etc.

Hibah: (الهبة) present, gift.

Hibarah: (الحبرة) A sheet from Yemen with colored stripes of red or green. Some say it is of green color.

Al-Hidânah: (الحضانة) The nursing and caretaking of children.

Hifz: (الحفظ) It means to memorize. In the religious sense, Muslims try to memorize the whole Qur'ân. Any person who achieves this task is called Hâfiz. There are millions of Muslims who memorize the whole Qur'ân.

Hijâb: (الحجاب) Veil, partition, curtain, covering the body. Screening between non-Mahram men and women. Any kind of veil, it could be a curtain or a facial veil, etc. A long dress prescribed for Muslim women to cover their whole body from head to feet.

Hijâz: (الحجاز) The region along the western seaboard of Arabia, in which Makkah, Al-Madînah, Jeddah, and Ta'if are situated.

Hijr: (حجر) The place of Thamûd before Tabûk between Al-Madînah and Shâm. Also the unroofed portion of the Ka'bah called Hatîm, which at present is in the form of a compound towards the north of it.

Hijrah: (الهجرة) It signifies migration from a land where a Muslim is unable to live according to the precepts of his faith to a land where it is possible to do so. Hijrah can also mean to leave a bad way of life for a good or more righteous way. The Hijrah par excellence for Muslims is the Hijrah of the Prophet ﷺ that not only provided him and his followers refuge from persecution, but also an opportunity to build a society and state according to the ideals of Islam.

Hijrî: (الهجري) Name of the Islamic lunar calendar. It refers to the Prophet's migration from Makkah, because of the mounting hostility, there to Yathrib (200 miles north) whose people had invited him. This journey took place in the twelfth year of his mission. He arrived on the 20th of September 622 CE, and the city proudly changed its name to Madînatun-Nabî (the Prophet's city), commonly known as Al-Madînah. This is the beginning of the Islamic lunar calendar, often called the Hijri calendar, it is dated from this important event, which marks the beginning of an Islamic state (in Al-Madînah) in which the Sharî'ah (Islamic law) was implemented. The months of the Islamic calendar are: Muharram, Safar, Rabî'ul-Awwal, Rabî'uth-Thâni, Jumâdal-Ūlâ, Jumâdath-Thâniyah, Rajab, Sha'bân, Ramadân, Shawwâl, Dhul-Qa'dah, Dhul-Hijjah.

Hilâb: (حلاب) A kind of scent.

Al-Hill: (الحل) The area outside the sacred precincts of Makkah.

Himâ: (الحمى) A private pasture.

Hims: (حمص) A city in Shâm (Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Israel and Jordan) now it is in Syria.

Himyân: (حميان) A kind of belt, part of which serves as a purse to keep money in it.

Hiqqah: (الحقة) A three-year-old she-camel.

Hirâ': (الحراء) The cave in a mountain named Jabalan-Nûr on the outskirts of Makkah where Muhammad ﷺ, at the age of forty, received the first revelations of the Qur'ân, beginning with the word Iqra' that means 'read'. The cave was a favorite place of retreat for Muhammad ﷺ prior to his call to prophethood, where he could contemplate alone and seek Allâh free from the distractions of the city below.

Hubal: (هبل) Hubal, the chief of the minor deities, was an image of a man, and was said to have been originally brought to Arabia from Syria. It was one of the so many false gods of Arabs housed in the Ka'bah in the pre-Islamic period of Ignorance.

Hublâ: (الحبلى) A kind of desert tree.

Hudâ': (الحداء) Chanting of camel-drivers keeping pace of camel's walk.

Al-Hudaybiyah: (الحديبية) A well-known place ten miles from Makkah on the way to Jeddah.

Hudûd: (الحدود) (sing. Hadd) Allâh's set boundary limits for Halâl (lawful) and Harâm (unlawful). Whoever transgresses these limits may be punished or forgiven by Allâh as He wills. Legal punishment for certain crimes like robbery (to cut the hands), adultery or fornication (stoning or lashes and exile for one year), apostasy (killing), etc.

Hujjâj: (الحجاج) Pilgrims. Persons who have been on the pilgrimage to Makkah during the Hajj season in the month of Dhul-Hijjah. (Singular: Hâjj = الحاج a male pilgrim; Hâjjah = الحاجة a female pilgrim)

Hujrah: (الحجرة) Courtyard of a dwelling place, or a room.

Hukm: (الحكم) Literally meaning verdict, judgment, decision (see Verse 6:57), sometimes gives the meaning of wisdom, discretion, knowledge and the power to see things in their true perspective (Verse 26:83).

Hukmiyyah: (الحكمية) One of the Khawârij sects. So named because they had rejected the verdict of the arbitrators appointed by 'Ali and Mu'â-wiyah under the plea that judgment rests only with Allâh.

Hullah: (الحلة) A Najrâni garment or shroud or coffin consisting of two parts, two-piece garment, lower wrap and upper wrap. Two pieces of a garment made of the same material.

Humaz: (الهمز) Madness or evil suggestions.

Hums: (حمس) The tribe of Quraysh, their offspring and their allies were called Hums. Those who were either lived in Harâm or born there or were in the area of Harâm or were from the tribes of Kinânah and Jadîlah. This word implies enthusiasm and strictness. The Hums used to say: "We are the people of Allâh." They thought themselves superior to other people.

Hunayn: (الحنين) A valley between Makkah and Tâ'if where the battle took place between the Prophet ﷺ and Quraysh pagans.

Huqûq: (الحقوق) (sing. Haq) Rights.

Hûr: (الحور) (Houris) Very fair females of Paradise wide-eyed with intense black irises and intense white scleras created by Allâh as such not from the offspring of Adam. (Hûr'în-wide-eyed houris)

Hûrin-'Eîn: (حور عين) Wide-eyed houris.

Ibâdah: (العبادة) Literally means worship, it refers to all those acts with which one renders worship and adoration, obedience and submission, service and subjection to Allâh (. Thus in Islam, visiting the sick, giving charity, hugging one's spouse, or any other good act is considered an act of worship.

Iblîs: (إبليس) The word literally means 'thoroughly disappointed, one in utter despair'. It is the personal name of Shaytân (Satan) or the cursed devil, as found in the Qur'ân. Iblîs is believed to be a prominent member of the jinn, a class of Allâh's creation. When Adam (the first human) was created, Allâh commanded Iblîs and all the other angels to prostrate themselves before Adam. He rebelled against Allâh out of vanity and refused the Command of Allâh to prostrate before Adam, and was cast out from heavens. Iblîs reasoned to himself that he was superior to Adam since he was made of fire while Adam was only made of clay. By this one act of defiance, Iblîs introduced the sins of pride, envy, and disobedience into the world. Hence, Allâh told him that he will dwell in Hell. Iblîs asked Allâh for a postponement until the Hereafter. He also asked Allâh to allow him to mislead and tempt humankind to error. This term was granted to him by Allâh whereafter he became the chief promoter of evil and prompted Adam and Eve to disobey Allâh's order. Allâh told him that only the misguided ones would follow him and that He would fill Hell with him and his followers. Iblîs swore that he would mislead and misguide all the people except those sincere and devoted worshippers of Allâh.Allâh warns human beings repeatedly in the Qur'ân that Iblîs is an avowed enemy of humankind, whose temptations must be resisted in order to stay on the Straight Path. He is possessed of a specific personality and is not just an abstract force.

Ibn: (الابن) (also used as bin) Arabic term meaning 'son of'. Many famous Muslim men in history are known by a shortened version of their names begining with Ibn. Examples include, Ibn Khaldûn (a historian), Ibn Sîna (a physician), Ibn Rushd (a judge and philosopher), and Ibn Batûtah (a world traveler).

Ibn Hajar: (ابن حجر) Allamah Hâfiz Ahmad bin Hajar 'Asqalânî.

Ibn Labûn: (ابن لبون) Two year old camel.

Ibrâhîm: (إبراهيم) Abraham, a Prophet and righteous person revered by Muslims, Jews, and Christians alike as the patriarch (father-figure) of monotheism. Muslims commemorate Ibrâhîm's devotion, struggles and sacrifices during the annual Hajj rites.

'Iddah: (العدة) The waiting period prescribed by Allâh that a woman is required to observe as a consequence of the nullification of her marriage with her husband or because of the husband's death, during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced.

Idhkhir: (الإذخر) A kind of grass well-known for its good smell, and is found in Hijaz, Saudi Arabia.

Idtibâ': (الاضطباع) In Ihrâm, putting the upper wrap (Ridâ') under the right armpit leaving the right shoulder bare, and placing part of it over the left shoulder.

Ifâdah: (الإفاضة) See Tawâful-Ifâdah.

Iftâr: (الإفطار) Breaking of the fast immediately after sunset at Maghrib as soon as the Call to Prayer (Adhân) is called.

Ihdâd: (الإحداد) Mourning for a deceased husband.

Ihlâl: (الإهلال) Raising the voice while reciting the Talbiyah during Hajj or 'Umrah.

Ihrâm: (الإحرام) The state of consecration into which Muslims enter in order to perform the Hajj or 'Umrah (lesser pilgrimage). In which one is prohibited to practice certain deeds that are lawful at other times. The ceremonies of 'Umrah and Hajj are performed during such state. When one assumes this state, the first thing one should do is to express mentally and orally one's intention to assume this state for the purpose of performing Hajj or 'Umrah. Then Talbiyahpilgrimage recitation (Labbayk Allâhumma Labbayk... Here I am, O Allâh, here I am) is recited, and two sheets of white unstitched seamless cloth are the only clothes men wear; the sheet wrapped below one's waist is called Izâr, and the other wrapped round the upper part of the body is Ridâ'. This dress worn by pilgrims serves to reinforce a sense of humility, purity, and human equality. In the state of Ihrâm the pilgrim is required to observe many prohibitions, for example, he may not hunt, shave or trim his hair, shed blood, use perfume, or indulge in sexual gratification.

Ihsân: (الإحسان) Right action, goodness, sincerity. Doing something in a goodly manner. The highest level of deeds and worship with perfection, i.e., when you worship Allâh or do deeds, consider yourself as if you see Him; and if you cannot achieve this feeling or attitude, then you must bear in mind that He sees you. In other words, Ihsân means to be patient in performing your duties to Allâh, totally for Allâh's sake and in accordance with the Sunnah (legal ways) of the Prophet ﷺ in a perfect manner.

Ihtikâr: (الاحتكار) It means a planned hoarding of something for future profit. Ihtikâr is prohibited and unlawful as it creates artificial scarcity of essential foodstuff.

Al-Ihtibâ': (الاحتباء) See Al-Habwah.

Ibn Makhâd: (ابن مخاض) One-year-old camel.

Ijârah: (الإجارة) Literally means to give something on rent.

Ijmâ':(الإجماع) Consensus of opinion among scholars and leaders. It is one of the means employed by Muslims for joint decision-making, and for interpreting the Sharî'ah. Ijmâ' comes next to the Qur'ân and the Sunnah as a source of Islamic doctrines.

Ijtihâd: (الاجتهاد) Independent interpretive or discretionary reasoning. The intellectual effort of Muslim scholars to employ reason and analysis of the authoritative sources Qur'ân and Sunnah for the purpose of finding legal solutions to new and challenging situations or issues. It is also said to exercise personal judgment based on the Qur'ân and the Sunnah.

Ilâ' or Iylâ': (الإيلاء) A husband's oath to abstain from sexual relations with his wife. The maximum permissible limit for abstaining from sexual relations in wedlock under such a vow is four months, after which it would automatically mean repudiation of the marriage.

Ilhâm: (الإلهام) Literally means inspiration. Here it refers to those things or ideas that Allâh puts into the minds of His pious servants.

Iliyâ': (إيلياء) Eilat seaport near Israel at head of Gulf 'Aqabah.

'Ilm: (العلم) Arabic term meaning knowledge. The Qur'ân and *Hadîth* encourage Muslims to constantly strive to increase their knowledge, of both religious and worldly matters.

'Ilm Jafar: (علم الجفر) The science of numerical symbolism of letters. It is said to come down from 'Ali bin Abu Tâlib. Some say it to be Numology, Number manipulation, and some name it to be the art of ciphering or deciphering.

Imâm: (الإمام) Generally, the term Imâm refers to one who leads congregational worship. More broadly, the term also applies to religious leaders within the Muslim community, it is also used with reference to the founders of the different systems of theology and law in Islam, and in its highest form, refers to the head of the Islamic state.

'Imâmah: (العمامة) The turban or similar head covering.

Imâm Mahdî: (الإمام مهدي) He will make his appearance when the Muslims will be at their weakest position. With his advent, the greater signs of Qiyâmah (Resurrection) will commence. He will be the leader of the Muslims, and after his death, Prophet 'Eisa (Jesus) ﷺ will take over the leadership.

Imân: (الإيمان) Literally means faith or belief. Here it refers to believing in Allâh (as the One and only God and believing that Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger, and also having belief in other articles of faith.

Imlâs: (الإملاص) An abortion caused by being beaten over one's (a pregnant wife's) abdomen.

Imsâk: (الإمساك) To abstain completely from foods, drinks, intimate intercourses and smoking, before the break of the dawn till sunset.

Inbijâniyah: (الأنبجانية) A woolen garment without marks.

Injîl: (الإنجيل) Arabic name for the Holy Scripture revealed to Prophet 'Eisa (Jesus) ﷺ during the last two or three years of his earthly life. The Injîl mentioned by the Qur'ân should, however, not be identified by the four Gospels of the New Testament that contain a great deal of records of the life of Jesus written by his closest contemporaries in addition to the inspired statements of Prophet Jesus ﷺ. It is significant, however, that the statements explicitly attributed to Jesus ﷺ in the Gospels contain substantively the same teachings as those of the Qur'ân.

Innâ Lillâhi wa Innâ Ilayhi Râji'ûn: (إنا لله وإنا إليه راجعون) When a Muslim is struck with a calamity, when he loses one of his loved ones, or when he has gone bankrupt, he should be patient and say this statement meaning 'We are from Allâh and to Him we return'. Muslims believe that Allâh is the One Who gives and it is He Who takes away. He is testing us sometimes by giving something and sometimes by taking away. Hence, a Muslim submits himself to Allâh. He is grateful and thankful to Allâh for whatever he gets. On the other hand, he is patient and says this expression in times of turmoil and calamity.

In shâ' Allâh: (إن شاء الله) The meaning of this Arabic phrase is 'If Allâh wills'. When a person wishes to plan for the future, when he promises, when he makes resolutions, and when he makes a pledge, he says this phrase. Muslims are to strive hard and to put their trusts with Allâh. They leave the results in the Hands of Allâh.

Intiqâs: (الانتقاص) Sprinkling water on private parts while performing Wudû'.

'Iqâl: (العقال) The rope by which the camel's foreleg is fettered.

Iqâmah: (الإقامة) It refers to the second call for the prayer that follows the first call (Adhân). Iqâmah means that the obligatory prayer in congregation is just to begin. It is to be recited in Arabic before every obligatory prayer. It is composed of specific words and phrases very closely related to the Adhân. The statements of the Adhân are recited reduced so that the statements that are expressed twice in the Adhân are recited once in Iqâmah except the last utterance of Allâhu-Akbar. The prayer is offered immediately after Iqâmah has been pronounced.

Iqâmatus-Salât: (إقامة الصلاة) The offering of the prayers perfectly. This is not understood by many Muslims. It means: (A) Each and every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his prayers regularly five times a day at the specified times; the male in the mosque in congregation and the female at home. As the Prophet ﷺ has said: "Order your children for prayer at the age of seven and beat them (about it) at the age of ten." The chief (of a family, town, tribe, etc.) and the Muslim ruler of a country are held responsible before Allâh in

case of non-fulfillment of this obligation by the Muslims under his authority. (B) To offer the prayers in a way just as the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ offered it with all its rules and regulations, as he ﷺ said: "Offer your prayers the way you see me offering them." Please see Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 1 for the Prophet's way of praying, in the book of characteristics of the prayer and that the prayer (Salât) begins with Takbîr (Allâhu-Akbar) with the recitation of Sûrat Al-Fâtihah etc., along with its various postures, standing, bowing, prostrations, sitting etc., and it ends with Taslîm.

Iqra': (اقرأ) It means 'read' or 'recite,' it was the first word of the Qur'ân revealed to Muhammad ﷺ during one of his retreats to the cave of Hirâ' above Makkah. Muslims refer to this word to remind themselves of the importance of acquiring knowledge, 'from the cradle to the grave' as Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said.

Irfâh: (الإرفاه) To comb the hair everyday.

Isbâghul-Wudû': (إسباغ الوضوء) To perform ablution properly. It means either covering all required areas completely or washing them three times. (Likewise, Ahsanal-Wudû' means performing ablution well, and Atammal-Wudû' means performing ablution perfectly.)

Isbâl: (الإسبال) Making one's lower garment too long below the heels.

'Ishâ': (العشاء) It is the commencement of darkness, and the beginning of the time of 'Isha' (night) prayer. The time for it starts about one hour and a half after sunset, till the middle of night.

Ish'âr: (الإشعار) Marking the Budn. This was done by grazing the skin of the camel's hump until some blood appeared, and then wiping that blood in such a way as to leave a mark. This mark then indicated that the camel was set aside for sacrifice.

Ishrâq: (الإشراق) Sunrise.

Ishtimâlus-Sammâ': (اشتمال الصماء) The wearing of clothes in the following two ways: 1. To cover one shoulder with a garment and leave the other bare. 2. To wrap oneself (with hands enclosed) in a garment while sitting in such a way that nothing of that garment would cover one's private parts. (See Ihtibâ')

Ishtirâk: (الاشتراك) Equivocally; participation; partnership. While Istidânah means the raising or building up credit through credit purchases. It however does not apply to the raising of cash loans.

Islam: (الإسلام) Its meaning encompasses the concepts of peace, greeting, salutation, surrender, obedience, loyalty, allegiance and commitment. Literally means 'submission to the will of Allâh,' and refers commonly to an individual's surrender and commitment to God the Creator through ad-

herence to the religion by the same name.The most important and pivotal concept in Islam is the Oneness of God. See Allâh for more on the conept of God. Islam teaches that all faiths have, in essence, one common message: the existence of a Supreme Self, the one and only God, whose sovereignty is to be acknowledged in worship and in the pledge to obey His teachings and commandments, conveyed through His Messengers and Prophets who were sent at various times and in many places throughout history. Islam demands a commitment to submit and surrender to God so that one could live in peace; peace (Salâm) is achieved through active obedience to the revealed commandments of God, for God is the Source of all peace. Commitment to Islam entails striving for peace through a struggle for justice, equality of opportunity, mutual caring and consideration for others' rights, and continuous research and acquisition of knowledge for the better protection and utilization of the resources of the universe.

The basic beliefs of Islam are: the Oneness of the only God who is Sovereign of the universe; the Revelation of the teaching and commandments of God through angels in heaven to Prophets on earth, and written in sacred writings that all have the same transcendent source; these contain the will of God marking the way of peace for the whole universe and all mankind; the Day of Judgment which inaugurates the Afterlife in which God rewards and punishes with respect to human obedience to His will.

Islam is the last and final religion to all mankind and to all generations irrespective of color, race, nationality, ethnic background, language, or social position. Islam teaches that human diversity is a sign of the richness of God's mercy, and that God wills human beings to compete with each other in goodness in order to test who is the finest in action; this is, according to Islam, the reason for the creation of the universe.

Islam was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ (Sûrah 3 Âl 'Imrân–The Family of Imrân, Verse 19) "Truly, the religion with Allâh is Islam," and again (Sûrah 5: Al-Mâ'idah–The Table Spread, Verse 3) "This day I have perfected your religion for you,and have chosen for you Islam as your religion."A person who enters the fold of Islam is called a Muslim. The religion of Islam is not to be confused with Mohammedanism. The latter is misnomer to Islam. Muslims do not accept this name as it gives wrong information about Islam and Muslims.

Ismâ'îl: (إسماعيل) (Ishmael) The elder son of Abraham, Prophet of Allâh and the father of the Arabs, born to his wife Hajar. When he was about thirteen years old, Ismâ'il helped Abraham build the Ka'bah as a place for monotheists to worship the One God. He, along with his younger brother Ishâq (Isaac), are considered by Muslims to have been Prophets in their own right.

Isnâd: (الإسناد) (sing. Sanad السند). The chain of narrators of a Prophetic *Hadîth*.

Isrâ': (الإسراء) Another name for Sûrah Banî Israel (17) of the Noble Qur'ân.

Isrâ' wa Mi'râj: (الإسراء والمعراج) The miraculous 'Night Journey' and 'Ascension' of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, respectively, from Makkah to Al-Aqsâ Mosque in Jerusalem, which took place in 619/620 CE. This important event, which took place in the year of Muhammad's wife Khadijah's death, gave strength to him by reaffirming God's support for him. During this event, instructions for the formal Muslim prayer were revealed to Muhammad ﷺ, making them a cornerstone of Muslim faith and practice.

Istabraq: (إستبرق) Thick Dîbâj (pure silk brocade).

Istibrâ': (الاستبراء) The elapse of one menstruation period in the case of a newly purchased slave-woman.

Istighfâr: (الاستغفار) To seek Allâh's forgiveness. It is something that must be done continuously in a Muslims life.

Istihâdah: (الاستحاضة) Bleeding from the womb of a woman in between her ordinary periods. (See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 1, *Hadîth* No. 303)

Istihsân: (الاستحسان) To give a verdict with a proof from one's heart with satisfaction, and one cannot express it [only Abû Hanifah and his pupils say so but the rest of the Muslim religious scholars of Sunnah (and they are the majority) do not agree to it].

Istijmâr: (الاستجمار) Purification by stone.

Istikhârah: (الاستخارة) A prayer consisting of two Rak'ât in which the praying person appeals to Allâh to guide one to the right decision, regarding a certain deed, or a particular problem, or a situation with which one is confronted. (See *Hadîth* No. 263, Vol. 2; *Hadîth* No.391, Vol. 8; *Hadîth* No. 487, Vol. 9; Sahîh Al-Bukhârî)

Istinjâ': (الاستنجاء) Cleansing of one's private parts after having relieved oneself. A person can cleanse himself with water or clods of earth.

Al-Istinshâq: (الاستنشاق) Rinsing the nose.

Istisqâ': (الاستسقاء) A prayer consisting of two Rak'ât, invoking Allâh for rain in seasons of drought. (See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, *Hadîth* 119, Vol. 2)

Ithm: (الإثم) Ithm denotes negligence, dereliction of duty and sin.

Ithmid: (الإثمد) Antimony that clears the vision and makes the eyelashes grow.

I'tikâf: (الاعتكاف) Seclusion in a mosque for the purpose of worshipping Allâh only. It refers to the religious practice of spending the last ten days of Ramadân (either wholly or partly) in a mosque so as to devote oneself exclusively to worship. The one in such a state should not have sexual relations with his wife, and one is not allowed to leave the mosque except for a

very short period, and that is only for very urgent necessity, e.g., answering the call of nature or joining a funeral procession etc.

Izâr: (الإزار) A sheet worn below the waist to cover the lower half of the body.

Jabriyyah: (الجبرية) The Jabriyyah sect has the belief that a person is free to do according to his will and he is responsible solely what deeds he performs, good or badas against the Qadariyyah sect whose belief is just the opposite.

Jad'â': (جدعاء) An animal with the cut nose, ear or lip. But it is more specific for the nose being most common cases.

Jadha'ah or Jadha': (جذع ، جذعة) A four-year-old she-camel, or a sheep more than one year and less than two years, or cow of three years age, or a horse five years age. The criterion in goat, cow, ox and camel is having two teeth and in sheep who has reached the age of one year.

Jahâlah: (الجهالة) Uncertainty in a contract that may lead to a later dispute; see Gharar.

Jahannam: (جهنم) Most commonly understood to mean Hell described as a place of torment, sorrow, and remorse. Islam teaches that God does not wish to send anyone to Hell, yet justice démands that righteous people be rewarded and those who insist on evil living without repentance and on denial of God be punished.. In fact, it is one of the levels of Hell. There are seven levels of Hell-fire: 1. Jahîmthe shallowest level of Hell. It is reserved for those who believed in Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ, but who ignored His commands. 2. Jahannama deeper level where the idol-worshippers are to be sent on the Day of Judgment. 3. Sa'îr.is reserved for the worshippers of fire. 4. Saqar.this is where those who did not believe in Allâh will be sent on the Day of Judgment. 5. Ladha.will be the home of the Jews. 6. Hâwiyah.will be the abode of the Christians. 7. Hutamah.the deepest level of Hell-fire. This is where the religious hypocrites will spend eternity. The worst of Allâh's creation are the Munâfiqîn (hypocrites), whether they be of mankind or jinn, for they outwardly appear to accept, but inwardly reject Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ. A dweller of Hell is called a Jahannamî.

Jâhil: (الجاهل) Literally means 'an ignorant person.' Here it refers to one who is ignorant of the knowledge of Islam irrespective of whether it is general knowledge of Islam, or knowledge of the rules and regulations of Islam.

Jâhiliyyah: (الجاهلية) Literally 'ignorance' is a concise expression for the pagan practice of the days before the advent of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Jâhiliyyah denotes all those world-views and ways of life that are based on rejection or disregard of heavenly guidance commu-

nicated to mankind through the Prophets and Messengers of God; the attitude of treating human life . either wholly or partly . as independent of the directives of God.

Jahîm: (الجحيم) See Jahannam.

Jahmiyyah: (الجهمية) Taken its name from its progenitor Jahm bin Safwân. This sect denies seeing Allâh in the Hereafter.

Jahrî Salât: (الصلاة الجهرية) Prayer of audible recitation.

Jayshul-'Usrah: (جيش العسرة) Army of Hardship, meaning the campaign to Tabûk.

Jalîl: (الجليل) A kind of good smelling grass grown in Makkah.

Jâriyah: (الجارية) A young girl.

Jâ'iz: (الجائز) see Halâl.

Jalab & Janab: (جلب وجنب) Jalab (bringing) and Janab (avoidance) meaning the tax collector should not stop in one place and demand that people bring their goods and livestock to him for assessment of tax; and also the people should not go to remote areas away from where they are expected to be so that the tax collector has to travel far and face hardship in doing his job.

Jallâlah: (الجلالة) The animal that eats dung or the dropping of other animals.

Jalsah: (جلسة) Sitting between the two prostrations.

Jam':(الجمع) Muzdalifah, a well-known place near Makkah.

Jâmi': (الجامع) Collection of *Ahâdith* on a list of topics like belief, laws, Sunan, purification, piety, manners, interpretation, history, etc.

Jamâ'at: (الجماعة) It is a group or a congregation for communal worship.

Jamrah: (الجمرة) (pl. Jimâr) White hot coal. A small stone-built pillar in a walled place. There are three Jimâr situated at Mina. One of the ceremonies of Hajj is to throw pebbles at these Jimâr on the four days of 'Eidul-Adhâ at Mina.

Jamratul-'Aqabah: (جمرة العقبة) One of the three stone pillars at Mina. The last and the greatest one. It is situated at the entrance of Mina from the direction of Makkah.One of the rites of Hajj is to throw pebbles at these stone pillars, which represent Satan.

Jamratul-Ūlâ: (جمرة أولى) The first one.

Jamratul-Wusta: (جمرة وسطى) The middle one.

Janâbah: (الجنابة) The state of a person after having sexual intercourse with his wife or after having a sexual discharge in a wet dream, whether intentional or otherwise. A person in such a state should perform Ghusl (i.e.,

have a bath) or do Tayammum, if a bath is not possible; otherwise the person may not perform Salâh (prayer) or recite or touch the Qur'ân.

Janâzah: (الجنازة) The Muslim funeral prayer, performed as a sign of respect and goodwill for a deceased Muslim, immediately prior to burial. The prayer reminds all Muslims of their ultimate mortality, thereby reinforcing an ethic of righteous and God-conscious living.

Janîb: (الجنيب) A good kind of date.

Jannah: (الجنة) Paradise, described as a place of happiness, contentment, and vitality. A reward for the righteous and God-conscious, who believe in the Oneness of Allâh and in all His Prophets and Messengers, and who follow the way of life of the Prophets. A created abode in the Hereafter as a blissful garden, where people live in eternal comfort and joy. Jannah has eight gates around it and each of these eight gates has eleven doors. The names of the eight gates are:

1. Bâbul-Imân (باب الإيمان). 2. Bâbul-Jihâd (باب الجهاد). 3. Bâbul-Kazmînal-Ghayz (باب الكاظمين الغيظ). 4. Bâbur-Rayyân (باب الريان). 5. Bâbur-Râdîn (باب الراضين). 6. Bâbus-Sadaqah(باب الصدقة). 7. Bâbut-Tawbah (باب التوبة). 8. Bâbus-Salât (باب الصلاة). A dweller of Paradise is called a Jannati.

Al-Jarhu wat-Ta'dîl: (الجرح والتعديل) The Science of Validation of *Ahâdith*, validation or invalidation.

Jâriyah: (الجارية) Bondmaid, a female bond servant.

Jazâkallâhu khayran: (جزاك الله خيرًا) This is a statement of thanks and appreciation to be said to the person who does a favor. Instead of saying thanks (Shukran), the Islamic statement of thanks is to say this phrase. Its meaning is: May Allâh reward you for the good. It is understood that human beings can't repay one another enough. Hence, it is better to request Almighty Allâh to reward the person who did a favor and to give him the best.

Ji'ah: (الجعة) Beer. A drink made from barley and wheat.

Jibrîl or Jibra'îl: (جبريل/جبرئيل) (Gabriel) Muslims believe that angels are among God's many creations. He is believed to be one of the most important angels, as he was reponsible for transmitting God's Divine revelations to all of the human Prophets, ending with Muhammad ﷺ. Due to his special role in bridging the divine and human realms, he is referred to in the Qur'ân as a Spirit (Rûh) from God.

Jibt: (الجبت) It signifies a thing devoid of any true basis and bereft of usefulness. In Islamic terminology the various forms of sorcery, divination and soothsaying, in short, all superstitions are called Jibt.

Jihâd: (الجهاد) The word literally means 'to strive' or 'to exert to the utmost.' It is an Arabic word the root of which is Jahada, which means to strive for a better way of life. The nouns are Juhd, Mujâhid, Jihâd, and Ijtihâd. The other meanings are: struggle, endeavor, strain, exertion, effort, diligence, fighting to defend one's life, land, and religion. Usually understood in terms of personal betterment, Jihâd remained a highly nuanced concept, it should not be confused with Holy War, a common misrepresentation, the latter does not exist in Islam nor will Islam allow its followers to be involved in a Holy War. The latter refers only to the Holy War of the Crusaders. Jihâd is not a war to force the faith on others, as many people think of it. It should never be interpreted as a way of compulsion of the belief on others, since there is an explicit Verse in the Qur'ân that says: "There is no compulsion in religion."(Qur'ân: Al-Baqarah 2:256). Jihâd is not a defensive war only, but a war against any unjust regime, or any evil that is rampant in the society. If such a regime or a group exists that is spreading disinformation, and by that creating the chaos, a war is to be waged against the leaders, but not against the people to stop it. People should be freed from the unjust regimes and influences so that they can freely choose to believe in Allâh and worshipping Him. Not only in peace but also in war, Islam prohibits terrorism, kidnapping, and hijacking, when carried against civilians. Whoever commits such violations is considered a murderer in Islam, and is to be punished by the Islamic state. During defensive wars, Islam prohibits Muslim soldiers from harming civilians, women, children, elderly, and the religious men like priests and rabbis. It also prohibits cutting down trees and destroying civilian constructions. In short, any cruelty or unjust practice with the enemies is also prohibited in Islam, in fact introducing the highest human rights first time before the world.

Jilbâb: (الجلباب) (pl. Jalâbîb) It is a long loose fitting garment worn by the Arabs as an overgarment or outer garment or outer covering.

Jimâr: (الجمار) See Jamrah.

Jinn: (الجن) A creation, created by Allâh from fire, like human beings from mud, and angels from light. Like man, a Divine Message has also been addressed to them and they too have been endowed with the capacity, again like man, to choose between good and evil, between obedience and disobedience to God. See Sûrah 72 of the Noble Qur'ân. These are spiritual beings that inhabit the world and are required to follow the orders of Allâh and are accountable for their deeds. They can be good or bad, just like people. The word Jinn in Arabic means

hidden, which indicates that they are invisible creatures. It is said that they take on different shapes and forms. Occasionally they involve themselves in the lives of human beings, causing confusion and fright, though not all jinns are believed to be malevolent.

Ji'rânah: (الجعرانة) A place, few miles from Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ distributed the war booty of the battle of Hunayn there, and from there he assumed the state of Ihrâm to perform 'Umrah.

Jirâr: (الجرار) (Also called Qullah - القلة) A large drinking water container like a barrel whose size the scholars differ over, from five to fifty water skins (Qirbahs - القربة).

Jizyah: (الجزية) Head tax or poll tax. A uniform tax or surcharge imposed upon every person or every adult in a specific group, as on those entering or leaving a country or using a particular service or conveyance. Tax imposed by Islam on all non-Muslims living in an Islamic government in lieu of the guarantee of security and protection provided to them as the Dhimmis (Protected People) of an Islamic state, and their exemption from military service and payment of Zakâh or other taxes imposed on Muslims, they should pay this tax to compensate. If the State cannot protect those who paid Jizyah, then the amount they paid is returned to them.Jizyah symbolizes the submission of the non-Muslims to the suzerainty of Islam. (See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 4, *Ahâdith* No. 384, 385 and 386)

Jubbah: (الجبة) A cloak, outer garment.

Al-Jubâr: (الجبار) Bloodshed with impunity (exemption), i.e., without liability.

Juhfah: (الجحفة) The Mîqât of the people of Shâm.

Jumu'ah: (الجمعة) Friday, the Muslims' day of gathering, when all Muslim males must go to the mosque to hear the Friday Khutbah (sermon) and to offer the Jumu'ah congregational prayer, instead of Zuhr prayer. On this special day, Muslims make an extra effort to go to the main mosque of the vicinity with their fellow Muslim brothers. Also Sûrah 62 of the Noble Qur'ân.

Jumu'ah Masjid: (مسجد الجامع) Refers to the mosque in which Jumu'ah prayer is offered.. It is generally the main mosque in a town or city.

Junub: (الجنب) A person who is in a state of Janâbah . means to be in a state of ceremonial impurity or defilement. A male becomes Junub on having sexual intercourse or simply on the emission of semen in sleep or otherwise. A female also becomes Junub as a result of sexual intercourse as well as when she is menstruating or having postnatal bleed-

ing. These are the general causes of Janâbah, which is also referred to in the books of jurisprudence as Hadath Akbar. A full bath is required for a Junub to receive purification or Tahârah, without which a man or woman is not allowed to touch or read the Qur'ân, enter the mosque or offer the prayers. In the absence of water, however, one is allowed to resort to Tayammum (dry ablution). It substitutes for both, a full bath (Ghusl) and ablution (Wudû').

Juyûb: (الجيوب) Bosom or breast.

Juz': (الجزء) Collection of *Aḥâdith* handed over by a single individual, a Companion, a Successor or a succeeder

Ka'bah: (الكعبة) The first house of worship built for mankind as the first building dedicated to the worship of the One God. The Ka'bah is an empty cube-shaped stone building whose foundations were built by the angels and originally built by Adam and later on reconstructed by Prophet Abraham and his son, Prophet Ishmael ﷺ about 4,000 years ago. It was rebuilt with the help of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and is covered by a black and gold cloth embroidered with Verses from the Qur'ân. It is located within the court of the Sacred Mosque (Al-Masjidul-Harâm) at Makkah, it is the most sacred place in Islam and commonly referred to as the 'House of Allâh.' It is the focal point towards which Muslims all over the world face in their five daily prayers. Pilgrims at Makkah are supposed to circumambulate the Ka'bah. The Ka'bah contains the sacred Black Stone.

Al-Kabâ'ir: (الكبائر) The biggest sins, such as polytheism, murder, illegal sex, usury, theft, etc.

Kabsh: (الكبش) Ram, a male sheep.

Kafan: (الكفن) The shroud for the dead.

Kafâlah: (الكفالة) The pledge given by somebody to a creditor to guarantee that the debtor will be present at a certain specific place to pay his debt or fine, or to undergo a punishment etc.

Kaffârah: (الكفارة) Expiation for any loss, injury, lack of services, etc., also an expiation or atonement for a missed or wrongly practiced obligatory religious act, it is usually in the form of money or foodstuff or a sacrifice of an animal to free oneself from the consequences of sin (term specially used regarding the non-fulfillment of a pledge).

Kafîl: (الكفيل) A person providing surety, or a guarantor.

Kâfir: (الكافر) It signifies one who denies or rejects the truth. A person who disbelieves in Allâh, His Messengers, all the angels, all the holy Books, Day of Resurrection and in the Qadar (Divine Preordain-

ments). It also refers to one who does not believe in Muhammad ﷺ as the final Messenger of Allâh.

Kâfûr (الكافور) Literally means camphor. It is a special heavenly perfume that will be mixed with non-intoxicating, pure wine and be given to the righteous in the Hereafter. See the Holy Qur'ân, Al-Insan (76:5).

Kalâlah: (الكلالة) One who leaves behind no heir. According to some scholars, it refers to those who die leaving neither any issue nor father nor grandfather. According to others, it refers to those who die without any issue (regardless of whether they are succeeded by father or grandfather).

Kalâm: (الكلام) Talk or speech; has also been used through the ages to mean logic or philosophy.

Kalâm Majîd: (كلام مجيد) Refers to the Noble Qur'ân, the Message of God.

Kalimah: (الكلمة) Refers to the basic tenet of Islam, i.e., bearing witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh.

Kalla: (الكل) Poor dependents and a debt.

Kanz: (الكنز) Hoarded up gold, silver and money, the Zakât of which has not been paid. (See the Qur'ân 9:34).

Karâmât: (الكرامات) (sing. Karâmah) Literally means a miracle. But in Islam it refers to miracles performed by saints and other pious slaves of Allâh. These miracles are performed only by the will of Allâh. Saints cannot perform any miracles of their own accord.

Kasafat: (كسفت) An Arabic verb meaning 'eclipsed', used for a solar eclipse: Ash-Shamsu Kasafat (the sun eclipsed).

Kashf: (الكشف) Literally means 'manifestation'.

Katam: (الكتم) A plant used for dyeing hair (Wasmah).

Al-Kawthar: (الكوثر) A sacred fountain in Jannah (Paradise). It is the source of all the four rivers of Jannah, and feeds the Hawd of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, which is at the end of the Sirâtul-Mustaqîm. It is a gift from Allâh to the Prophet ﷺ to quench the thirst of true believers. (See Hawd Kawthar). Also the name of Sûrah No. 108.

Khabâl: (الخبال) The (mire of) pus or sweat of the people of Hell.

Khabat: (الخبط) The leaves of a thorny desert tree.

Khadhf: (الخذف) The act of throwing small pebbles (like in Ramy).

Khadirah: (خضرة) A kind of vegetation.

Khaybar: (خيبر) A well-known town in the north of Al-Madînah on the road to Syria.

Khayf: (خيف) A valley.

Khalâs: (الخلاص) A condition stipulating that the seller will deliver the product when it comes into his possession.

Khilfah: (الخلفة) Pregnant she-camels those are halfway through their pregnancy.

Khalîfah: (الخليفة) (Caliph) The Imâm or the Muslim ruler.

Khalîfah: (الخليفة) An Arabic term meaning 'successor,' it refers to the rightful successor of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as leader of the Ummah (worldwide Muslim community). The Khalîfah is not a Prophet; rather, he is charged with upholding the rights of all citizens within an Islamic state and ensuring application of the Sharî'ah (Islamic law). Another title for the Khalîfah (caliph) is Amîrul-Mu'minîn meaning 'the Leader of the Believers'. In the political history of Islam, Khalîfah became the title of the successors of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, notably the first four Rightly-Guided Caliphs known as Al-Khulafâ'ur-Râshidûn. The immediate successors of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, were Abû Bakr Siddiq, 'Umar bin Khattâb, 'Uthman bin 'Affân, and 'Ali bin Abu Tâlib (11-35 AH, 632-655 CE). With the establishment of the Umayyad hereditary rule immediately after this, the institution of the Caliphate changed into monarchy. Yet the rulers called themselves Caliphs. Formally the institution of the Caliphate came to an end in 1924 CE when Kamal Ataturk of Turkey arbitrarily declared its abolition.

Khalîfah: (الخليفة) Khalîfah or vicegerent is one who exercises the authority delegated to him by his principal, and does so in the capacity of his deputy and agent. Another use for this word is for humanity in general. The human being is considered the Khalîfah (representative) of Allâh on earth according to Allâh.This term has been used in the Qur'ân with reference to man: "Just think when your Lord said to the angels: 'Lo! I am about to place a vicegerent on earth...'" (2:30). At certain places in the Qur'ân, Khulafâ' (pl.) also means (a) people with power to mobilize all that is on earth (27:62); (b) successors or inheritors who will inherit the earth and succeed one after another (24:55; 38:26).

Khalîl: (الخليل) A close friend. The one whose love is mixed with one's heart and it is superior to a friend or beloved. The Prophet ﷺ had only one Khalîl, i.e., Allâh, but he had many friends.

Khalûq: (الخلوق) A kind of perfume and dye made from saffron.

Khamr: (الخمر) It literally means 'wine', and has been prohibited by

Islam. This prohibition covers everything that acts as an agent of intoxication, and includes all kinds of alcoholic drinks. See Noble Qur'ân, Al-Baqarah (2:219), Al-Mâ'idah (5:93).

AlKhamsah: (الخمسة) The five compilers of *Ahâdith* . Abu Dâwud, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah, Ahmad.

Khamîsah: (الخميصة) A black woolen square blanket with marks on it.

Khandaq: (الخندق) It means a ditch. Generally referred to the battle of Khandaq.

Kharâj: (الخراج) Tax imposed on the revenue from land taken from non-Muslims to ensure their equal rights under Islamic law.

Kharâj: (الخراج) Zakât imposed on the yield of the land (1/10th or 1/20th).

Kharqâ': (الخرقاء) An animal with pierced ears.

Khasafa : (خسف) A word meaning 'eclipsed' used for lunar eclipse: Al-Qamaru Khasafa (the moon eclipsed).

Khatîb: (الخطيب) Orator, speaker.

Khawârij: (الخوارج) (Khârijites or the Seceders) The people who dissented from the religion and disagreed with the rest of the Muslims. According to their belief a sinner is out of the folds of Islam.

Khazîr or ***Khazîrah:*** (الخزير ، الخزيرة) A special dish prepared from ground meat, white flour, fat etc.

Khibr : (الخبر) The agreement to Mukhâbarah, i.e., selling fruit before it ripens.

Khilâbah : (الخلابة) Deception. See Musarrah:

Khilâfah : (الخلافة) The Muslim state or the office of the caliph.

Khilâl: This term is generally used in the act of Wudû' (ablution). It refers to the passing of fingers either through one's beard or passing of fingers of one hand through the fingers of the other hand, or even passing of the little finger through the toes.

Khimâr : (الخمار)Headcloth, head and face veil, head cover, veil covering the face but leaving the eyes exposed. Any scarf like piece of cloth used to cover the whole head and neck and may also be used to cover the bosom of a woman.

Khuff: (الخف) (pl. Khifâf) Leather socks or slippers.

Khul': (الخلع) It signifies a woman's securing the annulment of her marriage through the payment of some compensation like returning back the Mahr to her husband which he gave her. See Verse 2:229.

Khumrah: (الخمرة) A small mat just sufficient for the face and the hands (on prostrating during prayers).

Khums: (الخمس) It literally one fifth. One fifth of the spoils of war is earmarked for the struggle to exalt the Word of Allâh and to help the orphans, the needy, the wayfarer and the Prophet's kinsmen. Since the Prophet ﷺ devoted all his time to the cause of Islam, he was not in a position to earn his own living. Hence a part of Khums was allocated for the maintenance of the Prophet ﷺ as well as for his family and the relatives dependent upon him for financial support. See Qur'ân, Al-Anfâl (8:41).

Khushû': (الخشوع) Submissiveness and attentiveness during the prayer with homage, humbleness and fear of Allâh.

Khutbah: (الخطبة) Sermon or religious talk. The weekly community address given by an *Imâm* immediately prior to the Friday congregational prayer. The address serves as a venue for leaders to share with members of the congregation religious insights, to discuss Islamic viewpoints on important contemporary issues, and to reinforce teachings of Islam. The greatest sermon in the history of mankind is called Khutbatul-Wadâ' (the Farewell address), given by the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, during his last Hajj in 10 AH. There are various types of sermons:

1. Khutbatul-Jumu'ah (the Friday sermon). This is given immediately before the Jumu'ah (Friday) prayer. 2. Khutbatul-'Eid (the 'Eid sermon). This is given immediately after the prayer of the two 'Eids. 3. Khutbatun-Nikâh (the marriage sermon). This is given during the marriage ceremony.

Khutbatun-Nikâh: (خطبة النكاح) A speech delivered at the time of concluding the marriage contract.

Kifâyah: (كفاية) An obligatory Islamic rule. If one person performs the act, then it is not required for others to perform. For example, the burial of a deceased Muslim is obligatory on any one person to perform.

Kifl: (الكفل) Share or portion, a like part.

Ki'âb: (الكعاب) Ki'âb is plural of Ka'b and refers to bones taken from the knees of sheep which were used in gambling similar to dice. Dice (for playing).

Kohl: (الكحل) Antimony eye powder.

Kûfah: (الكوفة) A city of Iraq.

Kuffâr: (الكفار) Plural of Kâfir (see Kâfir).

Kûfî: (كوفي) An Arabic script. Angular writing style often used for early hand-written copies of the Qur'ân.

Kufr: *(الكفر)* The state of disbelief. Its original meaning is 'to conceal'. This word has been variously used in the Qur'ân to denote: (1) state of absolute lack of faith; (2) rejection or denial of any of the essentials of Islam that constitute to believe in Allâh, His angels, His Messengers, His revealed Books, the Day of Resurrection, and Al-Qadar (i.e., Divine Preordainments whatever Allâh has ordained must come to pass); (3) attitude of ingratitude and thanklessness to Allâh; and (4) non-fulfillment of certain basic requirements of faith. In the accepted technical sense, Kufr consists of rejection of the Divine guidance communicated through the Prophets and Messengers of God. More specifically, ever since the advent of the last of the Prophets and Messengers, Muhammad ﷺ, rejection of his teaching constitutes Kufr. Killing a believer also constitutes disbelief.

Kufu': *(الكفؤ)* It means to be similar or resembling or peer. Similarity or equality in four things - religion, lineage, profession and freedom is regarded reliable. Among these four, religion is agreed upon. Lineage is not proved from any true and authentic *Hadîth*, rest of the two, profession and freedom are admitted by all. To marry other than Kufu' is not prohibited, but it is better to marry in Kufu' for many reasons.

Kunyah : (الكنية) Surname. Calling a man, O 'father of so-and-so!' Or calling a woman, O'mother of so-and- so!' This is a custom of the Arabs.

Kursî: (الكرسي) Literally a footstool or chair, and sometimes wrongly translated as Throne. The Kursî mentioned in this Verse should be distinguished from the 'Arsh (Throne) mentioned in V.7:54, 10:3, 85:15 and elsewhere. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "The Kursî compared to the 'Arsh is nothing but like a ring thrown out upon open space of the desert." If the Kursî extends over the entire universe, then how much greater is the 'Arsh. Indeed Allâh, the Creator of both the Kursî and the 'Arsh, is the Most Great.

Ibn Taymiyyah said in the chapters: a) To believe in the Kursî, b) To believe in the 'Arsh (Throne):

It is narrated from Muhammad bin 'Abdullâh and from other religious scholars that the Kursî is in front of the 'Arsh (Throne) and it is at the level of the Feet. (Fatâwa Ibn Taymiyyah, Vol. 5, Pages 54, 55)

Kusûf: (الكسوف) Solar eclipse. See Kasafat.

Labbayk: (لبيك) Literally means a response to the call.

Labbayka wa Sa'dayka: (لبيك وسعديك) I respond to Your call; I am obedient to Your orders.

Laghw: (اللغو) That which is not suitable-vain talks, useless discussion and playfulness.

Lâ hawla wa lâ quwwata illâ billâh: (لا حول و لا قوة إلا بالله) The meaning of this expression is: 'There is no power and no strength except with Allâh the Almighty.' This expression is read by a Muslim when he is struck by a calamity, or is taken over by a situation beyond his control. A Muslim puts his trust in the Hands of Allâh, and submits himself to Allâh.

Lahd: (اللحد) Niche type of grave.

Lâhut: (اللاهوت) Divine.

Lâ Ilâha 'illallâh: (لاإله إلا الله) This expression is the most important one in Islam. It is the creed that every person has to say to be considered a Muslim. It is part of the first pillar of Islam. The meaning of which is: 'None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh.' The second part of this first pillar is to say: 'Muhammadun Rasûlullâh,' which means:Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh.

Lât: (اللات) A chief goddess of the Thaqif tribe in Tâ'if, and among the most famous idols in the religion of the pre-Islamic Arabia. See the Noble Qur'ân, An-Najm (53:19)..

Laylatul-Qadr: (ليلة القدر) 'The Night of Power,' concealed in one of the odd last ten nights of the month of fasting (i.e., Ramadân). The night on which the Qur'ân was first revealed by Jibra'il to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in 610 CE, during his retreat in the cave of Hirâ' above Makkah. Allâh تعالى describes it as better than one thousand months, and the one who worships Allâh during it by performing optional prayers and reciting the Noble Qur'ân, etc., will get a reward better than worshipping Him for one thousand months (i.e., 83 years and four months). Muslims commemorate this night, believed to be the 27th of Ramadân (though unknown for certain), by offering additional prayers and supplications late into the night. [See the Qur'ân Sûrat 97 (V.97: 1-5)] (See Sahîh Al-Bukhârî, Vol. 3, *Hadîth* No. 231 and Chapter No.2)

Al-Latîf: (اللطيف) The Subtle One Who is All-Pervading. One of the ninety-nine Attributes of God. The exact meaning of this word is very difficult to fully understand. It includes all of the following meanings: 1. So fine that He is imperceptible to the human sight. 2. So pure that He is unimaginable to the human mind. 3. So kind that He is beyond human comprehension. 4. So gracious that He is beyond human grasp. 5. So near that He is closer to us than our jugular veins. See the Noble Qur'ân, Al-Hajj (22:63), Ash-Shûrâ (42:19).

Al-Lawh Al-Mahfûz: (اللوح المحفوظ) A guarded Tablet in the Seventh Heaven. The Noble Qur'ân was first written on the Lawh Mahfûz in its entirety before it was sent down to the Baytul-'Izzah in the First Heaven.

Li'ân: (اللعان) Mutual cursing. Both the wife and the husband take an oath when he accuses her of committing illegal sexual intercourse and after it invoking the curse of Allâh upon the liar. (Sûrat An-Nûr, 24:6, 7, 8, 9)

Liwâ': (اللواء) A standard, it is smaller than Râyah (الراية flag).

Al-Lizâm: (اللزام)The settlement of affairs, in the *Hadîth*, it refers to the battle of Badr, which was the means of settling affairs between the Muslims and the pagans.

Luqatah: (اللقطة)Any article or a thing (any document or a purse) found by somebody other than the owner who has lost it.

Ma'âfirî: (معافري) A Yemeni *Burd* (sheet).

Madhhab: (المذهب) A term used in reference to a particular 'school of thought' in Islam. As Islam spread to new regions outside the Arabian peninsula and new social, economic and religious issues arose, many scholars studied the sources of Islam to find permissible and practical solutions that believers could employ to address these issues. Over time, the teachings and thoughts of five respected scholars gained prominence, and Muslims tend to adhere to any one or the other school of thought of these scholars. Each school's opinions, while differing to some degree with the others, are considered equally valid as a source of practical guidance for the 'lay' Muslim.

Madhî: (المذي) Pre-coital fluid. A thin fluid generally released by the private parts of both men and women at the time of passion.

Ma'dhûr: (المعذور) Literally means 'one who is excused.' In Islamic jurisprudence it refers to that person who has certain sickness due to which he is excused or exempted from certain acts.

Al-Madînah: (المدينة) The well-known sacred city of Saudi Arabia, where the Prophet's Mosque is situated, it was the first city-state that came under the banner of Islam. *Madînah* means city, and *Madînatun-Nabî* (the city of the Prophet) was the name taken by the citizens of the city formerly named Yathrib, often called Madînah Munawarrah - the Illuminated, or the Enlightened City. Tâbah and Taibah were also the former names for Al-Madînah. It became the center of the first Islamic community and political state after Prophet Muhammad ﷺ migrated there from Makkah in 622 CE. The people of Al-Madînah welcomed the persecuted Muslims of Makkah with open arms, establishing a sense of brotherhood and sisterhood viewed as a tangible ideal for Muslims today. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ died in Al-Madînah in 632 CE and was buried in his room adjacent to the city's central mosque, which he established.

Al-Madmadah: (المضمضة) Rinsing the mouth.

Maghâfir: (المغافير) A bad smelling gum.

Maghâzî: (المغازي) Plural of *Maghza* or *Ghazwah* (i.e., holy battle). The military campaigns inwhich the Prophet ﷺ himself participated.

Maghrib: (المغرب) Sunset, evening obligatory prayer, that is performed right after the sun sets over the horizon. It consists of three *Rak'ahs* and can be offered between just after sunset and before the stars appear in the sky.

Mahr: (المهر) (*Sadâq* الصداق) Bridal-money given by the husband to the wife. It is part of the Muslim marriage contract. It can never be demanded back under any circumstances. *Mahr* signifies the amount of payment that is settled between the two spouses at the time of marriage, and which the husband is required to make to his bride. *Mahr* seems to symbolize the financial responsbility that a husband assumes towards his wife by virtue of entering into the contract of marriage. (*Mahr Muwajjal*: Deferred dower or dowry; *Mahr Mu'ajjal*: Immediate dower or dowry)

Mahram: (المحرم) The person with whom marriage is not permissible and with whom strict *Hijâb* is not obligatory. A *Mahram* refers to the group of people who are forbidden for a woman to marry due to marital or blood relationships. These people include: Her permanant *Mahrams* due to blood relationship, and those seven are: her father, her son (who passed puberty), her brother, her uncle from her father's side, her brother's son, her sister's son, and her uncle from her mother's side. Her *Radâ' Mahrams* due to sharing the nursing milk when she was an infant, and their status is similar to the permanent seven *Mahrams* (i.e., nothing can change their status). Her in-law *Mahrams* because of marriage and they are: her husband's father (father-in-law), her husband's son (stepson), her mother's husband (stepfather), and her daughter's husband. These categories of people, along with the woman's husband, form the group of allowable escorts for a Muslim woman when she travels.

Maytah: (الميتة) Dead meat (meat of a dead animal).

Maysir: (الميسر) Gambling. Literally means getting something too easily.

Al-Majîd: (المجيد) The Most Glorious. One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allâh.

Majûs: (المجوس) (Magians) Fire worshippers. These people lived mainly in Persia and the eastern Arabian peninsula in the pre-Islamic period of Ignorance. See Noble Qur'ân, *Al-Hajj* (22:17).

Makkah: (مكة) An ancient city in Saudi Arabia where Abraham and Ishmael built the Ka'bah. Muhammad ﷺ, a member of the Quraysh tribe, which traced its lineage back to Abraham, was born in Makkah

in 570 CE. After migrating to Al-Madînah to further the message of Islam, Muhammad ﷺ returned to Makkah in 629 CE with fellow Muslims to reinstitute the age-old monotheistic *Hajj*. In 630 CE, after the Quraysh violated a peace treaty, Muhammad ﷺ marched on Makkah and gained control of the city peacefully, thereafter clearing the Ka'bah of idols and reintegrating the city into the fold of Islam.

Makkûk: (المكوك) Weight equal to 6 *Mudd* or 3 kilo and 258 gram.

Makr: (المكر) It signifies a secret strategy of which the victim has no inkling until the decisive blow is struck. Until then, the victim is under the illusion that everything is in good order. See Noble Qur'ân, *Âl-Imrân* (3:54).

Makrûh: (المكروه) Lawful or legal but Undesirable or disliked but not prohibited such as growing fingernails or sleeping on the stomach. Not doing the *Makrûh* counts as a good deed and doing it does not count as a bad deed. *Makrûh* is of two types: *Makrûh Tahrîmî* and *Makrûh Tanzîhî*. *Makrûh Tahrîmî* is that which has been established by a proof which is not absolute. The one who rejects it is regarded as a *Fâsiq* (open sinner). A person who does something that falls under this category without any valid reason will be committing a sin and will deserve punishment. *Makrûh Tanzîhî* is that which if left out, will be worthy of reward and if carried out, will not entail any punishment.

Malâ'ikah: (الملائكة) (sing. *Malak*) Angels, a class of God's creations. Angels inhabit the unseen world, and constitute a group of beings who do God's commands and who perpetually engage in His glorification. Muslims believe each human being is assigned two special angels as recorders - one records a person's good deeds while the other records a person's evil deeds. These records will be summoned on the Day of Judgment and each individual will be called to account for his or her deeds. A few angels are named in the Qur'ân, such as Jibra'il (angel of revelation), Mikâ'il (angel of rain and plant), and Isrâfil (angel who sounds the horn on Judgment Day, calling all souls to account).

Al-Malâ'ikah: (الملائكة) Another name for *Sûrat Fâtir, Sûrah* 35 of the Noble Qur'ân.

Malhamah: (الملحمة) (pl. *Malâhim*) The Fierce Battles that will take place near the End Times before the coming of *Dajjâl*. (Antichrist or False Masih).

Mâliki: (مالكي) Islamic school of law founded by Imâm Mâlik. Followers of this school are known as the Mâliki.

Mamlûk: (المملوك) A male slave.

Manât: (مناة) It was the chief idol worshipped by the Khuzâ'ah and Hudhail tribes.

Manârah: (المنارة) A tower-like structure, more commonly called a minaret, from which the *Mu'adhdhin* (caller to prayer) calls out the *Adhân* (call to prayer). The minaret is usually located adjacent to the mosque, though for architectural reasons they may be placed at various places on the mosque grounds for practical as well as decorative effect.

Manâsik: (المناسك) The acts of *Hajj* like *Ihrâm, Tawâf* of the *Ka'bah* and *Sa'y* of Safâ and Marwah, stay at 'Arafât, Muzdalifah and Mina, *Ramy* of *Jamarât*, slaughtering of *Hady* (animal) etc. For details, see The Book of *Hajj* and *'Umrah, Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, Vol.2-3.

Manâsi':(المناصع) A vast plateau on the outskirts of Al-Madînah.

Mandûb: (مندوب) (Recommended) This category is recommended for the Muslim to do such as extra prayers after *Zuhr* and *Maghrib* prayers. Doing the *Mandûb* counts as a good deed and not doing it does not count as a bad deed or a sin.

Manî: (المني) Semen or sperm.

Manîhah: (المنيحة) (pl. *Manâ'ih*) A sort of gift in the form of a she-camel or a sheep that is given to somebody temporarily so that its milk may be used and then the animal is returned to its owner.

Mann: (المن) The Divine food sent to Israelites from heaven. It was in the form of sweet grains. A small round thing, as small as the hoar frost on the ground. It usually rotted if left over till next day; it melted in the hot sun; they used to eat it according to their necessity. It is also said that the actual manna found to this day in the Senai region is a gummy saccharine secretion found on a species of Tamarisk. Some say it was truffles while some say mushrooms.

Mannân: (المنان) The one who reminds others of what he has given to them.

Manzil: (المنزل) (pl. *Manâzil*) Portion. There are seven *Manâzil* in Qurân to be recited over seven days. The last *Manzil* nicknamed as *Mufassal.* or *Hizbul-Mufassal.*

Maqâm Ibrâhîm: (مقام إبراهيم) The Station of Ibrâhîm or the standing place of Ibrâhîm, a place near the Ka'bah, where there is a stone bearing the footprint of Prophet Ibrâhîm ﷺ on which Abraham ﷺ stood while he and Ishmael ﷺ were building the *Ka'bah.*

Maqâm Mahmûd: (المقام المحمود) The highest place in Paradise, which will be granted to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and none else.

Mâriqah: (المارقة) (Passers through) One of the Khawârij sect. so named because they had strayed away from the true faith.

Ma'rûf: (المعروف) It refers to the conduct that is reckoned fair and equitable by the generality of disinterested people.

Marwah: (المروة) Granite, a sharp-edged stone. Ibn Hajar says in *Hadyus-Sârî* that *Marwah* is a sharp stone after which the mountain across from Safâ was named.A mound near the Ka'bah that is referred to in the Qur'ân as one of the symbols of Allâh. It is in conjuction with Safâ. Now it is a remnant of a mountain in Makkah.

Maryam: (مريم) Mary, the mother of Jesus. Maryam is considered by Muslims to be the most favored of women to God, for her chastity, piety and dedication. Muslims believe she miraculously bore Prophet Jesus ﷺ in her womb and gave birth to him, while remaining a chaste virgin. The fact that an entire chapter of the Qur'ân is titled *Maryam* indicates that the lessons of her life are extremely important for Muslims.

Mas'alah: (المسئلة) Literally means an issue, problem or question. In Islamic jurisprudence, it refers to a rule, or regulation. The plural of *Mas'alah* is *Masâ'il.*

Mash: (المسح) The act of passing of wet hands over a particular part of the body.

Mâ shâ' Allâh: (ما شاء الله) An Arabic sentence meaning literally, 'What Allâh wishes,' and it indicates a good omen.

Mash'ar: (المشعر) Shrine. A place appointed for sacred rites.

Al-Mash'arul-Harâm: (المشعر الحرام) The boundary of Al-Masjid Al-Harâm in Makkah. It is prohibited to kill any game, to damage any plant or tree, or to act in any manner that will violate the sanctity of the Sacred Mosque.

Mashrubah: (المشربة) Attic room, something of a room or space just below the roof to be used for storage.

Al-Masîh Ad-Dajjâl: (المسيح الدجال) The lying christ. The anti-christ which Prophet Muhammad said would appear before the Day of Resurrection.

Masjid: (المسجد) (pl. *Masâjid*) Mosque. A term meaning 'place of prostration,' *Masjid* designates a building where Muslims congregate for communal worship. The term comes from the same Arabic root as the word *Sujûd* (prostrations), designating the important worship position in which Muslims touch their forehead to the ground. Often, the French word mosque is used interchangeably with *Masjid*, though the latter term is preferred by Muslims. The *Masjid* also serves various social, educational, and religious purposes. There are three sacred *Masâjid* in the world, which Muslims hope to visit and pray within

Masjid Aqsâ: (المسجد الأقصى) The 'Furthest Mosque' built by the early Muslims in Al-Quds in Jerusalem, on or near where the Temple of Solomon once stood. It is the third sacred mosque of the Muslims. See *Baytul-Maqdis*.

Al-Masjidul-Harâm: (المسجد الحرام) (The Inviolable Mosque). The Grand *Masjid* in Makkah. The Ka'bah (the *Qiblah* of the Muslims) is situated within it. It is the first sacred mosque of the Muslims.

Masjid Nabawî: (المسجد النبوي) Another name for the Masjidur-Rasûl in Al-Madînah. The body of the Prophet ﷺ is buried there. It is the second sacred mosque of the Muslims.

Masjid Shajarah: (مسجد الشجرة) A mosque outside Al-Madînah, where most of the *Hâjis* go for wearing *Ihrâm*; a *Mîqât*.

Matâf: (المطاف) Area of *Tawâf*.

Mathânî: (المثاني) The oft-repeated Verses of the Qur'ân, and that is *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah*, recited repeatedly in the prayer.

Ma'thurah: (المأثرة) Custom.

Mawlâ: (المولى) Literally means protector, and a person of slave origin who does not have tribal protection. Allâh describes Himself as the *Mawlâ* or the Lord (Allâh) of the believers. *Mawlâ* is a word with dual meaning, and can mean either master or slave. It may also be considered as friend, relative, cousin, son of paternal uncle, ally, supporter, etc. It is also the term used to describe a freed slave who remains as part of the family.

Mawlâya: (مولاي) My lord, my master (an expression used when a slave addresses his master (also used for freed slave). Also a form of address to a ruler implying protector.

Mawqûdhah: (الموقوذة) An animal beaten to death with a stick, a stone or the like without proper slaughtering.

Mawâlî: (الموالي) Non-Arabs and originally former slaves.

Mawâqît: (المواقيت) See *Mîqât*.

Mayâthir: (المياثر) (pl. of *Mîtharah*) Red silk cushions stuffed with cotton that were placed under the rider on the saddle.

Mayyit: (ميت) A corpse, dead body of a human being

Mazhar: (المظهر) A symbol, apparently a finite thing that points toward something unbounded and indescribable. The knowledge conveyed by the symbol cannot be apprehended in any other way, nor can the symbol ever be explained once and for all. Its true meaning becomes known via visible manifestation of anything associated.

Mihjan: (المحجن) A walking stick with a bent handle.

Mihrâb: (المحراب) A niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the place of standing of the *Imâm,* and the *Qiblah*, the direction of Ka'bah, towards which all Muslims turn during the formal worship. Architecturally, the *Mihrâb* serves to amplify the voice of the *Imâm* as he leads the worshippers in prayer.

Mijannah: (المجنّة) A place at Makkah.

Mîlâd: (الميلاد) Literally means 'birth, birthday.' In this context it refers to the birthday celebrations held in respect for the Prophet ﷺ. In most cases these celebrations are innovations which are accompanied by many other evils.

Millah: (الملة) See *Ummah.*

Minâ: (منى) A plain five miles from Makkah and approximately ten miles from 'Arafât within the bounds of the *Harâm* (sanctuary) of Makkah. During the *Hajj* the pilgrims pass the night between the eighth and ninth day, before proceeding to 'Arafât on the ninth day. An essential place to visit during the *Hajj.*

Minbar: (المنبر) Steps with a pulpit on which the *Imâm* stands to deliver the *Khutbah* (sermon or address).

Mîqât: (الميقات) (pl. *Mawâqît*) The appointed places specified by the Prophet ﷺ for entering the state of *Ihrâm* (consecration) before entering Makkah when intending to perform *'Umrah* or *Hajj.*

Mi'râd: (المعراض) A hunting instrument, part of which has a sharp-edged piece of wood, or a piece of wood with a sharp piece of iron attached to it. It is sometimes referred to as a hunting adze.

Mi'râj: (المعراج) Literally means 'ascension'. In Islam it refers to the Night Journey of the Prophet ﷺ from Makkah to Jerusalem and then the Ascention through the realms of the seven heavens wherein he communicated with Allâh. (See *Hadîth* No. 345, Vol. 1, *Hadîth* No. 429, vol. 4 and *Ahâdith* No. 345, Vol. 1, 227, Vol. 5, *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*) [Also see (V. 53:12, 17:1) the Qur'ân] See also *Isrâ' and Mi'râj.*

Mirbad: (المربد) A place where dates are dried, also said for a small enclosure for animals.

Mirt: (المرط) (pl. *Murût*) A sheet of wool or silk to wrap around.

Miskîn: (المسكين) (pl. *Masâkîn*) The word denotes helplessness, destitution. Thus *Masâkîn* are those who are in greater distress than the ordinary poor people. Explaining this word the Prophet ﷺ

declared that *Masâkîn* are those who cannot make both ends meet, who face acute hardship and yet whose sense of self-respect prevents them from asking for aid from others and whose outward demeanor fails to create the impression that they are deserving of help.

Misr: (مصر) Egypt.

Miswâk: (المسواك) A thin stick or twig made of Arak-tree roots that is used to clean the teeth.

Mîtharah: (الميثرة) See *Mayâthir.*

Mithqâl: (المثقال) A special kind of weight (equals 4 2/7 grams approx., used for weighing gold). It may be less or more. (20 *Mithqâl* = 94 grams approx.)

Mizr: (المزر) Beer.

Mu'adhdhin: (المؤذن) A call-maker who pronounces the *Adhân* (call to prayer) loudly from a minaret or other suitable location near a mosque prior to the five daily worship times calling people to come and perform the prayer. The *Mu'adhdhin* may also perform other duties, such as reciting the Qur'ân while worshippers assemble at the mosque and perform the *Wudû'* (ritual washing, ablution) a few minutes prior to commencement of congregational worship.

Mu'âhad: (المعاهد) Protected. A non-Muslim who has a treaty with the Muslims, or is living under Muslim protection. Technically, it refers to the People of the Scripture who have been promised protection by the Muslim state. It is similar to *Dhimmî.*

Mu'allafatul-Qulûb: (مؤلفة القلوب) New Muslims who were given *Sadaqah* by the Prophet ﷺ to keep them firm in the fold of Islam.

Mu'arras: (المعرس) A place nearer to Mina than Ash-Shajarah.

Mu'âmalah: (المعاملة) (pl. *Mu'âmalât*) A term used for a transaction, dealing or an agreement wherein some money or other type of wealth is involved.

Mu'an'an: (المعنعن) Those *Aḥâdi<u>th</u>* in which narrator relates the text using the preposition *'an.*

Mu'aqqadah: (المعقدة) It is an oath that a person swears to express his determination and definite intention to do something in future. The expiation becomes obligatory for breaking this oath. The expiation for this oath is to feed ten poor persons, or to clothe them or to set a slave free.

Mu'asfar: (المعصفر) Garments lightly died with safflower-almost orange color.

Mu'âsharah: (المعاشرة) Literally means society. In Islamic terminology, it refers to one's social relationships and social dealings.

Mu'attilah: (المعطلة) This sect does not believe in the primacy of Allâh's Attributes.

Mu'awwidhât: (المعوذات) The last three *Sûrahs* of the Qur'ân.

Mu'awwidhatân or *Mu'awwidhatayn:* (المعوذتان أو المعوذتين) i.e., *Sûrat Al-Falaq* (113) and *Sûrat An-Nas* (114)..

Mubâh: (المباح) Things or acts Permissible or allowed in Islamic law. This category is left undecided for the person, such as eating apples or oranges. Doing or not doing the *Mubâh* does not count as a good or bad deed.

Mubashshirât: (المبشرات) Heralds. Glad tidings. True dreams that are a part of prophethood. [See the F.N. of (V. 10:64), *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, Vol. 9, *Hadîth* No. 119].

Mûbiqât: (الموبقات) Great destructive sins.

Mudâbarah: (المدابرة) An animal with the sides of its ears cut off.

Mudabbar: (المدبر) A slave who is promised by his master to be manumitted after the latter's death.

Mudârabah: (المضاربة) (Sleeping partnership or limited partnership) An agreement between two or more persons whereby one or more of them provide finance, while the other(s) provide enterpreneurship and management to carry on any business venture whether trade, industry or service with the objective of earning profits. The profit is shared in an agreed proportion. The loss is borne by the financiers only in proportion to their share in the total capital.

Mudârib: (المضارب) The partner who provides entrepreneurship and management in a *Mudârabah* agreement, i.e., the one who contributed his labor to the partnership.

Mudd: (المد) A dry measure of two thirds of a kilogram (approx.). It may be less or more. *Sâ'* equals 4 *Mudds* (3 kilograms approx.).

Mufaddamah: (المفدمة) Garments deeply dyed with safflower-almost red color.

Mufassal or ***Mufassalât:*** (المفصل أو المفصلات) The shorter *Sûrahs* starting from *Qâf* to the end of the Noble Qur'ân (i.e., from No. 50 to the end of the Qur'ân 114).

Mufâttaqah: (المفتقة) A mixture of sugarcane, molasses, sesame and fenugreek.

Mufâwadah: (المفاوضة) A basic contract of partnership based on *Wakâlah* and *Kafâlah*. It requires full commitment from the partners. In order to achieve this purpose, the partners must try to maintain equality in the capital, labor, liability and the legal capacity and also declare each partner to be a surety for the other.

Muftî: (المفتي) One who issues verdicts.

Muhaddith: (المحدث) (pl. *Muhaddithîn*) An Islamic scholar of *Hadîth* (sayings and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ).

Muhaffalah: (المحفلة) Animals that have not been milked. See *Musarrât.*

Muhâjir: (المهاجر) A person who does *Hijrah* (emigration). Anyone of the early Muslims who had migrated from any place to Al-Madînah in the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ before the conquest of Makkah and also the one who emigrates for the sake of Allâh and Islam and also the one who quits all those things which Allâh has forbidden. According to a *Hadîth*, *Muhâjir* is the one who forsakes mistakes and sins. (*Ibn Mâjah:* 3934)

Muhallal lahû: (المحلل له) The first husband for whom another man marries his divorced wife in order to divorce her so that the first husband can marry her again.

Muhallil: (المحلل) The man who marries a woman in order to divorce her so that she can go back to her first husband.

Muhammad: (محمد) The one who is much praised, the last Messenger Muhammad ﷺ. The Prophet and righteous person believed by Muslims to be the final Messenger of God, whose predecessors are believed to include the Prophets Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Jesus and others. Born in 570 CE, Muhammad ﷺ grew up to become a well-respected member of Makkan society. In 610 C.E., he received the first of many revelations that would eventually form the content of the Qur'ân. Soon after this initial event, he was conferred prophethood and began calling people to righteousness and belief in One God. Muhammad ﷺ died in 632 CE, after successfully (re)establishing the religion known as Islam and providing Muslims with a model for ideal human behavior.

Muhâqalah: (المحاقلة) Renting land in return for one third or one quarter of the produce. This term is mostly used concerning cultivation.

Muharram: (المحرم) An act that is strictly forbidden in Islam.

Muharram: (المحرم) The first month of the Islamic calendar. Also called the month of Allâh.

Muhassab: (المحصب) (See *Abtah*) A valley outside Makkah on way to Mina, sometimes called Khayf Banî Kinânah.

Muhassar: (مُحسَّر) A place between Mina and Muzdalifah to make hurry while passing it. At this place the army of Abrahah was destroyed. It is said to be a place of satans.

Muhdath: (مُحدَث) Innovation.

Muhdith: (مُحدِث) An innovator of heresy.

Muhkam: (المحكم) Qur'ânic Verses the orders of which are not cancelled (abrogated), non-allegorical and are clear.

Muhrim: (المحرم) One who enters into the consecration state of *Ihrâm.* for the purpose of performing the *Hajj* or *'Umrah.*

Muhrimah: (المحرمة) A female who assumes *Ihrâm.*

Muhsan: (المحصن) One who is married.

Muhsanât: (المحصنات) It means 'protected women'. It has been used in the Qur'ân in two different meanings. First, it has been used in the sense of 'married women', that is, those who enjoy the protection of their husbands. Second, it has been used in the sense of those who enjoy the protection of families as opposed to slave-girls.

Muhsar: (المحصر) A *Muhrim* who intends to perform the *Hajj* or *'Umrah* but cannot because of some obstacle.

Mujâhid: (المجاهد) (pl. *Mujâhidîn*) One who takes an active part in *Jihâd* and fights for Islam. A Muslim fighter. The opposite of *Qâ'idîn*. See *Jihâd*.

Mujazziz: (المجزز) A *Qâ'if*: a learned man who reads the foot and hand marks.

Mu'jizah: (المعجزة) Literally means a miracle. In Islam it refers to miracles performed by Prophets. Prophets do not perform miracles out of their own accord but through the direction and will of Allâh.

Mu'jam: (المعجم) Collection of *Ahâdith* alphabetically arranged by the names of the traditionist irrespective of subject matter

Mujtahid: (المجتهد) (pl. *Mujtahidûn*) Independent religious scholar, a specialist on the deduction of the Islamic rules who do not follow religious opinions except from four major sources: the Qur'ân, *Hadîth*, conscience of the community from all over the Muslim world, and reasoning.

Mukâtab: (المكاتب) A slave (male or female) who binds himself (or herself) under a contract of manumission to pay a certain ransom for his (or her) freedom.

Mukhâbarah: (المخابرة) Selling fruit before it ripens. Some say it is leasing the land for cultivation, while the owner will get whatever is produced from one area of it, and another area is for the cultivator. Ibn Hajar says *Mukhâbarah* refers to sharecropping when the seeds are supplied

by the cultivator, while *Muzâra'ah* refers to sharecropping when the seeds are supplied by the owner of the land.

Mukhâdarah: (المخاضرة) The buying of a raw crop before it is ready to be reaped is *Mukhâdarah.*

Mukhadram: (المخضرم) (pl. *Mukhadramûn*) A person who became a Muslim during the Prophet's lifetime but did not see him.

Mulâ'anah: (الملاعنة) The act of performing *Li'ân.*

Mulabbadah: (الملبّدة) Cloak made from a thick patched sheet.

Mulâmasah: (الملامسة) *Mulâmasah* is a buy for prefixed price with closed eyes or in darkness just by the first touch of hand. For instance, a man goes to a cloth merchant and proposes him to buy a roll of cloth for a prefixed price on the condition that he will close his eyes and will go to touch the rolls, whatever the roll will come under his first touch, he will have it. This kind of trade is prohibited. It is also called *Limâs.*

Mulhid: (الملحد) Atheist, one who denies the existence of God.

Mulhidûn: (الملحدون) Heretical, unorthodox, one relating to or characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards.

Multazam: (الملتزم) The area between the Black Stone and the door of the Ka'bah where it is recommended to make supplications.

Mu'min: (المؤمن) A person who has deep faith in Allâh and is a righteous and obedient slave of Allâh.

Munâbadhah: (المنابذة) The sale by *Munâbadhah* is like gambling: Two persons may agree to barter one thing for another without seeing or checking either of them. One may say to another, "I barter my garment for your garment," and the sale is achieved without either of them seeing the garment of the other. Or one may say, "I give you what I have and you give me what you have," and thus they buy from each other without knowing how much each has had.

Munâfiq: (المنافق) Hypocrite, a person who puts on a false appearance of virtue or religion. One whose external appearance is of a Muslim, people see him praying, fasting, etc., but whose inner reality conceals his *Kufr* (disbelief). (See *Al-Baqarah* 2:8-23). A *Munâfiq* is more dangerous and worse than a *Kâfir.*

Munkar wa Nakîr: (منكر ونكير) The names of the two angels who question the dead in the graves.

Muqâbalah: (المقابلة) The animal whose ears have been severed.

Muqallid: (المقلد) A follower of a qualified specialist on religious matters.

Muqâradah: (المقارضة) Another name for *Mudârabah* used by the Mâlikis. It has two explanations: a) To lend money or something to someone. b) To be a partner, i.e., one person invests money and the other does practical work and the profit is shared between the two according to the agreed percentage.

Muqarrabûn: (المقربون) Literally means, 'those who have been brought near.' On the Day of Resurrection, Allâh è will sort out the good and the evil into three groups: 1. *Muqarrabûn* - the exalted class, those who will be nearest to Allâh. Also described as the *Sâbiqûn*, meaning 'those who outstrip the rest.' 2. *Ashâbul-Maymanah* - literally means, 'the Companions of the Right.' The righteous people destined to enter Paradise. 3. *Ashâbul-Mash'amah* - literally, 'the Companions of the Left.' These will be the inheritors of Hell-fire. See *Al-Wâqi'ah* (56:11-56).

Al-Muqatta'ât: (المقطعات) The initial abbreviated letters prefixed to certain *Sûrahs* of the Qur'ân.

Muqayyar: (المقير) A name of a pot with a coating of tar or pitch in which alcoholic drinks used to be prepared.

Murâbit: (المرابط) A person who is on the road spreading Islam.

Murji'ah: (المرجئة) (Also called the people of *Irjâ'*.) The *Murji'ah* sect has the belief that *Imân* (faith) concerns with words only, it has no link as far as deeds are concerned.

Murtad: (المرتد) Apostate. One who commits apostasy, renunciation of a religious faith or the abandonment of the previous loyalty.

Mûsa: (موسى) Moses, an eminent Prophet in Islam mentioned in the Qur'ân and the Old Testament. The Qur'ân contains accounts similar to those in the Hebrew Bible regarding Moses' early life and upbringing. Muslims believe Moses was chosen as a Prophet by God, and his mission was to call Pharoah and the Egyptians to believe in One God and cease oppression of the Hebrew people. Muslims believe the Torah, a Divine scripture, was given to Moses as a guidance for those who heeded his leadership.

Mustad'afîn: (المستضعفين) Weak and oppressed persons.

Musaddiq: (المصدق) The person discharging voluntary charity.

Musallâ: (المصلى) A praying place.

Musallî: (المصلي) One who is offering the prayer.

Musannaf: (المصنف) More comprehensive collection of *Ahâdith* divided into books and chapters.

Musâqât: (المساقاة) Watering and doing watchman's job in the fields or gardens and sharing the produce or cultivating the land and sharing the produce with the owner is called *Musâqât*. This is also called *Muzâra'ah*

(المزارعة). The difference between *Musâqât* and *Muzâra'ah* is that the first mentioned is for grains and the last mentioned is for fruit trees.

Musarrat or ***Muhaffalah*** or ***Khilâbah***: (المصراة أو المحفلة أو الخلابة) Such she-camels and sheep whose udders are bind to avoid milking them for two or three days to sell them for a higher price as buyer thinks that they deliver great amount of milk.

Mushabbihah: (المشبهة) (Anthropomorphist) Those who ascribe human characteristics to Almighty Allâh.

Mushaf: (المصحف) A copy of the Qur'ân.

Mushâwarah: (المشاورة) It means consultation.

Mushrik: (المشرك) (pl. *Mushrikîn* or *Mushrikûn*) A polytheist, pagan or idolater. A person who ascribes partners to Allâh. Someone who offers his adoration to anything besides the one God. Hence, polytheists and idolators are associators. However, on a more subtle level, anyone who adores God with an impure love is an associator too.

Musinnah: (المسنة) A female three-year-old cattle, cow or ox (entered its third year). (Also *Thanîy* or *Thaniyyah*, those having two teeth.)

Muslim: (المسلم) A person who accepts Islam as his or her way of life. Literally (and in the broadest sense), the term means 'one who submits to God.' More commonly, the term describes any person who accepts the creed and the teachings of Islam. The word 'Muhammadan' is a pejorative and offensive misnomer, as it violates Muslims' most basic understanding of their creed-Muslims do not worship Muhammad, nor do they view him as the founder of the religion. The word 'Moslem' is also incorrect, since it is a corruption of the word 'Muslim.' Muslim is the one who believes in Allâh, His Prophets, His Books, the Day of Resurrection (*Qiyâmah*), recites the *Kalimah*, and accepts the commandments of Allâh and His Prophet ﷺ as the Truth.

Musnad: (المسند) Collection of *Aḥâdith* with complete chains.

Musallâ: (المصلى) The place where the 'Eid prayer is performed.

Mustadrak: (المستدرك) Collection of *Aḥâdith* a compiler collected according to the conditions of a former compiler but that were missed by him.

Mustahabb: (المستحب) An act in Islam that is Desirable, preferable or recommended, ordered without obligation. *Mustahabb* is something that is recommended and performed in desire for (Divine) love. Refers to those acts done by the Prophet ﷺ or the Companions very occasionally. The acts whose neglect is not punished, but whose performance is rewarded, e.g., the call for prayers (*Adhân*).

Mustahâdah: (المستحاضة) A woman who has bleeding from the womb in between her ordinary periods.

Mustakhraj: (المستخرج) Collection of *Ahâdith* in which a later compiler collects fresh and additional *Isnâd* (chains) cited by the original compiler.

Mustawsilah: (المستوصلة) The women who has her hair extensions done.

Mut'ah: (المتعة) A temporary marriage. A custom that was common in Arabia. It was allowed in the early period of Islam when one was away from his home, but later on it was cancelled (abrogated) by the Prophet ﷺ at Khaybar, as is related by 'Ali bin Abu Tâlib in *Sahîh Muslim* and *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî.*

Muta'awwilûn: (المتأولون) Those (ones) who form wrong opinions of *Kufr* about their Muslim brothers.

Mutafahhish: (المتفحش) A person who conveys evil talk.

Mutafallijât: (المتفلجات) The women who have their teeth separated for the sake of beauty.

Mu'takif: (المعتكف) One who is in a state of *I'tikâf.*

Mu'tamir: (المعتمر) The person performing *'Umrah.*

Mutanammisah or ***Mutanammisât:*** (المتنمصة أو المتنمصات) The women who have their eyebrows plucked, some say it includes the face.

Mutashâbihât: (المتشابهات) Allegorical. Qur'ânic Verses that are not clear and are difficult to understand.

Mu'tazilah: (المعتزلة) A member of a medieval theological sect that maintained that nothing but eternity could be asserted regarding Allâh, that the eternal nature of the Qur'ân was questionable, and that humans have free will.

Mustawshimât: (المستوشمات) The women who get themselves marked with tattoos.

Mutras: (مترس) A Persian word meaning 'don't be afraid.'

Muttafaq 'Alayh: (متفق عليه) Meaning 'Agreed upon'. The term is used for such *Ahâdith* that are found in both the collections of *Ahâdith*: *Bukhari* and *Muslim.*

Muttaqî: (المتقي) Derived from its noun *Taqwâ* (piety and fear of Allâh), which signifies God-consciousness, a sense of responsibility and accountability, dedication and awe-the things that prompt one to fulfill his duty. *Taqwâ* or heedfulness is the main criterion by which God values the deeds of a Muslim (*Al-Hujurât* 49:13).

Muttaqûn: (المتقون) Pious and righteous persons who fear Allâh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allâh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).

Muwalladûn: (المولدون) The children of female slaves from other nations.

Muzâbanah: (المزابنة) The sale of fresh dates for dried dates by measure, and the sale of fresh grapes for dried grapes by measure. In both cases, the dried fruits are measured while the fresh ones are only estimated as they are still on the trees.

Muzaffat: (المزفت) A name of a pot in which alcoholic drinks used to be prepared, it is coated with pitch. Also called *Muqayyar.*

Muzâra'ah: (المزارعة) Sharecropping or farming partnership. An arrangement in which the owner of a land provides the land while another takes care of the farming, and they share the crops. Ibn Hajar says *Muzâra'ah* refers to sharecropping when the seeds are supplied by the owner of the land, while *Mukhâbarah* refers to sharecropping when the seeds are supplied by the cultivator.

Muzdalifah: (المزدلفة) (Also called *Mash'ar*) A place between 'Arafât and Mina, about 20 km from Makkah, where the pilgrims while returning from 'Arafât, have to stop and stay for the whole night or greater part of it (the night), between the ninth and tenth of Dhul-Hijjah and to perform the *Maghrib* and *'Ishâ'* prayers (together) there.

Nâr: (النار) The fire of Hell.

Nabî: (النبي) (pl. *Anbiyâ'*) The meaning of the word *Nabî* is a Prophet. To be a Prophet, he should receive a revelation from Allâh that does not necessarily mean a revealed book. When a Prophet is instructed to deliver his message to a certain group of people, he is a Messenger. It is stated in the Qur'ân that there are no more Prophets and Messengers after Muhammad ﷺ the last of the Prophets and Messengers.

Nabîdh: (النبيذ) Water in which dates or grapes etc., are soaked and left overnight and is not yet fermented. It is lawful. But it begins to ferment as the time passes, effervescence and bubbling appear and it turns out to be intoxicating and becomes unlawful.

Nadhr: (النذر) is one of the three types of vows to Almighty Allâh.

Nâdihah: (الناضحة) A camel used for agricultural purposes.

Nadiy: (النَّضِي) A part of an arrow.

Nafath: (النفث) Witchcraft.

Nafkh: (النفخ) Puffing of Satan.

Nâfilah: (النافلة) The recommended prayers after or before the daily obligatory prayer.

Nafl: (النفل) Literally means 'optional'. A voluntary act of supererogatory devotion such as *Nafl* prayer or *Nafl* fast. According to the jurists it has a similar ruling to that of *Mustahabb.*

Nafs: (النفس) In Arabo-Persian usage, *Nafs* (soul or self) is used both for the immortal soul of a human, which survives death, and also for the carnal, or lower, soul. Muslims believe that humans are ultimately spiritual beings, housed temporarily in a physical body. The *Nafs* represents that core of each individual which exhibits an innate orientation towards God, called *Fitrah*, and which passes into a different unknown realm upon a person's physical death in the present world.

Nahd: (النهد) Sharing the expenses of a journey or putting the journey food of the travelers together to be distributed among them in equal shares.

Nahyun 'anil-Munkar: (نهي عن المنكر) Forbidding evil.

Nahr: (النحر) (Literal: slaughtering of the camels only and is done by cutting carotid artery or by poking the jugular vein with a spear or sharp item at the root of the neck); the day of *Nahr* is the tenth of Dhul-Hijjah on which pilgrims slaughter their sacrifices.

Najâsah: (النجاسة) Refers to impurity. It is of two types: *Najâsah Ghalîzah* (heavy impurity) and *Najâsah Khafîfah* (light impurity).

Najash: (النجش) A trick (of offering a very high price) for something without the intention of buying it but just to allure and cheat somebody else who really wants to buy it although it is not worth such a high price.

An-Najâshî: (النجاشي) (Title for the) king of Ethiopia (Abyssinia) - Negus.

Najd: (نجد) Lexically means 'the elevated land'. The expanse of land between Tihamah and Iraq.

Najis: (النجس) Something that is impure.

An-Najwâ: (النجوى) The private talk between Allâh and each of His slaves on the Day of Resurrection. It also means, a secret counsel or conference or consultation. [See the Qur'ân (V.58:7-13), and also see the footnote of (V.11:18)] (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî,* Vol.3, *Hadîth* No. 621)

Na'l: (النعل) Slipper or sandal.

Namîmah: (النميمة) (Calumnies) conveyance of disagreeable false information from one person to another to create hostility between them.

Namirah: (النمرة) (pl. *Nimâr*) A thick sheet of woolen material with stripes like the skin of tiger or leopard. It is used to wrap around the waist.

Nâmisah: (النامصة) The women who plucks the eyebrows of other women.

Naqdul-Hadîth: (نقد الحديث) The Methodology of Critical Evaluation of *Ahâdith.*

Naqîb: (النقيب) A person heading a group of six persons in an expedition (tribal chiefs).

Naqîr: (النقير) A name of a pot in which alcoholic drinks used to be prepared. It is the trunk of a date palm that is hollowed out or curved.

Nasab: (النسب) Lineage or geneology.

Nasârâ: (النصارى) The name given to the followers of the Christian faith both in the Qur'ân and *Hadîth.*

Nash: (النش) Half portion of anything. It is also said to be twenty Dirhams. Also a measure of weight equal to ½ *Uqiyyah* (60 grams approximately).

Nasî': (النسيء) A practice in vogue among the pre-Islamic Arabs. They used to alter the duration of the four sacred months. Whenever they wished to start fighting or to loot and plunder - and they could not do so during the sacred months - they carried out their expedition in one of the sacred months and then later on compensated for this violation by treating one of the non-sacred months as a sacred month.

Nasîhah: (النصيحة) Sincere good advice.

Naskh: (النسخ) A style of curved writing often used for early hand-written copies of the Qur'ân.

Nasl: (النصل) A part of an arrow.

Nâsut: (الناسوت) Human, as opposed to Divine.

Nawâfil: (النوافل) (pl. of *Nâfilah*) Optional practice of worship in contrast to obligatory *(Farîdah).* See *Nafl* and *Nâfilah.*

Nawât: (النواة) Equal to the weight of 5 Dirhams. Some differ and say between three Dirhams to five.

Nifâq: (النفاق) Hypocrisy.

Nifâs: (النفاس) Refers to the flowing of postnatal blood after childbirth.

Nihal: (النحال) Present. (*Hibah*: Gift; *'Umrâ*: Lifelong gift; *Ruqbâ*: Gift of house given for lifelong use).

Nikâh: (النكاح) Pronouncement of marriage or wedlock according to *Sharî'ah* (Islamic law).

Niqâb: (النقاب) Face veil with the exception of the eyes. Veil covering full face including the eyes.

Nisâb: (النصاب) A threshold of wealth of which any excess is subject to *Zakâh* (obligatory charity). So *Nisâb* is the minimum amount of wealth or property which makes one liable to pay *Zakât*. Minimum amount of property liable to payment of the *Zakât,* e.g., *Nisâb* of gold is twenty (20) *Mithqâl*, i.e., approx. 94 grams; *Nisâb* of silver is two hundred (200) Dirhams, i.e., approx. 640 grams; *Nisâb* of food grains and fruit is 5 *Awsuq*, i.e., 673.5 kgms; *Nisâb* of camels is 5 camels; *Nisâb* of cows is 5 cows; and *Nisâb* of sheep is 40 sheep; etc.

Niyyah: (النية) It is an intention to perform an activity.

Nubûwwah: (النبوة) Prophethood.

Nûh: (نوح) A Prophet of Allâh mentioned in the Qur'ân and the Old Testament.

Nûn: (نون) Fish.

Nûr: (النور) Light

An-Nûr: (النور) 'The Light.' One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allâh, and the name of a *Sûrah*. See *An-Nûr* (24:35-36).

Nusk: (النسك) Religious act of worship.

Nusub: (النصب) (pl. *Ansâb*) *Nusub* were stone alters at fixed places or graves, etc., whereon sacrifices were slaughtered during fixed periods of occasions and seasons in the name of idols, jinns, angels, pious men, saints, etc., in order to honor them, or to expect some benefit from them. These signify all places consecrated for offerings to others than the One True God.

Nusuk: (النسك) A ritual sacrifice as well as other forms of devotion and worship.

Qabâ': (القباء) (pl. *'Aqbiyah*) An outer garment with full-length sleeves.

Qabr: (القبر) Grave.

Qadâ': (القضاء) A prayer said after due time. Literally means 'carrying out' or 'fulfilling'. In Islamic jurisprudence it refers to fulfilling or completing those duties such as prayers or fasting, that one may have missed due to some reason or other.

Qadariyyah: (القدرية) (Also called the people of *Qadar/Ahlul-Qadar.*) The *Qadariyyah* sect has the belief that a person is bound to do what has been written for him, he is not free to do anything he wants-as against the *Jabriyyah* sect whose belief is just the opposite.

Qadar: (القدر) Divine Preordainment or the Divine Decree.

Qadîd: (القديد) Jerked meat, cured meat. Meat cut into strips and dried.

Al-Qadr: (القدر) 'The Power.' The name of *Sûrah* 97 of the Qur'ân also.

Qâdî **:** (القاضي) Judge.

Qâ'idîn: (القاعدين) People who remain inactive and do not actively fight. The opposite of *Mujâhid.*

Qaylûlah: (القيلولة) Siesta, midday nap. Rest in the middle of the day even if one does not sleep.

Qalîb: (القليب) A well.

Qamîs: (القميص) meaning 'shirt'. However, due to constant usage, it refers to the long flowing robe worn by Muslim men and which has come to be regarded as an Islamic dress.

Qâr: (القار) Tar or pitch.

Qaraz: (القرظ) The leaves of Mimosa Flava used for tanning.

Qard: (القرض) A loan given for a good cause in the Name of Allâh, in the hope of repayment or reward in the Hereafter.

Qard Hasanah: (قرض حسنة) A loan extended fixed for a definite period of time without interest or profit-sharing.

Qâri: (القارىء) (pl. *Qurrâ'*) A reciter. Early Muslim religious scholars were called *Qurrâ'*. These were teachers of the early Muslims. This word is now used mainly for a person who knows the Qur'ân by heart, and due to vocal beauty and skill, publicly recite Verses from the Qur'ân. Such recitations serve to inspire and comfort believers, and are often performed early in the morning or prior to the daily worship services, and also to solemnize important occasions and events.

Qârin: (القارن) One who performs *Hajj Qirân*.

Qarîn: (القرين) The Devil companion that is with everyone.

Qarnul-Manâzil: (قرن المنازل) The *Mîqât* of the people of Najd, in Arabia (from the east). It is situated on the way to Makkah.

Qasab: (القصب) Pipes made of gold, pearls and other precious stones. Reference to Khadîjah's home in Paradise.

Qasâmah: (القسامة) The oath taken to clear him by 50 men of the tribe of a person who is being accused of killing somebody.

Qasr: (القصر) Literally means 'to shorten,' it is technically used to signify the Islamic rule that during one's journey it is permissible, and indeed preferable, to pray only two *Rak'âhs* in those obligatory prayers in which a person is required to pray four *Rak'âhs*.

Qaswâ': (القصواء) The name of the Prophet's she-camel.

Qatîfah: (القطيفة) Thick soft cloth like velvet or plush material.

Qattât: (القتات) A person who conveys information from someone to

another with the intention of causing harm and enmity between them. (*Sahîh Al-Bukhârî,* Vol. 8, *Hadîth* No. 82)

Qawmah: (القومة) Raising one's head in prayer from bowing and standing up straight.

Qawwâm or ***Qayyim:*** (قوام أو قيم) A person responsible for administering or supervising the affairs of either an individual or an organization, for protecting and safeguarding them and taking care of their needs.

Qaza':(القزع) Shaving part of the head and leaving part.

Qiblah: (القبلة) The term used in reference to the direction Muslims face during prayers. The focal point of the *Qiblah* is the Ka'bah, the house of worship located in the city of Makkah. Depending upon where one is at any given time upon the earth, the *Qiblah* direction may vary. From North America, the direction is roughly northeast, and worship halls in local mosques are oriented accordingly.

Qîl wa Qâl: (قيل وقال) Sinful, useless talk (e.g., backbiting, lies, etc.).

Qintâr: (القنطار) A weight-measure for food grains, etc., e.g., wheat, maize, oat, barley, etc., that is equal to 256.4 kilograms. It is also said that in matters of reward, a *Qintâr* is equal to twelve thousand *Uqiyyah*, each *Uqiyyah* of which is better than heaven and earth.

Qirâ'ah: (القراءة) The audible recitation during prayers.

Qirâd: (القراض) Sleeping partnership (see *Mudârabah*).

Qirâm: (القرام) A thin marked woolen curtain.

Qîrât: (القيراط) A special weight; sometimes a very great weight like Uhud mountain. Otherwise usually a small weight that is equal to a gram or less than it. 1 *Qirat* = 1/2 *Dâniq* & 1 *Dâniq* = 1/6 Dirham. In currency it is twentieth or twenty-fourth of a Dinar.

Qirbah: (القربة) A water skin.

Qirsh: (القرش) A unit of money.

Qisâs: (القصاص) Retaliatory punishment, retaliation in kind (eye for an eye). In Islam though, retaliation should be forgone as an act of charity. See *Al-Mâ'idah* (5: 48). Laws of equality when punishing a person for injuries intentionally inflicted on someone else. See *Al-Baqarah* (2:178-179).

Qassiy or ***Qassiyyah:*** (القسي أو القسية) A linen cloth containing silken lines prepared at Qass in Egypt.

Qithâm: (القثام) A plant disease that causes fruit to fall before ripening.

Qiyâm: (القيام) The standing during the prayer for recitation of *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah* or *Sûrat Al-Hamd* and the second *Sûrah* that follows after it,

while the standing after the *Ruku'* is *Qawmah*. And the voluntary prayers at night are also called *Qiyâm* for night prayers.

Qiyâmah: (القيامة) The Day of Resurrection, or the Day of Judgment.

Qiyâs: (القياس) In simple terms, the verdict given by a *Mujtahid* or *Faqîh* who considered the case similar in comparison with a case judged by the Prophet ﷺ. In complex issues, using analogies for the purpose of applying laws derived from the Qur'ân and *Sunnah* to situations not explicitly covered by these two sources. *Qiyâs* is one of the most important tools for interpreting and implementing the *Sharî'ah* (Islamic law). Verdicts and judgments are given by the Islamic religious scholars, after due considerations on the following proofs respectively: (a) From the Qur'ân; (b) From the Prophet's *Sunnah*. (c) Conscience of the community from all over the Muslim world; (d) and *Qiyâs*, i.e., reasoning. It is not to be practiced except if the judgment of the case is not found in the first three above mentioned proofs, (a), (b) and (c). According (the Muslim scholar Imâm Shâfi'î), *Qiyâs* is a method for reaching a legal decision on the basis of evidence (a precedent) in which a common reason, or an effective cause, is applicable.

Qadâ': (قضاء) Paying in a debt.

Qubâ' (القباء) A place on the outskirts of Al-Madînah. The Prophet ﷺ established a mosque there, which bears the same name. A visit to that mosque on Saturday forenoon and offering a two *Rak'ah* prayer is regarded as a performance of *'Umrah* in reward according to the Prophet's saying.

Qubbah: (القبة) A small and round one-room tent.

Qubbatus-Sakharah: (قبة الصخرة) (Dome of the Rock) The rock within the dome built around 691 CE by the Umayyad Caliph Abdul-Malik in the area of the famous mosque, Aqsâ Mosque or Baytul-Maqdis, in Jerusalem. It is believed to be the point from where Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was miraculously ascended to heavens.

Qudât: (القضاة) Plural form of *Qâdi*.

Qudhadh: (القذذ) A part of an arrow.

Al-Quds: (القدس) Literally, 'The Holy,' this is the name used by Muslims for Jerusalem. It is the third holiest city in Islam, following Makkah and Al-Madînah, because of its significance to Islamic history in the broadest sense

Qullah: (القلة) (Also called *Jirâr* - الجرار) A large drinking water container like a barrel whose size the scholars differ over, from five to fifty water skins (*Qirbahs*). Even some say them to be the size of two-and-a-half water

skins. Scholars have described the quantity of two *Qullahs* as equivalent to 500 Ratls One Ratl weighs half a seer, i.e., forty tolas. Thus the total quantity of five water skins of water measures approximately 240 kilograms or, according to some scholars, about 227 kilograms.

***Qumqum*:** (**قمقم**) A narrow-headed vessel.

Qunût: (القنوت) Invocation in the prayer. The act of raising both palms in fornt of the face while praying in the second *Rak'ah* of prayer.

Qunût Nâzilah: (قنوت نازلة) Supplication in the event of a calamity.

Quraysh: (قريش) One of the greatest and prominent tribes in all of Arabia in the Prophet's era. The Quraysh were the keepers of the Ka'bah and therefore the wealthiest and most powerful tribe. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ belonged to this tribe, which had great powers spiritually and financially both before and after Islam came. When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ started to preach the true religion of Allâh and persisted in calling people to worship Allâh alone, most of the Quraysh disavowed him and attempted to thwart his efforts, the Quraysh violently persecuted him and his followers, the Quraysh continued to plot Muhammad's downfall, even going so far as to attempt killing him. They were badly defeated at the battle of Badr by the Muslims and their days of *Jâhiliyyah* were finally ended when the Muslims liberated Makkah and destroyed all the idols in the Ka'bah in the year 630 CE, after that they yielded and entered the fold of Islam.

Qurayshî or ***Qurashî*** **:** (قريشي أو قرشي) A person belonging to the Quraysh, the well-known tribe of Arabia. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ belonged to this tribe, all his descendants are also called Qurayshî.

Qur'ân **:** (القرآن) Meaning 'the recitation,' or 'the reading.' Qur'ân is the Noble Book, the Living Miracle, the last revelation from Allâh to mankind and the jinn before the end of the world, revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, through the angel Jibra'il, over a period of 23 years, the first thirteen of which were spent in Makkah and the last ten of which were spent in Al-Madînah. There is only one Qur'ân in the whole world and it is in the Arabic language. The Qur'ân has one text, one language, and one dialect. It has been memorized by millions of Muslims in different parts of the world. The Qur'ân continues to be recited by Muslims throughout the world in the language of its revelation, Arabic, exactly as it was recited by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ nearly fourteen hundred years ago. It consists of 114 *Sûrahs* (chapters). It is to be read and recited with rules and regulations. When to be touched and to be recited, a Muslim is to be in a state of cleanliness and purity. The authenticity and the totality of the Qur'ân have been

documented and recognized. The Qur'ân cannot be translated at all as the Qur'ân represents the exact Words of Allâh. Any translation is considered to be the explanation to the meaning of the Qur'ân. The Qur'ân is so rich and comprehensive in matter that it can easily guide men and women in all walks of their life. It is the ultimate source of guidance for people in all aspects of their spiritual and material lives. The Qur'ân is viewed as the authoritative guide for human beings, along with the *Sunnah* of Muhammad ﷺ. The Qur'ân amends, encompasses, expands, surpasses and abrogates all the earlier revelations revealed to the earlier Prophets. The names and attributes that are given to the Qur'ân in the Qur'ân speak for themselves. The Qur'ân is also described to be bounteous, glorious, mighty, honored, exalted, purified, wonderful, blessed, and confirming the truth of previous revelations. The Qur'ân has practically proved the truth and effectiveness of all of its names and epithets in the life of all true believers, who practiced its teachings sincerely and devoutly. The Qur'ân has a universal appeal, regardless of peoples' color, creed, nationality, and geographical divisions of the world.

Qurbân: (القربان) Literally means 'sacrifice'. In Islam it refers to the sacrificing of animals solely for the pleasure of Allâh è on the day of *'Eidul-Adhâ* and the two days following it.

Qust: (القسط) A type of incense.

Qu'ûd: (القعود) Sitting posture in prayer while *Tahiyyah* and *Tashahhud* are recited.

Rabâ'i: (الرباعي) A male camel whose quadricuspid teeth have appeared, usually about in the seventh year.

Rabâ'iyah: (الرباعية) A female camel whose quadricuspid teeth have appeared, usually about the seventh year.

Rabb: (الرب) (Lord) There is no proper equivalent for *Rabb* in English language. It means the One and the Only Lord for the entire universe, its Creator, Owner, Organizer, Provider, Master, Planner, Sustainer, Cherisher, and Giver of security, etc. *Rabb* is also one of the Names of Allâh. We have used the word 'Lord' as nearest to *Rabb.* All occurances of 'Lord' actually mean *Rabb* and should be understood as such. For example see Qur'ân 2:21.

Rabbuka: (ربك) Your Lord, Your Master.

Rabbul-Ard: (رب الأرض) Owner of the land in *Musâqât* and *Muzâra'ah* contracts.

Rabbul-Mâl: (رب المال) A person who invests in *Mudârabah* or *Musharakah*. See *Sâhibul-Mâl.*

Rabî'ul-Awwal: (ربيع الأول) The third month of the Islamic calendar.

Radiyallâh 'Anhu (رضي الله عنه) May Allâh be pleased with him (RAA) is said whenever the name of a Companion of the Prophet ﷺ is read or heard or written.

Radâ'ah: (الرضاعة) The suckling of one's own or someone's child.

Râhilah: (الراحلة) A she-camel used for riding. (Literally means: a mount to ride).

Rahmân and ***Rahîm:*** (الرحمن والرحيم) These words are from the root *rahm* which denotes mercy. In the Qur'ân this attribute of Allâh has been mentioned side by side with the attribute *Rahmân* (literally 'merciful'). As such *Rahîm* signifies Allâh's mercy and beneficence towards His creatures. Moreover, according to several scholars, the word *Rahîm* signifies the dimension of permanence in Allâh's mercy, that the One Who is exceedingly merciful; the One Who is overflowing with mercy for all. See *Sûrah* 55 of the Qur'ân.

Rahn: (الرهن) Pledge or mortgage.

Rayhân: (الريحان) A sweet-smelling plant sweet basil and perfume made from it.

Rayyân: (الريّان) The name of one of the gates of Paradise through which the people who often observe fasting will enter.

Rajab: (رجب) It is the seventh month of the Islamic calendar.

Rajabiyyah: (الرجبية) See *'Atîrah.*

Rajaz: (الرجز) Name of poetic meter.

Raj'ah: (الرجعة) The bringing back of a wife by the husband after the first or second divorce.

Rajm: (الرجم) Means to stone to death those married persons who commit the crime of illegal sexual intercourse. In Islamic law the *Hadd* (prescribed) punishment of illegal sex is *Rajm.*

Rak'ah: (الركعة) (pl. *Raka'ât*) Literally, 'a bowing,' This term represents a unit of the prayer and consists of one standing, one bowing and two prostrations. Verses from the Qur'ân, special prayers and phrases are stated in these different positions. Each of the five formal worship times is comprised of varying numbers of such cycles.

Ramadân: (رمضان) The month of fasting. It is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. In it the Noble Qur'ân started to be revealed to our Prophet ﷺ and in it occurs the night of *Qadr* and in it also occurred the great decisive battle of Badr. Thus, it is considered a blessed and

holy month. Furthermore, Ramadân is the month in which Muslims fast daily from dawn to sunset to develop piety and self-restraint.

Ramal: (الرمل) Fast walking accompanied by the movements of the arms and legs to show one's physical strength. This is to be observed in the first three rounds of the *Tawâf* around the Ka'bah, and is to be done by the men only and not by the women.

Ramy: (الرمي) The throwing of pebbles at the pillars (*Jimâr*) at Mina.

Ra'sul-Mâl: (رأس المال) Capital invested in *Mudârabah* or *Musharakah.*

Rasûl: (الرسول) The meaning of the word *Rasûl* is a Messenger. Allâh sent many Prophets and Messengers to mankind. Amongst them, the names of twenty-five are mentioned in the Qur'ân. From within the list, the Qur'ân states the names of five Messengers who are the Mighty ones. These are: Nûh (Noah), Ibrâhîm (Abraham), Mûsa (Moses), 'Eisa (Jesus), and Muhammad ﷺ. See *Nabî.*

Ratl: (الرطل) Measurement equal to half a seer or a liter. See *Qullah.*

Râwi: (الراوي) A narrator. In *Hadîth* literature, it means the narrator of *Ahâdith.*

Râyah: (الراية) A flag, it is bigger than *Liwâ'* (standard).

Ribâ: (الربا) It literally means 'to grow; to increase, to expand.' Technically, *Ribâ* denotes the amount that a lender receives from a borrower at a fixed rate in excess of the principal. It is of two kinds: 1. *Ribâ Nasî'ah* (ربا النسيئة) - taking interest on loaned money. 2. *Ribâ Fadl* (ربا الفضل) - taking something of superior quality in exchange for giving less of the same kind of thing of poorer quality. See *Al-Baqarah* (2:275-280), *Âl Imrân* (3:130).

Ribât: (الرباط) Guarding Muslim frontier. Guarding the boundaries of Muslim lands against possible attacks from the enemies. It is considered one of the highly praiseworthy forms of worship.

Ridâ': (الرداء) A piece of cloth (sheet etc.) worn around the upper part of the body.

Rijz: (الرجز) Whispering, evil suggestions.

Rikâz: (ركاز) Buried wealth or treasure (from the pre-Islamic period) discovered in any land, whose ownership and burial period is not known. One-fifth of it goes to the public treasury and the rest to the founder or owner of the land.

Risâlah: (الرسالة) Regarding *Hadîth* compilations: collection of *Ahâdith* dealing with a particular topic.

Riwâyah: (الرواية) Narration.

Riyâ: (الرياء) A minor *Shirk* (polytheism). Carrying out a religious act for worldly gains and not for the pleasure of Allâh.

Riyâdul-Jannah : (رياض الجنة) A part of the Masjid Nabawi that is said to be a part of Paradise.

Rûhullâh : (روح الله) According to the early religious scholars from among the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ and their students and the *Mujtahidûn*, there is a rule to distinguish between the two nouns in the genitive construction. (A) When one of the two nouns is Allâh, and the other is a person of a thing, e.g., (i) Allâh's House (*Baytullâh*), (ii) Allâh's Messenger; (iii) Allâh's slave (*'Abdullâh*); (iv) Allâh's spirit (*Rûhullâh*) etc. The rule of the above words is that the second noun, e.g., House, Messenger, slave, spirit, etc. is created by Allâh and is honorable with Him, similarly Allâh's spirit may be understood as the spirit of Allâh, in fact, it is a soul created by Allâh, i.e., Jesus, and it was His Word: "Be!" - and he was created (like the creation of Adam). (B) But when one of the two is Allâh and the second is neither a person nor a thing, then it is not a created thing but is a quality of Allâh, e.g., (i) Allâh's Knowledge (*'Ilmullâh*); (ii) Allâh's Life (*Hayâtullah*); (iii) Allâh's Statement (*Kalâmullâh*); (iv) Allâh's Self (*Dhâtullâh*) etc.

Rûhul-Qudus : (روح القدس) 'The Holy Spirit.' Another name for the Angel Gabriel (Jibra'il) عليه السلام.

Rukn : (الركن) (pl. *Arkân*) Pillar, basic article.

Rukû' :(الركوع) It means to bend the body to bow. This bowing is one of the acts required in Islamic prayer. Additionally, the same word denotes a certain unit in the Qur'ân. The whole Book, for the sake of the convenience of the reader is divided into thirty parts (*Ajzâ'*, sing. *Juz'*), and each *Juz'* consists usually of sixteen *Rukû'*.

Ruqbâ : (رقبى) A kind of gift in the form of a house given to somebody to live in as long as he is alive.

Ruqyah : (الرقية) Incantation, amulet. Divine Speech recited as a means of curing disease. (It is a kind of treatment, i.e., to recite *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah* or any other *Sûrah* of the Qur'ân and then blow one's breath with saliva over a sick person's body-part).

Rushd : (الرشد) It means the right way (see 2:256). It also implies integrity and maturity in thought and action (see 21:51).

Rutab : (الرطب) Ripe dates, opposite of *Busr*.

Sâ' :(الصاع) A volume measure that equals four *Mudds* (3 kg. approx) (also 2.172 kg.), one *Sâ'* of Al-Madînah was equal to about two and a half kilograms

Sabâ : (الصبا) Easterly wind.

As-Sab'ah **:** (السبعة) The seven compilers of *Aḥâdith* - Bukhârî, Muslim, Abû Dâwud, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi, Ibn Mâjah, Ahmad.

Saba' or ***Sheba*** **:** (سبأ) The queen who visited Solomon to test his wisdom..Biblical name of Saba. (See *Sâbi'ûn* or Sabean)

As-Sab'ul-Mathânî **:** (السبع المثاني) The seven repeatedly recited Verses, i.e., *Sûrat Al-Fâtihah.*

Sabâhâh **:** (صباحاه) An exclamation indicating an appeal for help.

As-Sabat : (السبت) It means Saturday, which was declared for the Israelites as the holy day of the week. God declared the Sabbath as a sign of the perpetual covenant between God and Israel. (Exodus 31:12-16.) The Israelites were required to strictly keep the Sabbath, which meant that they may not engage in any worldly activity; they may not cook, nor make their slaves or cattle serve them. Those who violated these rules were to be put to death. The Israelites, however, publicly violated these rules. For further details, see *Sûrah* 7, *Al-A'râf.*

Sâbi' **:** (الصابىء) (pl. Sâbians) Those who change their religion.

Sâbiqûn **:** (السابقون) See *Muqarrabûn.*

As-Sâbiqûnal-Awwalûn **:** The first forerunners in the faith.

Sâbirûn **:** (الصابرون) People who are patient and steadfast.

Sâbi'ûn or ***Sabean*** **:** (الصابئون) Of or pertaining to Saba, an inhabitant of Saba or Sheba, Biblical name, Sheba. an ancient kingdom in southwestern Arabia noted for its extensive trade, esp. in spices and gems.The Sabaeans played an important role in the history of early Arabia. They had a flourishing kingdom in the Yemen tract of South Arabia about 800-700 BC, though their origin may have in North Arabia. Probably the Queen of Sheba is connected with them. They succumbed to Abyssinia about 350 AD and to Persia about 579 AD. Their capital was near San'â'. They had beautiful stone buildings in which the pointed arch was noticeable. It is said that this passed nation used to say *Lâ Ilâha ill allâh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh) and used to read *Zabûr* (The Psalms of the *Sâbi'ûns*) and they were neither Jews nor Christians. (See note of Yusuf Ali, 76)

Sabr: (الصبر) Sabr is a comprehensive term having various shades of meaning. It implies (a) patience in the sense of being thorough, dedicated and devoted, (b) constancy, perseverance, steadfastness and firmness of purpose, (c) disciplined and planned effort with confidence and belief in the mission itself and (d) a cheerful attitude of acceptance and understanding under suffering and hardship and in times of strife and violance, and thankfulness to God in happiness, success and chievement.

Sa'dân **:** (السعدان) A thorny plant suitable for grazing animals. Some say it to be Neurada peocumbens.

Sadâq **:** (الصداق) This word has the same meaning as *Mahr*.

Sadaqah **:** (الصدقة) Literally, 'righteousness.' This terms refers to the voluntary giving of alms (charity). *Sadaqah* is distinct from *Zakâh*, which is a mandatory contribution paid yearly and calculated based on one's wealth or assets. *Sadaqah* can consist of any item of value, and can be provided to any needy person. The Qur'ân states that Allâh loves those who are charitable and promises great reward and forgiveness for those who give regularly to others in need.

Sadaqatul-Fitr **:** (صدقة الفطر) Refers to the charity that is given on or prior to the day of *'Eidul-Fitr*.

Sadûq **:** (الصدوق) Truthful.

As-Safâ wal-Marwah **:** (الصفا والمروة) Two mountains at Makkah neighboring *Al-Masjidul-Harâm* (the Great Sacred Mosque) to the east. One who performs *'Umrah* and *Hajj* should walk seven times between these two mountains and that is called *Sa'y*. These are referred to in the Qur'ân as one of the symbols of Allâh. See *Al-Baqarah* (2).

Safar **:** (الصفر) It is a disease that afflicts the abdomen, and it is not a contagious one.

Saghîrah **:** (الصغيرة) A child or minor girl underage.

Sahâbah **:** (الصحابة) (sing. *Sahâbî*) A term meaning 'companions,' commonly used in reference to those followers of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ who were closest to him in his lifetime, kept frequent company with him, and strove to emulate his sayings and doings. The *Sahâbah's* piety, knowledge and love for the Prophet ﷺ were important factors in the perpetuation of his teachings and the painstakingly careful recording of his *Aḥâdith* in the years following his death.

Sahbâ': (صهباء) A place near Khaybar.

Sâhibul-Mâl **:** (صاحب المال) (pl. *Ashâbul-Mâl*) (also, *Rabbul-Mâl*) The financier in the *Mudârabah* form of partnership agreement. provides the finance while the *Mudârib* provides the entrepreneurship and management. There can be many *Ashâbul-Mâl* and *Mudâribs* in a given *Mudâdrabah* agreement.

Sahîfah **:** (الصحيفة) A page or manuscript. Collection of *Aḥâdith* by a Companion.

Sahîhayn **:** (الصحيحين) The Twins. The two most authentic books of *Aḥâdith*–*Sahîh Al-Bukhârî* and *Sahîh Muslim*.

Sahîh Al-Bukhârî**:** A book of *Aḥâdiṯh* compiled by Imâm Bukhârî.

Sahîh Muslim**:** A book of *Aḥâdiṯh* compiled by Imâm Muslim.

Sahûr**:** (السحور) A light meal taken by Muslims before dawn prior to beginning the daily fast of Ramadân. Arising for this meal is an emulation of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, since it was his practice to do so, and thus is part of his *Sunnah.*

Sahw**:** (السهو) Forgetting (here it means forgetting how many *Rak'ât* a person has prayed in which case he should perform two prostrations of *Sahw*).

Sâ'imah**:** (السائمة) A flock of about one hundred grazing animals.

Sâ'ibah**:** (السائبة) A she-camel used to be let loose for free pastures in the name of idols, gods, and false deities, and nothing was allowed to be carried on it. (See the Noble Qur'ân 5:103)

Sayhah**:** (الصيحة) Torment-awful cry.

Sayhân wa Jayhân**:** (سيحان وجيحان) Sayhân (Oxus or Amu Darya) and Jayhân (Jaxartes or Syr Darya) are two rivers in the country of Syria. These are different from ***Sayhûn*** and ***Jayhûn*** that are in the territory of Khurasan. (***Mu'jam Al-Buldân*** of Baladharî, 2/227, 3/333). Some maintain that *Sayhûn* is in India and ***Jayhûn*** in ***Khurasân***. Furât (Euphrates) flows from Turkey through Syria and Iraq and joins Tigris to form ***Shati'ul-Arab***, and Nil (Nile) is the well-known river in Egypt.

Sayyi'ah**:** (السيئة) (pl. *Saiyy'ât*) Sins or demerits or bad deeds (opposite of *Hasanah*), often means what one earns by doing something wrong (committing a sin). According to a *Ḥadîṯh*, if one does one thing wrong, he will receive one demerit, but if he intends to do it and restrains himself, he will get a reward.

Sajdah**:** (السجدة) (pl. *Sujûd*) The act of prostration in the prayer, when seven portions of the body touch the earth: the forehead on pure ground, two palms, two knees, and the two big toes. The two prostrations together are called *Sajdatayn*.

As-Sajdah**:** (السجدة) *Sûrah* 32 of the Qur'ân.

Sajdatus-Sahw**:** (سجدة السهو) Prostrations for forgetfulness. Remedial Prostrations to recompense forgetting a required act of prayer.

Sakînah**:** (السكينة) Tranquility, calmness, peace and reassurance etc.

Salab**:** (السلب) Belongings (arms, horse, etc.) of a deceased warrior killed in a battle.

Salaf: (السلف) A sale in which the price is paid at once for goods to be delivered later.

Salaf: (السلف) Predecessers, ancesters, forefathers, ascendants.

Salam: (السلم) Synonym of *Salaf.*

Salâm: (السلام) Literally means 'peace'. It is a salutation or a way of greeting among Muslims. With the greetings of peace or with safety. In prayer it refers to the saying of *'As-Salâmu 'Alaykum wa Rahmatullâh'* which denotes the end of the prayer.

Salât: (الصلاة) Prayers. *Salât* is a spiritual relationship and communication between the creature and his Creator. *Salât* refers to the prescribed form of worship in Islam, and is one of the 'five pillars' of Islam. Muslims perform the prayers five times throughout each day as a means of maintaining God-consciousness, to thank Him for His blessings and bounty, and to seek His help and support in one's daily life. These prayers and their time zones are: 1. *Fajr* (dawn or morning prayer), after dawn but before sunrise; 2. *Zuhr* (noon prayer), early afternoon till late afternoon; 3. *'Asr* (afternoon prayer) late afternoon prayer till sunset; 4. *Maghrib* (sunset prayer); just after sunset; 5. *'Ishâ'* (night prayer); late evening till late at night. Consult a prayer manual for full details. Each prayer consists of a fixed set of standings, bowings, prostrations and sittings in worship to Allâh. Prayers are to be performed with mental concentration, verbal communication, vocal recitation, and physical movements to attain the spiritual uplift, peace, harmony, and concord. To perform *Salât*, a Muslim has to have ablution (*Wudû'*). He/she should make sure that cleanliness of body, clothing, and place are attained before performing *Salât*.

Salât: (الصلاة) (pl. *Salawât*) We are told to send the blessings of Allah whenever the name of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is mentioned. There are great merits of sending the blessings through our supplication and invocation (*Du'â*). So *Salât* (the act of sending the blessings) is not to be confused with *Salât* (prayer). The supplication of sending the blessings upon the Prophet ﷺ is: "O Allâh, send Your grace, honor and mercy upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad, as You sent Your grace honor and mercy upon Ibrâhîm, You are indeed Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O Allâh, send Your blessings upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad, as You sent Your blessings upon Ibrâhîm, You are indeed Praiseworthy, Most Glorious." Muslims are informed that if they proclaim such a statement once, Allâh will reward them ten times.

Salâtul-Awwâbîn **:** (صلاة الأوابين) It is another name for *Salâtud-Duhâ*, that is prayer after sunrise.

Salâtud-Duhâ **:** (صلاة الضحى) That is optional prayer after sunrise.

Salâtul-Hâjah: (صلاة الحاجة) Prayer at times of need.

Salâtul-Istikhârah: (صلاة الاستخارة) Prayer for (seeking) guidance. See *Istikhârah*.

Salâtul-Istisqâ' **:** (صلاة الاستسقاء) Prayer for rain.

Salâtul-Janâzah **:** (صلاة الجنازة) Funeral prayer *in absentia*. The prayer is done in standing position only and consist of four *Takbîrs*: 1. After the first *Takbîr*, recite *Al-Fâtihah*. 2. After the second *Takbîr*, recite *Tashahhud* and *As-Salâtul-Ibrâhîmiyyah*. 3. After the third *Takbîr*, pray for the deceased person, his or her relatives, and all Muslims in general. 4. After the fourth *Takbîr*, finish the prayer by uttering *As-Salâmu 'Alaykum* while turning to the right.

Salâtul-Jam' **:**(صلاة الجمع) Combined prayer.

Salâtul-Jamâ'ah **:** (صلاة الجماعة) Congregational prayer.

As-Salâtul-Jâmi'ah: (الصلاة الجامعة) Prayer is about to begin.

Salâtul-Jumu'ah **:** (صلاة الجمعة) Friday prayer. See *Jumu'ah*.

Salâtul-Khawf: (صلاة الخوف) Prayer in the state of insecurity. For its procedure see *Sûrat An-Nisâ'* 4:102.

Salâtul-Kusûf wal-Khusûf: (صلاة الكسوف والخسوف) The prayer for the Eclipse of the moon and the Eclipse of the sun.

As-Salâtul-Maktûbah **:** (الصلاة المكتوبة) Prescribed prayers/obligatory prayers.

Salâtul-Qasr **:** (صلاة القصر) Shortened prayer.

Salâtut-Tatawwu' **:** (صلاة التطوع) A voluntary prayer.

Salâtut-Tasbîh **:** (صلاة التسبيح) The prayer of glorification.

Sâlih **:** (الصالح) The word means to reconcile, to put things in order, signifies behavior that is righteous, just and dignified. *'Amal Sâlih*, honorable or righteous action, is often combined in the Qur'ân with *Imân* and made a condition for success in this world, as well as in the Hereafter. Also a Prophet of Islam, peace be on him.

Salwâ **:** (السلوى) Quails. It is told that along with manna, quails were also sent to Israelites as a food. Quails in large flights are driven through winds in the Eastern Mediterranean in certain seasons of the year.

As-Samad **:** (الصمد) One of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allâh. It means Absolute, Eternal, and Everlasting. It refers to the One to Whom all created beings turn to for all their needs, and Who is not dependent

on anything or anyone for any need. The Most Perfect in His Attributes.

***Sami'allâhu Liman Hamidah*:** (سمع الله لمن حمده) Allâh heard him who sent his praises to Him. The phrase that is uttered in the prayer while one stands upright from the bowing position.

***Samur*:** (السمر) A kind of tree.

***Sanâh*:** (سناه) Means 'good' in the Ethiopian language.

***Sannût*:** (السنّوت) Fennel or aniseed.

***Saqîfah*:** (السقيفة) A shelter with a roof. The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ met in a *Saqîfah* in Al-Madînah to pledge their loyalty to Abu Bakr after the death of the Prophet ﷺ.

***Sarf*:** (الصرف) Exchange. (Neither *Sarf* nor *'Adl* means neither exchange nor substitute, or no repentance nor ransom, or no obligatory or voluntary deed.)

***Sarif*:** (سَرِف) A place six miles away from Makkah.

***Sariyyah*:** (السرية) A small army sent by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ for *Jihâd*, in which he did not personally take part.

***Satr*:** (ستر) Means 'cover, shield'. And it refers to that area of the body that has to be covered. It is also referred to as the *'Awrah*.

***Sawm*:** (الصوم) (pl. *Siyâm*) Fasting. The daily fasts Muslims undertake during the month of Ramadân, and is one of the 'five pillars' of Islam. For Muslims, fasting means total abstinence from all food, drink, and marital sexual relations from dawn to sunset. Muslims fast for many reasons, including to build a sense of willpower against temptation, to feel compassion for less fortunate persons, and to re-evaluate their lives in spiritual terms. Fasting is also a training process to attain self-restraint, self-control, self-discipline, self-obedience, and self-education. Few people are excused from fasting during Ramadân. Some are required to make up later for the days they did not fast such as the travelers (over 50 miles by any means), sick, pregnant women, women nursing babies, and women during their periods. Other excused people are required to feed a poor person one meal for each day they do not fast if they can afford it, such as the elderly people and the ones who have permanent diseases like ulcers.

***Sawâd A'zam*:** (السواد الأعظم) The great majority.

***Sawîq*:** (السويق) A kind of mash made of powdered roasted wheat or barley grain (also with sugar and dates).

Sa'y: (السعي) The going for seven times between the mountains of Safâ and Marwah in Makkah during the performance of *Hajj* and *'Umrah*. It is done to symbolize Hajar's search for water for her son Ismâ'il.

Sâ'î: (الساعي) The person responsible for collecting the *Zakât* is sometimes called *Sâ'î*.

Sayyid: (السيد) A descendant of the Noble Prophet ﷺ. See *Qurayshî*.

Sayyid: (السيد) Leader or chief.

Sayyidî: (سيدي) My master.

Sayyidul-Istighfâr: (سيد الاستغفار) The Master Supplication for forgiveness.

Sha'â'irullâh: (شعائر الله) These refer to all those rites which, in opposition to polytheism and outright disbelief and atheism, are the characteristic symbols of exclusive devotion to Allâh.

Sha'bân: (شعبان) The eighth month of the Islamic calendar.

Shâfi'î: (شافعي) Islamic school of law founded by Imâm Shâfi'i. Followers of this school are known as the Shâfi'î.

Shahâdah: (الشهادة) An Arabic word meaning 'witnessing'. The declaration of faith: *Lâ ilaha illallâh Muhammadur-Rasûlullâh* (I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh). A person must recite the *Shahâdah* to convert to Islam. The *Shahâdah* constitutes the first of the 'five pillars' of Islam.

Shahîd: (الشهيد) (pl. *Shuhadâ'*) A martyr. Someone who dies in the way of Allâh.

Shâhid: (الشاهد) A witness.

Shaykh: (الشيخ) A title or a nickname for an elderly person or a religious leader in a community. This title is also given to a wise person. The meaning of the word Shaykh has been distorted, misused, and abused by some mass media to reflect the wrong meanings. In the Sufi tradition, the term has a more specific application, referring to leaders within various *Tarîqahs* (spiritual orders or groups).

Shaytân: (الشيطان) (pl. *Shayâtîn*) Satan, the enemy of mankind and the source of evil in the world. See *Iblîs*.

Ash-Shajarah: (الشجرة) A well-known place on the way from Al-Madînah to Makkah.

Shâm: (الشام) The region comprising Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and Jordan.

Shamlah : (الشملة) Turban, head wrap, cloak, mantle.

Shaqq : (الشق) Ditch type of grave.

Sharî'ah : (الشريعة) These are the rules and regulations of Islam, the Divine law. *Sharî'ah* is the totality of of Allâh's Commandments relating to man's activities. It signifies the entire Islamic way of life, especially the Law of Islam. The *Sharî'ah* is based upon the Qur'ân and the *Sunnah* of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, and is interpreted by scholars in deliberating and deciding upon questions and issues of a legal nature.

Sharikah : (الشركة) The term is used for joint-stock companies and corporations as well, but is qualified with an adjective to indicate its nature. Thus, *Sharikah Musâhamah* (شركة مساهمة) for a public limited company or a corporation whose capital has been subscribed to by the general public.

Sharqâ': (الشرقاء) An animal with split ears.

Shawwâl : (شوال) The tenth month of the Islamic calendar.

Shî'ah : (الشيعة) Literally, 'party' or 'partisans.' This term designates those Muslims who believe that the rightful successor to Prophet Muhammad should have been 'Ali bin Abu Tâlib, rather than the first caliph Abu Bakr Siddiq. Moreover, *Shî'ahs* believe that 'Ali was granted a unique spiritual authority, which was passed on to certain of his descendants given the title of Imâm (leader). The largest group in Shi'ism believes that 'Ali was the first of twelve Imâms, and that the last one continues to exist, albeit miraculously and in a state of occultation (concealment from human view). The teachings of these spiritual leaders are an additional source of *Sharî'ah* (Islamic law), used by Shî'i religious scholars to derive legislation and issue religious opinions. So, a *Shî'ah* is a follower of the twelve Imâms. Shî'ah Muslims may be found in Iran, Iraq, Afghânistan, Lebanon, Syria, Pakistan, India, and some Gulf States. A branch of Islam comprising about 10% of the total Muslim population.

Shi'b : (الشعب) A narrow pass.

Shighâr : (الشغار) A type of marriage in which persons exchange their daughters or sisters in marriage without *Mahr*.

Shiqâq: (الشقاق) Difference between husband and wife.

Shirâk : (الشراك) A leather strap.

Shirk : (الشرك) Polytheism and it is to worship others along with Allâh. This term commonly used to mean association of something other than God with God. For Muslims, Allâh is Absolute, Complete, and Self-

Sufficient. To set anything alongside or in place of God as reality is to commit the sin of association, which is the only sin that Allâh does not forgive, according to the Qur'ân. Thus, paganism, or even atheism, is viewed as expression of *Shirk*.

Shirkah: (الشركة) Partnership between two or more persons, whereby unlike *Mudârabah*, all of them have a share in finance as well as entrepreneurship and management, though not necessarily equally.

Shirkah 'Âmmah: (الشركة العامة) A partnership in which each partner is a general attorney for the other partner; a partnership that permits trading in all types of goods.

Shirkatul-Amwâl: (شركة الأموال) A partnership in which participation is based on the contribution of wealth by all partners, but the partnership has to be of the type *'Inân* or *Mufâwadah*.

Shirkatul-'Aqd: (شركة العقد) A partnership created through contract as opposed to co-ownership that may be the result of a joint purchase or agreement or it may result from inheritance or from some other legal situation.

Shirkatul-'Inân: (شركة العنان) A basic contract of partnership based on agency in which participation may either be on the basis of wealth or labor or credit-worthiness, and in which, equality of contribution or legal capacity is not necessary.

Shirkatul-Jabr: (شركة الجبر) Mandatory co-ownership created by an act of law, like inheritance.

Shirkah Khâssah: (الشركة الخاصة) Partnership for a single venture or for trading in a particular item; partnership in which each partner is a special attorney of the other partner.

Shirkat Mafâlis: (شركة المفالس) A partnership between persons, whose assets have been reduced to copper coins and who have to buy on the basis of credit-worthiness; see *Shirkatul-Wujûh*.

Shirkah Mufâwadah: (الشركة المفاوضة) An unlimited partnership.

Shirkatul-Wujûh: (شركة الوجوه) Partnership based on credit-worthiness of the partners in which the ratio of profit and loss is based on the liability borne, but the partnership has to be of the type *'Inân* or *Mufâwadah*.

Shirkatuz-Zimâm: (شركة الزمام) It is a term used by the Mâlikis to indicate a situation, where two or more persons are buying goods on credit. It is different from the Hanafî *Shirkatul-Wujûh* insofar as it requires the physical presence of all the partners at the time of purchase.

Shuf'ah **:** (الشفعة) Pre-emption.

Shukûk **:** (الشكوك) (sing. *Shakk*) Check, certificate of debt, certificates of investment.

Shûrâ **:** (الشورى) Consultation.

Shurât **:** (الشراة) (Purchasers) One of the Khawârij sect. So called because they thought that they had sold their lives for the pleasure of Allâh.

Shurût **:** (الشروط) Terms and conditions in Islamic law.

Sibtiyyah **:** (السبتية) (pair *Sibtiyyatayn*) A hairless sandal dyed with the leaves or pods of *Qaraz* which is a species of Mimosa tree, making a brown color.

Siddîq wa Siddîqûn **:** (الصديق والصديقون) The steadfast affirmers of truth. Those followers of the Prophets who were first and foremost to believe in them. (See the Qur'ân 4:69)

Siddîq **:** (الصديق) Abû Bakr, one of the closest Companions of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, was given the appelation as-Sadîq, 'the Truthful.' Upon the death of the Prophet in 632 CE, Abû Bakr became the first caliph (successor) and served as leader of the Muslim community until his death in 634 CE.

Sidr **:** (السدر) Lote tree (or *Nabk* tree).

Sidratul-Muntahâ **:** (سدرة المنتهى) 'The lote-tree of the furthest limit.' A *Nabk* tree over the seventh heaven near Paradise, the place where form .ıds and beyond which no created being may pass. See *An-Najm* (5 .14-18).

Siffîn **:** (صفين) A battle that took place between 'Ali's followers and Mu'awiyah's followers at the river of the Euphrates in Iraq.

Sihâh Sittah **:** (الصحاح الستة) The term *As-Sihâh us-Sittah* (The Sound Six authentic collections of *Ahâdith*), is used for the compilations done by Imâms and Scholars named, Bukhârî, Muslim, Tirmidhi, Nasa'i, Abu Dâwud and Ibn Mâjah. Today, Muslim scholars have found the collections by the latter scholar (Ibn Mâjah) to have defective narrations. The majority of the Shi'ah reports are of even later date than the early compilations. For the most part, they are from the *Buyid* period of around 454 Hijri.

Sihâq **:** (سحاق) Lesbian sex act. Sexual act between females. This is strongly condemned in Islam, and is considered a major sin.

Sijjîn **:** (السجين) It is a 'prison' where the records of the evil doers are kept. See *Al-Mutaffifîn* (83:7-9).

Sinnul-Bulûgh **:** (سن البلوغ) This is the age of maturity and puberty. It is the

age at which the Muslims are considered an adult and becomes accountable for his/her duties in Islam. There is no fixed age for that in terms of years, and it is decided by three signs: having a menstruation, period or pregnancy for girls, and being physically mature or having a wet dream for boys, growing pubic hair, or reaching the age of fifteen, whichever comes first.

Sinnut-Tamîz: (سن التميز) This is the age of distinguishing. This age is used in *Fiqh* to decide the age before which the mother has the right to keep the child after divorce. It varies from one person to another. The age is reached when the child can take care of himself or herself and no longer needs an adult to help him eat, get dressed, and clean himself or herself. In the school of thought of Abu Hanîfah, it is seven years for the boy and nine years for the girl. The girl is given longer time so that she can learn more of the habits of women.

Siyarâ': (السيراء) A sheet of pure or mixed silk having yellow stripes.

Sîrah: (السيرة) The writings of the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ about him, his personality, his life story, and his ways of handling different situations is called *Sîrah*. The famous collections of the *Sîrah* are At-Tabari, Ibn Ishaq, and Ibn Hisham. These days *Ar-Rahîq Al-Makhtûm* in many languages is very famous. The *Sîrah* is a source of reference that Muslims rely on in their daily life situations and problems.

Sirât: (الصراط) The bridge that will be laid across Hell-fire for the people to pass over on the Day of Judgment. It is described as sharper than a sword and thinner than a hair. It will have hooks over it to snatch the people.

As-Sirâtul-Mustaqîm: (الصراط المستقيم) 'The straight path,' the path that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ demonstrated to mankind by way of the Noble Qur'ân. The path that leads to Paradise.

Sirri Salât: (الصلاة السرية) Prayer of inaudible recitation. The congregational prayers of *Zuhr* and *'Asr*.

Sirwâl: (السروال) (pl. *Sarâwîl*) Long under garment (pyjama) worn by the Arabs, and Muslims of Turkey, Bangladesh, India, and many countries of Africa and Near East.

Siwâk: (السواك) A piece of a root of a tree called *Arâk*, used as a tooth stick. Also called a *Miswâk*.

Subh Sâdiq: (الصبح الصادق) Literally means 'true dawn.' It refers to the time when whiteness (brightness) can be noticed on the breadth of the horizon. It is at this time that the *Fajr* prayer commences.

Subhânallâh: (سبحان الله) To esteem Allâh by saying 'Glorified is Allâh'

and holding that He is free from all that (unsuitable evil things) that are ascribed to Him by the polytheists.

Subhânahu wa Ta'âlâ : (سبحانه وتعالى) 'He is Glorified and Exalted.' This is an expression that Muslims use whenever the Name of Allâh is pronounced or written. The meaning of this expression is:Allâh is pure of having partners and He is exalted from having a son. Muslims believe that Allâh is the only God, the Creator of the universe. He does not have partners or children. Sometimes Muslims use other expressions when the Name of Allâh is written or pronounced. Some of which are:*'Azza wa Jalla*: 'He is the Mighty and the Majestic'; *Jalla Jalâluhu*: 'He is the Exalted Majestic.'

Suffah : (الصفة) A shaded verandah with raised platform attached to the Prophet's Mosque in Al-Madînah where poor Muslims, including some of the most exalted Companions, used to take shelter, seek knowledge and sleep during Prophet Muhammad's time. It was also used by the Prophet ﷺ as a welcoming point for newcomers or poor people. It was part of his mosque.

Sûfi : (صوفي) One who endeavors to achieve direct inward knowledge of God through adherence to various spiritual doctrines and methods. These include repeatedly invoking the Divine Names and reciting other religious expressions, living an austere lifestyle, and participating in various spiritual gatherings usually formed around a spiritual master with the title Shaykh. Historically, sufis have been grouped into organizations known as *Tarîqahs*.

Sufism : (الصوفية) A particular spiritual approach and lifestyle adopted by some Muslims (known as Sufis), rather than a distinct branch of Islam. Sufism holds that direct and intimate knowledge of God can be achieved through spiritual discipline, exertion, and austerity. Essentially, Sufism is seen as an 'inward' path of communion with God, complementing the *Sharî'ah*, or 'outward' religious law.

Sufrah : (السفرة) Dining sheets, eating cloth, when the meal is ready, food is served. A piece of cloth, sheet or skin spread out on the ground, and food is put over it, either in the form of heap or in a dish type utensil to eat it combinedly.

Suhuf : (الصحف) pages or manuscripts.

Suhûliyyah : (السحولية) A cotton cloth, its name is derived from the name of a village in Yemen called Suhul.

Suhûr : (السحور) Predawn meal. A meal taken before *Fajr* in the month of Ramadân to begin fasting.

***Sujûd*:** (السجود) See *Sajdah.*

***Sunan*:** (السنن) Collection of *Aḥâdi<u>th</u>* only containing legal traditions (*Aḥâdi<u>th</u>*ul-Ahkâm).

***Sundus*:** (السندس) A kind of silk cloth.

***Sunnah*:** (السنة) Literally means legal ways, orders, acts of worship and statements etc., of the Prophet ﷺ. The *Aḥâdi<u>th</u>* are reports on the *Sunnah.* The two major legal sources of jurisprudence in Islam are the Qur'ân and the *Sunnah.* The *Sunnah* may confirm what is mentioned in Qur'ân, interpret and explain it, specify what is meant by some general Verses, limit and restrict the meaning of any Verse in it, or may explain something that has been revealed in Qur'ân.

***As-Sunnat ut-Taqrîriyyah*:** (السنة التقريرية) The Prophet's remaining silent on any Companion's explanation of his action amounts to his approval, as we know, the Prophet's abstaining from disapproving anything said or done before him means his approval.

Sunnah or ***Mustahabb*:** (السنة أو المستحب) means recommendable, desirable. The acts whose neglect is not punished, but whose performance is rewarded, e.g., the call for prayers (adhân). See *Mustahabb.*

***Sunnah*:** (السنة) That action which the Prophet ﷺ did or sanctioned. *Sunnat* prayers are of two types: *Sunnat Mu'akkadah* and *Sunnat Ghayr Mu'akkadah.*

***Sunnah Mu'akkadah*:** (السنة المؤكدة) Compulsory prayers. Those prayers the Prophet ﷺ continuously carried out. To leave out such a type of *Sunnat* is a sin and one is punished for this. However, there is no harm if one leaves it out because of some valid excuse.

Sunnah Ghayr Mu'akkadah: (السنة غير المؤكدة) Unascertained prayers. These prayers the Prophet ﷺ carried out, but also left out at times without any reason. To follow such a type of *Sunnat* entails reward and to leave it out does not necessitate any punishment. These types of optional prayers were much, but not always, practiced by the Prophet ﷺ.

***Sunnî*:** (السني) A term designating those Muslims who recognize the first four successors of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as the 'Rightly-Guided Caliphs,' and who attribute no special religious or political function to the descendants of the Prophet's son-in-law 'Ali bin Abu Tâlib. Sunnis hold that any pious, just, and qualified Muslim may be elected a caliph. Sunnis comprise the majority of Muslims, numbering about 90% of the total.

***Sûrah*:** (السورة) A distinct chapter of the Qur'ân, designated by a title such as Abraham, The Pilgrimage, or The Table-Spread. An individual Verse

within a *Sûrah* is called an *Âyah*. The Qur'ân is comprised of 114 *Sûrahs* of varying lengths. Each *Sûrah* in the Qur'ân is named from some subject or word that is particularly striking in that chapter..

***Sutrah*:** (السترة) Screen. An object like a pillar, wall or stick, a spear etc., the height of which should not be less than a foot and must be in front of a praying person to act as a symbolical barrier or screen between him and the others.

***Tâbah*:** (الطابة) Madinatun-Nabî (City of the Prophet), Madînah Munawarrah (the Illuminated or the Enlightened City), Tâbah, Taybah, Yathrib are the other names for Al-Madînah. See *Al-Madînah*.

***Tabî'*:**(تبيع) A male two-year-old cattle, cow or ox (entered its second year).

***Tabî'ah*:** (تبيعة) A female two-year-old cattle, cow or ox (entered its second year).

***Tâbi'ûn*:** (التابعون) (sing. *Tâbi'î*) Successors, are those who benefited and derived their knowledge from the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ.

***Tabûk*:** (تبوك) A well-known town about 700 kilometers north of Al-Madînah.

***Tadbîr*:** (التدبير) About freeing a slave.

***Tadlîs*:** (التدليس) (Truncation) For some reasons, like explicit affirmation of a *Mudallis* (Truncated - immediate narrator not known) having directly heard from whom he is reporting, references from outside the Sound Six have also been given. See, for example, *Hadîth* no. 35, *Ibn Mâjah*, collected by Ahmad from *Hadîth* of Muhammad bin Ishâq about whom it was affirmed that he had heard directly from him. See also *Introduction*.

***Tafsîr*:** (التفسير) Any kind of explanation, but especially a commentary on the Qur'ân. Translations of the Qur'ân from Arabic into other languages such as Spanish, Urdu, or English are considered interpretations of the Qur'ân, since only the original Arabic text actually constitutes the content of the Qur'ân.

***Tâghût*:** (الطاغوت) Literally it denotes the one who exceeds his legitimate limits. In Qur'ânic terminology it refers to the creature who exceeds the limits of his creatureliness and abrogates to himself godhead and lordship. In the negative scale of values, the first stage of man's error is *Fisq* (i.e., disobeying Allâh without necessarily denying that one should obey Him). The second stage is that of *Kufr* (i.e., rejection of the very idea that one has to to obey Allâh). The last stage is that man not only rebels against Allâh but also imposes his rebellious will on others. All

those who reach this stage are said to be *Tâghuts*. So, the word *Tâghût* covers a wide range of meanings: It means anything worshipped other than the Real God (Allâh), i.e., all the false deities. It may be Satan, devils, idols, stones, sun, stars, angels, human beings, e.g., Jesus, Messengers of Allâh, who were falsely worshipped and taken as *Tâghûts*. Likewise saints, graves, rulers, leaders, etc., are falsely worshipped, and wrongly followed.

***Tahajjud*:** (التهجد) The *Tahajjud* prayer is an optional or voluntary prayer that is supposed to be performed in the middle of the night. It is required that a person sleep a little before he gets up for the *Tahajjud* prayer. It may be performed anytime between *'Isha'* and *Fajr*.

***Tahârah*:** (الطهارة) It is the state of being clean and not impure.

***Tahiyyah*:** (التحية) (Blessed compliments) All compliments, prayers and good words are due to Allâh; peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allâh and His blessings; peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allâh.

***Tahiyyatul-Masjid*:** (تحية المسجد) Two *Rak'at Sunnat* offered as greetings of the mosque on entering the mosque for prayer.

***Tahiyyatul-Wudû'*:** (تحية الوضوء) Two *Rak'at Sunnat* offered as greetings of the *Wudû'*.

***Tahlîl*:** (التهليل) Assertion of the Oneness by saying *Lâ ilâha illallâh* (None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh).

***Tahlîl*:** (التحليل) Saying *As-Salâmu 'Alaykum* at the end of the prayer, after which all the actions prohibited because of prayer are legalized, loosened or permissible again.

***Tahmîd*:** (التحميد) Praising Allâh by saying *Al-Hamdulillâh* (the praise is for Allâh).

***Tahnîk*:** (التحنيك) It is the Islamic customary process of chewing a piece of date etc., and putting a part of its juice in the child's mouth as his first food, and then pronouncing *Adhân* in child's ears. (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, the Book of *'Aqîqah*, Vol. 7, Page No. 272)

***Tâ'if*:** (الطائف) A well-known town near Makkah.

***Taylasân*:** (طيلسان) (Green sheet) is the dress of the Shaykhs of the non-Arab nations.

***Tajwîd*:** (التجويد) Recitation with precise articulation and exact intonation. It is a saying or an act of reciting Qur'ân in accordance with the established rules of *Nutq*, pronunciation and intonations,

such as *Tafkhîm*, velarization, *Ghunnah*, chanting, and *Iqlâb*, transposition.

***Takâful*:** (التكافل) Islamic Insurance. A scheme of mutual support that provides insurance to individuals against hazards of falling into unexpected and dire need.

***Takbîr*:** (التكبير) (Magnification) Saying *Allâhu Akbar* (Allâh is the Most Great). See *Allâhu Akbar*.

***Takbîrah*:** (التكبيرة) A single utterance of *Allâhu Akbar*.

***Takbîratul-Ihrâm*:** (تكبيرة الإحرام) Saying *Allâhu-'Akbar* (Allâh is the Most Great) at the start of the prayer, after which all other acts are prohibited except the acts of prayer. Hence it is called *Takbîr Tahrimah* (formula of prohibition).

***Talâq*:** (الطلاق) The repudiation of marriage. Divorce.

***Talâq Raj'î*:** (الطلاق الرجعي) Revocable divorce.

***Talâq Bâ'in*:** (الطلاق البائن) Irrevocable divorce or final divorce.

***Talbînah*:** (التلبينة) A kind of porridge prepared from white flour, milk and honey.

***Talbiyyah*:** (التلبية) Pilgrimage Recitation. A special prayer or call that Muslim pilgrims make during *Hajj* or *'Umrah* attributed to Prophet Abraham ﷺ and uttered by Muslims in emulation of him during the *Hajj*. This is the central, ritual recitation of the pilgrimage, recited from the moment pilgrims don the *Ihrâm*, the pilgrim's plain white attire. It is saying of: *Labbayka, Allâhumma labbayk. Labbayka lâ sharîka laka labbayk. Innal-hamda wan-ni'mata, Laka wal-mulk. Lâ sharîka laka.* (Here I am at Your service, O Allâh, here I am. Here I am. No partner do You have. Truly, the praise and the favor are Yours, and the dominion. No partner do You have.)

***Tamâ'im*:** (التمائم) Amulets.

***Tâ'mîn*:** (التأمين) Insurance, assurance, Security.

***Tamr*:** (التمر) Dates.

***Tan'îm*:** (التنعيم) A place towards the north of Makkah outside the sanctuary from where Makkans may assume the state of *Ihrâm* to perform *'Umrah*.

***Tanzîh*:** (التنزيه) To declare Allâh to be free of imperfection and everything falsely attributed to Him, such as having a son, partner of the trinity.

***Taqdîr*:** (التقدير) Predestination. That is, whatever befalls a person, whether good or bad, has been predestined by Allâh.

Taqlîd: (التقليد) Putting colored garlands around the necks of *Budn* (animals for sacrifice).

Taqlîs: (التقليس) Play or merriment. Swordplay and playing *Daff* (tumbourin). To indulge in celebrations on a festive occasion through playing national sports or the singing of nationalistic songs by the girls inside their houses. This sort of celebration has been permitted by the Prophet ﷺ. *Muqallis* are those who make a show.

Taqwâ: (التقوى) Condition of piety and God-consciousness that all Muslims aspire to achieve or maintain. It can be said that one's *Taqwâ* is a measure of one's faith and commitment to God. It means fearing Allâh as He should be feared, and loving Allâh as He should be loved. A person with *Taqwâ* desires to be in the good pleasures of Allâh and to stay away from those things that would displease Allâh. He remains careful not to go beyond the bounds and limits set by Allâh.See Qur'ân, *Âl 'Imrân* (3:102-103), *Al-Hashr* (59:18-19).

At-Taqwîmul-Hijrî: (التقويم الهجري) The *Hijrah* (migration) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ from Makkah to Al-Madînah (in 622 CE), marks the starting point of the Muslim calendar, comprised of twelve lunar months [a lunar year is roughly eleven days shorter than a solar year (365 days), since each lunar month begins when the new moon's crescent becomes visible every 29 or 30 days]. In their religious duties, Muslims depend on both the solar and lunar calendars. Fasting the month of Ramadân, celebrating the two major feasts (*'Eidul-Fitr* and *'Eidul-Adhâ*), performing the pilgrimage to Makkah, and other religious activities depend upon the lunar months. The names of the lunar months are: Muharram, Safar, Rabi'ul-Awwal, Rabi'uth-Thâni, Jumâda Al-Ūla, Jumâda Al-Âkhirah, Rajab, Sha'bân, Ramadân, Shawwâl, Dhul-Qa'dah, and Dhul-Hijjah. Many contemporary sources on Islam include both the Gregorian (CE-common era or AD-anno domini) and Hijri (AH-after *Hijrah*) dates for historical events.

Tarâwîh: (التراويح) Optional prayers offered after the *'Ishâ'* prayers on the nights of Ramadân. These may be performed individually or in congregation.

Taribat Yamînuka: (تربت يمينك) (May your right hand be in dust). It is an expression of exhortation, meaning, if you do not do what I tell you, you will lose great advantage and win nothing but dust.

Tarjî':(الترجيع) Repetition of recitation (especially in *Adhân*)

Tartîl: (الترتيل) Measured recitation of the Qur'ân taking extreme care with regard to the rules of slow reading, pausing and stopping at every

indicated point. The Prophet ﷺ has recommended it saying: "Whoever does not chant the Qur'ân is not among us." (*Abû Dâwûd*).

Tasbîh**:** (التسبيح) Glorification, saying *Subhânallâh*, Praise, saying *Al-Hamdu Lillâh*, and magnification, saying *Allâhu Akbar*. A rosary that is used to glorify Allâh è is also called a *Tasbîh*.

Tashahhud**:** (التشهد) Testimony. It is the declaration of the Muslim faith towards the end of the prayers, immediately after the recitation of *Tahiyyah*, while sitting with the first finger of the right hand extended as a witness to the oneness of God. It is to say: "I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh, and I bear witness that Muhammad is his slave and Messenger."

Tashbîh**:** (التشبيه) Ascription of human characteristics to Allâh.

Tashmît**:** (التشميت) To say *Yarhamukallâh* (may Allâh have mercy on you) when someone sneezes and says *Al-Hamdu Lillâh* (all praise is due to Allâh).

Taslîm**:** (التسليم) Salutations or greetings, saying of *Salâm-As-Salâmu 'Alaykum*. On finishing the prayer, one turns one's face to the right and then to the left saying, *As-Salâmu 'Alaykum wa Rahmatullâh* (Peace and mercy of Allâh be upon you), and this action is called *Taslîm*.

Tasmiyyah**:** (التسمية) Giving a name, Nomination. A title given to the Basmalah.

Ta'til**:** (التعطيل) Denying all attributes of Allâh.

Tathwîb**:** (التثويب) Saying of *As-Salâtu khaîrum-minan-Nawm* (The prayer is better than sleep) in the *Adhân*.

Tawhîd**:** (التوحيد) It has three aspects; A, B and C: (A) Oneness of the Lordship of Allâh; *Tawhîdur-Rubûbiyyah*: (توحيد الربوبية) To believe that there is only one Lord for all the universe, its Creator, Organizer, Planner, Sustainer, and the Giver of Security, etc., and that is Allâh. (B) Oneness of the worship of Allâh; *Tawhîdul-Ulûhiyyah*: (توحيد الألوهية) To believe that none has the right to be worshipped [e.g. praying, invoking, asking for help (from the unseen), swearing, slaughtering sacrifices, giving charity, fasting, pilgrimage, etc.], but Allâh. (C) Oneness of the Names and the Qualities of Allâh; *Tawhîdul-Asmâ' was-Sifât*: (توحيد الأسماء والصفات) To believe that: (i) we must not name or qualify Allâh except with what He or His Messenger ﷺ has named or qualified Him; (ii) none can be named or qualified with the Names or Qualifications of Allâh; e.g. *Al-Karîm*; (iii) we must confirm Allâh's all qualifications which Allâh has stated in His Book (the Qur'ân) or mentioned through His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) without changing them or ignoring

them completely or twisting the meanings or giving resemblance to any of the created things; e.g., Allâh is present over His Throne as mentioned in the Qur'ân. (V. 20:5): "The Most Beneficent (i.e., Allâh) *Istawâ* (rose over) the (Mighty) Throne" over the seventh heaven; and He only comes down over the first (nearest) heaven (to us) during the day of 'Arafât (*Hajj*, i.e., 9th Dhul-Hijjah) and also during the last third part of the night, as mentioned by the Prophet ﷺ, but He is with us by His Knowledge only, not by His Personal Self (*Bi-Dhâtihi*), "There is nothing like Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer." (The Qur'ân, V. 42:11). This noble Verse confirms the quality of hearing and the quality of sight for Allâh without resemblance to others; and likewise He also said: "To one whom I have created with Both My Hands," (V. 38:75); and He also said: "The Hand of Allâh is over their hands.": (V. 48:10). This confirms two Hands for Allâh, but there is no similarity for them. This is the Faith of all true believers, and was the Faith of all the Prophets of Allâh from Noah, Abraham, Moses and Christ till the last of the Prophets, Muhammad ﷺ. It is not like as some people think that Allâh is present everywhere, here, there and even inside the breasts of men. These three aspects of *Tawhîd* are included in the meanings of *Lâ ilâha illallâh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allâh). It is also essential to follow Allâh's Messenger Muhammad ﷺ: *Wujûbul-Ittibâ'* and it is a part of *Tawhîdul-Ulûhîyyah.* This is included in the meaning: "I testify that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allâh" and this means, "None has the right to be followed after Allâh's Book (the Qur'ân), but Allâh's Messenger ﷺ". [See the Qur'ân (V. 59:7) and (V. 3:31)].

Tawarruk : (التورك) Sitting in the prayer with the left foot brought forward so that the buttocks are in direct contact with the ground.

Tawbah : (التوبة) Repentence, turning to Allâh to seek forgiveness of sins or other wrong actions. Often it should be a component of the personal prayers.

Tawâf : (الطواف) The circling or circumambulation of the Holy Ka'bah. It is a part of the worship of *Hajj* and *'Umrah*. It is done in sets of seven circuits, after each of which it is necessary to pray two *Rak'at*, preferably at or near Maqâm Ibrâhîm. It refers to the act of walking around the Ka'bah. It is not permissible to make *Tawâf* of any other place irrespective of how sacred it may be.

Tawâful-Ifâdah : (طواف الإفاضة) The circumambulation of the *Ka'bah* by the pilgrims after they come from Mina to Makkah on the tenth day of

Dhul-Hijjah. This *Tawâf* is one of the essential ceremonies (*Rukn*) of the *Hajj*. It is also called *Tawâfuz-Ziyârah*.

***Tawâful-Qudûm*:** (طواف القدوم) The 'Arrival *Tawâf*, the *Tawâf* of the Ka'bah that the pilgrim must do on first entering the Sacred Mosque in Makkah. It is one of the essential rites of both the *Hajj* and *'Umrah.*

***Tawâful-Wadâ'*:**(طواف الوداع) The 'Farewell *Tawâf*The *Tawâf* made before leaving Makkah, as the last activity there. It should be connected directly to the trip of departure, and whoever is delayed and stays on afterwards should do it again.

***Tawâfuz-Ziyârah*:** (طواف الزيارة) See *Tawâful-Ifâdah.*

***Tawrâh*:** (التوراة) (Torah) Arabic name for the holy book revealed to Prophet Moses ﷺ thousands of years ago. It is the Jewish Holy Book. For Muslims, the Torah was a scriptural precursor to the Qur'ân, just as Moses was a predecessor of Muhammad ﷺ in the history of Divinely revealed monotheism.

***Tâ'wîl*:** (التأويل) A vision of reality in which everything seen takes on symbolic meanings.

***Ta'wîdh*:** (التعويذ) An amulet that is generally suspended around the neck.

***Tayâlisah*:** (الطيالسة) (sing. *Taylasân*) A famous decorated cloth usually kept on shoulders, and they say it is black.

***Tayammum*:** (التيمم) It literally means 'to intend to do a thing.' Dry ablution, sand ablution, dust ablution. The act of purifying oneself with pure sand in the absence of water. It means spiritual cleansing that is sometimes a substitute for *Wudû'* and *Ghusl*. As an Islamic legal term, it refers to wiping one's hands and face with clean earth as a substitution for ablution when water cannot be obtained. To put or strike lightly the hands over clean earth and then pass the palm of each on the back of the other, blow off the dust and then pass them on the face. This is performed instead of ablution (*Wudû*)' and *Ghusl* (in case of *Janâbah* etc.) See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî,* Vol. 1, *Hadîth* No. 334 and 340.

***Tayyibât*:** (الطيبات) Literary good things and good deeds, also the monetary acts of worship, like *Zakât*, alms, etc. (See *Salawât* also)

***Ta'zîr*:** (التعزير) Penalization, to inflict a penalty. Discretionary punishment.

***Thaghâmah*:** (الثغامة) A type of grass having white color; or a white fruit from a type of plant.

Ath-Thalâthah **:** (الثلاثة) The three compilers of *Ahâdith* - Abû Dâwud, Nasâ'i, Tirmidhi.

Thanî or Thaniyyah **:** (الثني أو الثنية) Those having two teeth. See *Musinnah*.

Thaniyyah **:** (الثنية) Mountain or valley pass or path.

Thaniyyatul-Wadâ' **:** (ثنية الوداع) A place near Al-Madînah.

Thajj **:** (الثج) Performing the sacrifice on camels.

Tharîd **:** (الثريد) A kind of meal, prepared from meat and bread.

Thawb **:** (الثوب) Garment.

Thawr **:** (الثور) It is the cave wherein Prophet Muhammad ﷺ stayed before finally migrating to Al-Madînah.

Thawâb **:** (الثواب) Reward of a good deed is a Divine blessing.

Thayyib Gowment **:** (الثيب) A non-virgin married or previously married woman.

Thiqah **:** (الثقة) Trustworthy.

Thunyâ **:** (الثنيا) is a kind of trade in which a person sells the fruit of his garden still on trees for a certain price but on condition that he will keep some of its fruit. This is unlawful because 'some' is not a fixed measure, and it is fraudulent.

Tijârah **:** (التجارة) Trade. Act of buying and selling.

Tilâ' **:** (الطلاء) A kind of alcohalic drink prepared from grapes by thickening it through boiling, two third has gone and one third left.

Tiwalah **:** (التولة) Charms.

Tiyarah **:** (الطيرة) Drawing an evil omen from birds etc..

Tubbân **:** (تبان) Shorts that cover the knees (used by wrestlers).

Tulaqâ' **:** (الطلقاء) Those persons who had embraced Islam on the day of the conquest of Makkah.

Tûr **:** (الطور) A mountain.

Turbah **:** (التربة) Earth, especially from the shrines of the Imâms, on which Shi'ahs place their heads during *Sajdah*.

Turs **:** (الترس) A kind of shield.

Udhiyah **:** (الأضحية) Sacrifice (on *'Eidul-Adhâ*).

Uhud **:** (أحد) A well-known mountain in Al-Madînah. One of the great battles in the Islamic history took place at its foot. This battle is called *Ghazwah Uhud*.

'Ulamâ' **:** (العلماء) See *'Âlim*.

Ûlul-'Amr: (أولو الأمر) The term includes all those entrusted with directing Muslims in matters of common concern.

Uluwwah: (الألوة) They say it is a Persian word for *'Ud* (aloeswood).

Ummah: (الأمة) Community or nation. It is a special name given to Muslim brotherhood and unity (worldwide Muslim community whose population exceeds 1.2 billion). The Qur'ân refers to Muslims as the best *Ummah* or *Millat* raised for the benefit of all mankind (3:110). At another place (2:143), it calls them 'the middle nation' (*Ummah Wasat*) a unique characteristic of the Islamic community that has been asked to maintain equitable balance between extremes, pursue the path of moderation and establish the middle way. Such a community of Muslims will be a model for the whole world to emulate.

Ummî: (الأمي) It signifies the 'unlettered.' It is also used to refer to those who do not possess Divine revelation.

Ummul-Mu'minîn: (أم المؤمنين) It means 'Mother of the Believers.' This was the title of the Prophet's wives; *Sûrah* 33 *Âyah* 6 stipulated that they could not marry after the Prophet's death because all of the believers were their spiritual children.

Ummul-Walad: (أم الولد) (pl. *Ummahâtul-Awlâd*) A slave woman who begets a child for her master.

'Umrâ: (العمرى) See *Nihal.*

'Umrah: (العمرة) (Minor Pilgrimage) It is an Islamic rite performed in ritual purity wearing the *Ihrâm*, the seamless ceremonial garments consisting of a white sheet from the navel to the knees and a white sheet covering the left shoulder, back and breast, knotted on the right. Like *Hajj*, it consists of pilgrimage to the Ka'bah, with the essentialities of *Ihrâm*, *Tawâf* (circumambulation) around the Ka'bah (seven times), and *Sa'y* (walking and running) between Safa and Marwah (seven times). It is called minor *Hajj* since it need not be performed at a particular time of the year and its performance requires fewer ceremonies than the *Hajj* proper. (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî,* Vol. 3, Page 1)

Umratul-Qadâ': (عمرة القضاء) Making up for the missed *'Umrah*. The fulfilled *'Umrah*-the *'Umrah* that the Prophet ﷺ performed in the seventh year after *Hijrah,* which he intended to do in the sixth year but the Quraysh disbelievers had not allowed him to complete.

Ûqiyyah: (أوقية) (pl. *Awâq*) An ounce; for silver 119.4 grams, for other substances 127/128 grams, modern use of ounce 28.349 grams. One *Ūqiyyah* is equal to 40 dirhams or 147 grams of silver. It may be less or more according to different countries. (See *Awâq*)

***'Urbân*:** (العربان) *Urbân* means earnest money. If somebody settles the price of an animal and pays a certain amount as earnest money that if he did not buy this animal, the seller will keep the earnest money and in case the deal is accomplished, the buyer will deduct the earnest money from the price paid. It is prohibited.

***'Urfut*:** (العرفط) The tree which produces *Maghâfir.*

***'Usfur*:** (العصفر) Safflower.

***'Ushr*:** (العشر) Ten percent (in some cases five percent) of the agricultural produce payable by a Muslim as part of his religious obligation, like *Zakâh*, mainly for the benefit of the poor and the needy. (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî,* Vol. 2, *Hadîth* No. 560)

***Al-'Usrah*:** (العسرة) The battle of Tabûk, called so because of the poverty the Muslim were facing at that time.

***Usûlud-Dîn*:** (أصول الدين) The principles of Islam.

***'Uzzâ*:** (العزى) A chief goddess identified with Venus, but it was worshipped under the form of an acacia tree, and was the deity of the Ghatafân tribe.in the religion of the pre-Islamic Arabs during the days of *Jâhiliyyah.*

***Wa 'Alaykumus-Salâm*:** (وعليكم السلام) 'And on you be peace.' The reply to the Muslim greeting of '*As-Salâmu 'Alaykum*' (peace be on you).

***Wadî'ah*:** (الوديعة) This refers to deposits in trust, in which a person may hold property in trust for another, sometimes by implication of a contract.

***Wafât*:** (الوفاة) The death of a person.

***Wahy*:** (الوحي) It refers to Revelation that consists of communicating God's Messages to a Prophet or Messenger of God. The highest form of revelation is the Qur'ân of which even the words are from God.

***Wahy Ghayr Matlû*:** (الوحي غير المتلو) Revelation unrecited.

***Wahy Matlû*:** (الوحي المتلو) Revelation recited.

***Wayhaka*:** (ويحك) May Allâh be merciful to you.

***Waylaka*:** (ويلك) 'Woe upon you!'

***Wâjib*:** (الواجب) (pl. *Wâjibât*) Compulsory or obligatory. An act that must be performed. In Islamic jurisprudence, it refers to that act which has not been established by an absolute proof. Leaving out a *Wâjib* without any valid reason makes one a *Fâsiq* and entails punishment. Imâm Abû Hanîfah makes *Wâjib* a separate category between the *Fard* and the *Mubâh.*

Al-Wakâlatul Mutlaqah **:** (الوكالة المطلقة) Resale of goods with a discount on the original stated cost.

Wakîl **:** (الوكيل) A person who is an authorized repesentative or proxy. Also can mean lawyer in Urdu.

Walâ' **:** (الولاء) A kind of relationship, i.e., loyalty (between the master who freed a slave and the freed slave) about the right of inheritance.

Walî **:** (الولي) (pl. *Awliyâ'*) legal guardian. A friend, protector, ruler, officer, supporter, caretaker, helper etc. Someone who is supposed to look out for your interest.

Walîmah **:** (الوليمة) A marriage banquet, wedding feast, or the reception after the wedding. A traditional dinner feast provided to wedding guests by the groom's family after a marriage is consummated. Providing a *Walîmah* was highly recommended by the Prophet ﷺ, whether it be a grand or humble affair. Friends, relatives, and neighbors are invited in it.

Waqf **:** (الوقف) Endowment.Term designating the giving of material property by will or by gift for pious works or for the public good. A charitable trust in the Name of Allâh, usually in perpetuity, and usually for the purposes of establishing the religion of Islam, teaching useful knowledge, feeding the poor or treating the sick. Properties with *Waqf* status, such as schools or hospitals, remain so perpetually, providing endless benefit to the community and endless heavenly blessings to the donor.

Wars **:** (الورس) A kind of perfume. It is said to be Memecyclon Tinctorium, a plant of Yemen used as a liniment and yellow dye.

Warsiyyah **:** (الورسية) A cloth dyed with *Wars*.

Wasâyâ **:** (الوصايا) Wills or testaments.

Wâshimât **:** (الواشمات) The women who do the job of tattoo marking.

Al-Wâsil **:** (الواصل) One who keeps good relations with his kith and kin.

Wâsilah **:** (الواصلة) The women who affixes hair extensions.

Wasîlah **:** (الوسيلة) A she-camel set free for idols because it had given birth to a she-camel at its first delivery and then again gave birth to a she-camel at its second delivery.

Wasmah **:** (الوسمة) A plant used for dyeing hair (*Katam*).

Wasq **:** (الوسق) (plural *Awsâq* or *Awsuq)* A volume measure equal to 60 *Sâ's* = 135 kg. approx. It may be less or more. [One *Wasq* of Hijâz is equal to 180 kilos (Ibn Bâz) and 629.856 kilograms (Shaykh Fâruq As-

ghar Sâram Pakistani) and according to modern measures, one Iraqi *Wasq* is equal to 189 kilograms.]

Wisâl: (الوصال) Fasting for more than one day continuously.

Witr: (الوتر) Odd number. *Witr Rak'ahs* are odd number of *Rak'ahs* such as 1, 3, 5, etc. - usually 1 or 3 - that are offered after the last prayer at night.

Wudû': (الوضوء) Literally means 'purity or cleanliness.' It refers to the ablution made before performing the prescribed prayers. It requires washing (1) the face from the top of the forehead to the chin and as far as each ear; (2) the hands and arms up to the elbow; (3) wiping with wet hands a part of the head; and (4) washing the feet to the ankle. *Wudû'* serves as an act of physical cleansing as a well as a precursor to the mental and spiritual cleansing necessary when in the worship of God. If clean water is unavailable, a ritual purification known as *Tayyamum*, which involves symbolically touching clean earth, may be substituted.

Yâ'jûj wa Mâ'jûj: (يأجوج ومأجوج) (Gog and Magog) Two evil empires. They are mentioned in the Qur'ân and *Ahâdith* when mentioning some of the scenes just before the Final Hour. According to Bible, Gog was a chief prince of Meshech and Tubal who came from Magog. While Magog a people descended from Japheth (son of Noah). Gog and Magog will be two nations led by Satan in a climactic battle at Armageddon against the kingdom of God. [See Qur'ân, *Al-Anbiyâ'* (21:96), *Sahîh Muslim, Kitâbul-Fitan wa Ashrât us-Sâ'ah*]

Yakhsifân: (يخسفان) Eclipse.

Yalamlam: (يلملم) The *Mîqât* of the people of Yemen.

Yamâmah: (اليمامة) A place in Saudi Arabia towards Najd.

Yaqîn: (اليقين) Perfect absolute Faith.

Ya'qûb: (يعقوب) A Prophet of Allâh, mentioned in the Qur'ân and the Old Testament.

Yarmûk: (اليرموك) A place in Shâm.

Yathrib: (يثرب) See *Al-Madînah*.

Yawmud-Dâr: (يوم الدار) The Day of the House, this refers to the day when the rebels besieged 'Uthmân in his house and murdered him.

Yawmud-Dîn: (يوم الدين) Literally 'Day of Faith,' one of several Arabic terms for Judgment Day. See Day of Judgment.

Yawmul-Qiyâmah: (يوم القيامة) (Day of Judgment) Belief in the Day of

Judgment is a basic article of faith in Islam. After God ends the present world and order of creation, a day will follow on which He will judge every person according to his or her intentions, deeds, and circumstances. Judgment by God is followed by punishment in Hell or eternal reward in Paradise.

Yawmun-Nafr: (يوم النفر) The day of *Nafr*. The 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah when the pilgrims leave Mina after performing all the ceremonies of *Hajj* at 'Arafât, Al-Muzdalifah and Mina. See *Nafr*.

Yawmun-Nahr: (يوم النحر) The day of slaughtering the sacrificial animals, i.e., the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah.

Yawmur-Ru'ûs: (يوم الرؤوس) Meaning 'day of heads'. It is the name of the day following the *'Eid* day (*'Eidul-Adhâ*).

Yawmut-Tarwiyah: (يوم التروية) The eighth day of the month of Dhul-Hijjah, when the pilgrims leave Makkah for Mina.

Yûsuf: (يوسف) A Prophet of Allâh, mentioned in the Qur'ân and the Old Testament.

Zabûr: (الزبور) Arabic name for the holy scripture revealed to Prophet David (Dâwud ﷺ) thousands of years ago. For Muslims, the Zabur, analogous to the Christian Psalms (the Old Testament), was a scriptural precursor to the Qur'ân, just as David was a predecessor of Muhammad ﷺ in the history of Divinely revealed monotheism.

Zahw: (الزهو) Unripe dates that have begun to ripen.

Zakariyya': (زكرياء) (Zacharia) A Prophet of God and father of John the Baptist.

Zakât: (الزكاة) One of the five pillars of Islam is *Zakât*, which means purification and increment of one's wealth. A Muslim who has money beyond a certain quantity is to pay the *Zakât*. It is also called the alms due or poor due. It is to be used in eight categories for welfare of the society that are mentioned in the Qur'ân, namely: the poor, the needy, the sympathizers, the captives, the debtors, the wayfarers, in the cause of Allâh, and for those who are to collect it. The *Zakât* is compulsory on all Muslims who have saved (at least) the equivalent of 85g of 24 carat gold at the time when the annual *Zakât* payment is due. The amount to be collected is 2.5%, 5%, or 10%, depending on the assets and the method used to produce it. For example, it is 2.5% of the assets that have been owned over a year, 5% of the wheat when irrigated by the farmer, and 10% of the wheat that is irrigated by the rain. [See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, Vol. 2, Book of *Zakât* (24)]

Zakâtul-Fitr : (زكاة الفطر) An obligatory *Sadaqah* to be given by Muslims before the prayer of *'Eidul-Fitr* (See *Sahîh Al-Bukhârî*, Vol. 2, The Book of *Zakâtul-Fitr*, Page No. 339).

Zakâtul-Hubûb : (زكاة الحبوب) *Zakât* of grain/corn.

Zakâtul-Ma'din : (زكاة المعدن) *Zakât* of minerals.

Zakâtur-Rikâz : (زكاة الركاز) *Zakât* of treasure or precious stones.

Zâlim : (الظالم) The wrongdoer, he who exceeds the limits of right, the unjust.

Zamzam : (زمزم) The sacred well inside Al-Masjid Al-Harâm near Ka'bah in Makkah. The water that comes out from this well is called Zamzam water.

Zanâdiqah : (الزنادقة) Atheists.

Zanjabîl : (الزنجبيل) A special mixture that will be in one of the drinks of the people of Paradise. See the Qur'ân, *Al-Insân* (76:17).

Zaqqûm : (الزقوم) An extremely bitter and thorny tree that grows at the bottom of the Hell-fire. See the Qur'ân, *Al-Isrâ'* (17:60), for example.

Zarnab : (زرنب) A kind of good smelling grass.

Zihâr : (الظهار) It is a condition similar to divorce that was common in pre-Islamic Arabia, but was made unlawful by Islam. It was a way when the husband wanted to divorce his wife he would selfishly say to her, "You are like my mother." This way she would have not conjugal rights, but at the same time, she would still be bound to him like a slave. See Qur'ân, *Al-Ahzâb* (33:4), *Al-Mujâdilah* (58:1-5).

Zina : (الزنا) Illegal sexual intercourse and embraces both fornication and adultery.

Zindîq : (الزنديق) One who goes so far into innovated and deviant beliefs and philosophizing, etc., without sticking to the truth found in the Qur'ân and the *Sunnah* to such an extreme extent that they actually leave Islam altogether.

Ziyârah : (الزيارة) To visit or to recite special salutations for the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his household.

Zuhr : (الظهر) The noon or the mid-day prayer, that is performed right after the sun moves away from it's zenith. The second obligatory prayer of the day.

Zulm : (الظلم) *Zulm* literally means placing a thing where it does not belong. Technically, it refers to exceeding the right and hence committing wrong or injustice.